THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Arms and the man
Six months after the Falklands review, Michael Heseltine presents his first Defence White Paper. A full analysis.
Man and his music
Michael Ratcliffe reviews Alan Walker's new biography of Liszt, and ...
00 man
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Profile meets Sir Steven Runciman, historian extraordinary.
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John Woodcock and Richard Streeton report on the Benson and Hedges Cricket Cup semi-final.
Marxman
Jyoti Basu, London-trained barrister and disciple of Harry Pollitt, is running West Bengal successfully under Communism. Michael Hamlyn reports.

Big-spending town halls face £280m Government 'fines'

The Government acted last night to punish big-spending local authorities with multi-million-pound "fines" to bring them to heel.

Figures out yesterday show that 152 out of 412 English town halls are set to overshoot the Government's targets by £771m in the coming year.

And, with the disclosure yesterday of higher-than-expected money supply figures, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, moved swiftly to cut £280m from Whitehall's grants to the mostly Labour-controlled councils.

But at Westminster, Labour MPs were furious at what they see as yet another manifestation of the continuing hard-line attitude of Mrs Thatcher's Government to local authorities.

A big parliamentary clash is certain when the rate support grant orders are debated in the Commons before the House starts the summer holidays at the end of this month.

The GLC, which overshot the Government's target set last year by more than 33 per cent, is to get none at all of the £129m grant earmarked for it.

Seven Labour-controlled London boroughs are to have their grants but by more than £50m, nearly a sixth of the total cutback made by the Government.

The news caused an immediate political storm with Mr Gerald Kaufman Shadow Environment Secretary accusing Mr Jenkins of turning the department into a "Kremlin" and calling on him to abolish local government altogether.

He said the cuts would mean higher rates, reduced services and fewer jobs.

The Government had already warned local authorities of a new sliding scale of penalties for each percentage point they overspent on the targets set by Whitehall.

Of today's total cut-back, the metropolitan councils – which, like the GLC, Mrs Thatcher is pledged to abolish within three years – had their grants cut by £66.7m.

COUNTIES 'FINED'

	Amount of cut £m	Reduced grant £m
GLC	129	Nil
Metropolitan counties		
West Midlands	23	68.33
Greater Manchester	16	101.68
Merseyside	13	68.03
Tyne and Wear	7	75.59
South Yorkshire	6	68.52
West Yorkshire	1	100.64
Shire counties		
Avon	18	115.76
Derbyshire	12	146.31
Humberside	9	165.21
Buckinghamshire	7	53.84

An angry Mr Kaufman said after news of the cuts was announced: "The Department of the Environment might as well turn itself into the Kremlin and fly the hammer and sickle because we do not have free local government any more: We have the Secretary of State for the Environment as Minister of the Interior.

"The most sensible thing for the Government to do now is to dissolve local government and administer from the centre openly and honestly rather than through the back door."

Of last night's announcement, he said: "What it is going to mean is higher rates, worse services and fewer jobs."

He said of the £280m cut: "This is a completely arbitrary figure. They just thought of a number.

"If you look at the way they set the targets – they call them targets but they are really ceilings – two-thirds of the overspenders are Tory-controlled, but they let them off by various dodges. So if you have a scheme like this you are left with Labour councils."

Apart from the GLC, some of the big targets for grant cuts are the metropolitan county councils which the Government has also pledged to abolish.

Top of the list is the West Midlands Metropolitan County Council which is to be "fined" more than £23m.

The hardest hit shire county councils are Avon, losing more than £18m. And Derbyshire losing more than £12.

Outside London, the biggest "fine" on district councils is for Sheffield, which is to be cut by more than £14m to £83.178m.

Figures published yesterday by the Bank of England showed a surge in money growth during June, taking expansion way above the Government's targets.

Money supply surge, page 19

Water babies: PC Mark Winchester keeps a watchful eye on young bathers at the Serpentine in Hyde Park, offering a steadying hand to Karen Kallaste, aged 19 months. (Photograph: Chris Harris). Weather, topless bathers, back page.

Foot to ask for new honours list

Senior Labour sources expect Mr Michael Foot to make an early request to the Prime Minister to allow a new honours list of working peers for the House of Lords (Our Political Correspondent writes). Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Foot yesterday resolved their difficulties over the dissolution honours but the Labour leader has asked for the additional list to help resolve the problems created by a shortfall of working Labour peers.

Rise in house prices forecast

House prices could rise by 15 per cent this year, three times the rate of inflation, the Nationwide, Britain's third largest building society, predicts Page 3

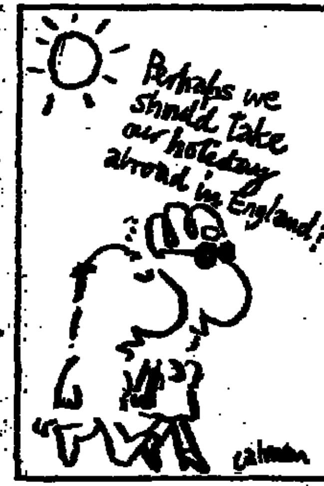
Reagan 'to run'

US Vice-President George Bush said in Dublin yesterday that Mr Reagan would run for the presidency again and be re-elected because of the American economic recovery. There was no White House comment. Mr Reagan has not yet declared his intentions publicly.

Bush visit, page 6

Three drown

Two men and boy have drowned in a fishing trip off the island of Islay in the Inner Hebrides. A body was spotted last night by an RAF Nimrod aircraft.



Petrol tussle

BP has been forced to cut its 8p a gallon price rise to compete with Esso, which intends to sell a gallon of 4 star petrol for nearly £1.84 Page 2

Bandleader dies

Harry James, the trumpeter and star of America's big band era who married Betty Grable, has died of cancer at 67 Obituary, page 12

Brittan torn over stance on hanging

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is under strong pressure to put the Home Office line against capital punishment in the Commons debate, which is expected next week.

In last year's vote, Mr Brittan opposed a return of capital punishment for murder, but subsequently voted in favour of making the penalty available to the courts "for acts of terrorism involving the loss of human life".

Whitehall sources said yesterday that the Home Secretary was expected to make his views known to the Commons in the imminent debate, but there was no guidance available on whether he would speak in favour of reintroducing the death penalty for terrorist murders.

It is understood, however, that part of the pressure against Mr Brittan making such a move is the fact that one minister at least has indicated that he will ask for a dispensation from the Prime Minister, to speak out against capital punishment for all forms of murder if Mr Brittan should throw his weight behind reintroduction.

It was understood last night that the Prime Minister would feel it right to allow a second, balancing intervention in the debate.

● The vote on capital punishment will be so close that the result could go either way, according to the most detailed survey of MPs yet done (Richard Evans writes).

The issue will be decided by a small number whose intention is still unknown, the Howard League for Penal Reform said yesterday as it produced the figures: for restoration, 317; against, 320; unknown, 13.

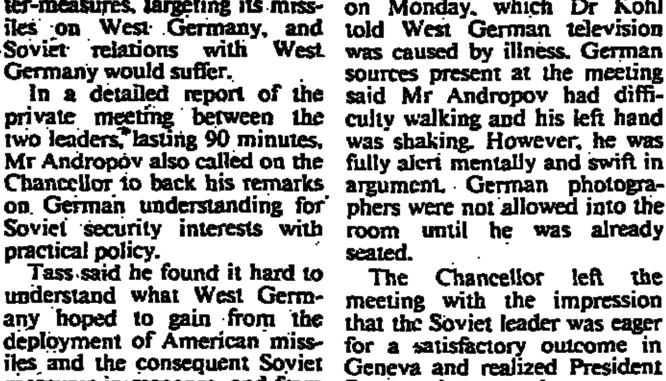
Jail staff's demand, page 2

Andropov warns Kohl on missiles

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

President Andropov, looking frail but mentally alert, gave a strong warning to Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday that if West Germany went ahead with the deployment of new Nato missiles, the Soviet Union would immediately take counter-measures, targeting its missiles on West Germany, and Soviet relations with West Germany would suffer.

In a detailed report of the private meeting between the two leaders, lasting 90 minutes, Mr Andropov also called on the Chancellor to back his remarks on German understanding for Soviet security interests with practical policy.



Tass said he found it hard to understand what West Germany hoped to gain from the deployment of American missiles and the consequent Soviet measures in response, and from the oversaturation of Central Europe with all types of weapons of mass destruction.

The Russians had gone into the Geneva arms talks with the Americans with a "sincere desire" to achieve positive results. Their missiles in European Russia were only a counterbalance to the Nato medium-range systems. He added: "But if American missiles are deployed on West German soil, the situation will change. The military threat to West Germany will grow many times."

Mr Andropov spoke of the revival of a threat of war against the Soviet Union being unleashed from German soil, and gave a warning that Bonn's relations with East Germany would suffer. The two countries would look at each other "through the thick palisades of missiles."

In reply Dr Kohl told Mr Andropov that West Germany was not bent on collective suicide nor were his countrymen "missile fanatics". He said there was still time for agreement at Geneva.

Despite the tough language, the talks were said to have been hard but constructive. The Soviet leader apologized for his cancellation of the planned talks on Monday, which Dr Kohl told West German television was caused by illness. German sources present at the meeting said Mr Andropov had difficulty walking and his left hand was shaking. However, he was fully alert mentally and swift in argument. German photographers were not allowed into the room until he was already seated.

The Chancellor left the meeting with the impression that the Soviet leader was eager for a satisfactory outcome in Geneva and realized President Reagan also wanted agreement.



President Andropov: 'Frail but mentally alert'.

FT hopes dashed by union

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Management hopes that national print union leaders might whip their members into line at the strike-bound *Financial Times* were dashed yesterday.

A meeting of the executive of the National Graphical Association NGA, expected today, will not now take place. Instead, Mr Bryn Griffiths, president of the union, said yesterday that they would demand a substantial increase on the £304.67 recommended by a mediator, which was the same as the original management offer.

The demand will be put to Mr Andrew Kerr, chairman of the mediation committee, on Thursday and will severely test the wording and the spirit of an agreed procedure to end the dispute.

The negotiating framework, underwritten by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, allowed for three days of talks which were to end last Sunday with recommendations by Mr. Kerr. His conclusions were to be "respected" by both sides.

The procedure was extended until Thursday because the mediator has discarded the NGA's case for more money, the union negotiators had called for more time.

A meeting on Monday of the 24 machine minders at the centre of the five-week stoppage who are demanding £322 a week, called for a substantial increase.

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the *Financial Times*, said yesterday: "We very much regret the delay – it was not of our choosing".

The demand for more money will mean new talks which makes the early return of the newspaper unlikely. But today the company will have lost 31 editions and £5m.

Sunday Standard to close down

The *Sunday Standard*, the Scottish quality newspaper launched in Glasgow in April, 1981, is to close at the end of the month, with the loss of 79 jobs.

George Outram, the Lonrho-owned publishers, blamed disappointing circulation and advertising figures Page 2

Hattersley attacks 'sectarian' left

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley, one of the main challengers for the Labour leadership, last night took on the left-wing of the party with a scathing condemnation of its sectarian politics and policies.

He warned the party that he was unequivocally opposed to the Militant Tendency, that he was against the eviction of American bases and that he supported continued membership of the Common Market.

But his close friends were saying last night that the tone of his remarks were such that he could not possibly serve, with any commitment, as deputy leader to Mr Neil Kinnock, because it is held by Mr Hattersley's supporters that Mr Kinnock would be a prisoner of the left and would comply with its wishes.

If Mr Kinnock was elected leader, it was said, it would therefore be better that he should work with a deputy leader like Mr Michael Meacher, who would at least believe in the left-wing line.

Mr Hattersley's forthright views of the left were given in a letter to Mr Arthur Latham, a former MP and a prominent member of London's hard-left Labour establishment, who had written to ask for the leadership contenders' views on Militant, the EEC, unilateral nuclear disarmament and abolition of the Lords.

Instead, Mr Latham received a round rebuke from Mr Hattersley, who said: "The contents of your letter demonstrate why the Labour Party is in its weakest position for 60 years and why – unless we rapidly change our ways – we risk changing from a party of power to a party of protest."

He explained: "You have picked out from a whole range of policies four items which were massive vote losers during the general election.

"More important, you have chosen issues which our traditional supporters – including the five million voters whom we have lost during the last 20 years – either regard as low priority or fear obsess us to the exclusion of the more practical considerations about which they are deeply concerned.

"Most worrying of all, the theme of equality (which is the cornerstone of socialism) is totally absent from the subjects which you seem to think are important."

But Mr Hattersley nevertheless responded on Mr Latham's four issues, albeit in the same defiant and angry tone.

He said on the expulsion of the editorial board of the Trotskyist newspaper *Militant*: "It is extraordinary that at a time when there are almost four million workers on the dole, the health service is under threat of destruction, Labour councils are to be subject to direction from Tory central government, social security payments are likely to be reduced and we await another onslaught on public expenditure, your first question about the policies of my

Continued on back page, col 6

Dole pledge avoided by Thatcher

By Our Political Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday deliberately left open the possibility of a future cut in the real value of unemployment and other short-term benefits as a contribution to efforts to reduce Government spending.

Far from repudiating Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for saying that the future value of benefit against prices could not be guaranteed, Mrs Thatcher went out of her way in the Commons to stress that the pledge given in the Conservative Party manifesto to "price protect" pensions and other linked long-term benefits did not apply to dole money.

Her statement that the question would not arise until after next year's Budget, because benefit rates from this November have already been fixed and announced, and her invitation to MPs to defer the dabate on the issue until then, left some back benchers convinced that Mrs Thatcher is willing to face a confrontation with the liberal wing of her party.

Conservative backbench experts on social security believe that for "deindexing;; to have any significant effect on public spending it would have to apply also to the short-term rate of supplementary benefit, which the majority of unemployed people also receive. Only some 750,000 people receive unemployment benefit alone. It is pointed out that the restoration earlier this year of the 1980 5 per cent cost only £60m.

Paris calls off world exposition

From Diana Geddes
Paris

France has abandoned its plans for a multi-billion franc "universal exposition" in Paris in 1989 to commemorate the bicentenary of the French Revolution, because of opposition from local Gaullist leaders.

The world "expo", the first to be held in Paris for more than 50 years, was expected to cost 10 to 14 billion francs (£850m to £1,200m), depending on the site chosen, and to attract more than 60 million people over a six-month period. Receipts were expected to total 50 billion francs.

The exposition would have given a boost to industry, brought in much-needed foreign currency, brought international presige to France, and left a lasting memorial to the most important event in French (Socialist) history. Monuments left by previous expositions include the Eiffel Tower of 1889, and the Grand Palace of 1900.

But the logistic problems involved, particularly transport and hotel accommodation, would have been enormous. M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullists mayor of, who initially gave his approval, decided last week that it was altogether too compllicated and risky at a time of economic crisis.

The Socialists believe, however, that M Chirac's decision was a politically-motivated act of vindictive sabotage and pique at being virtually excluded from the organization and management of the exposition.

There have been only three universal expositions since the last war: Brussels in 1958, Montreal in 1967 and Osaka in 1970. The first was held in London in 1851.

Most adults in Britain now non-smokers

By Kenneth Gosling

A drop of more than a million in the number of smokers in Britain since 1980 is revealed in official statistics published yesterday. Figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) show a drop from 42 to 38 per cent.

It means that smokers are now in a minority for the first time in every social group, and heavy smoking among men has dropped more sharply than among women. Light smoking, defined as less than 20 a day, had dropped in the decade 1972 to 1982, but the proportion of women who smoked heavily remained the same.

The figures were welcomed by Mr David Sympson, director of Ash, the anti-smoking pressure group, who predicted fewer smoking related illnesses. Almost two-thirds of British adults were now non-smokers, he said.

Among women, the decline in cigarette smoking from 37 per cent in 1980 to 33 per cent in 1982 was the first large reduction since 1976. Over the decade as a whole, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among women fell by about a fifth.

Taking consumption per smoker, there was no difference between 1982 and 1972; but total consumption fell by about a fifth, in line with the fall of 22 per cent in packeted cigarette sales over the same period.

Reductions in prevalence between 1980 and 1982 occurred in all age groups except among young women aged from 20 to 24; it was steepest among men and women aged from 25 to 59; and the proportion of men in this group who smoked cigarettes dropped from 47 per cent in 1972 to 33 per cent in 1982.

In the 1980-1982 period, not only were there fewer male smokers in the population but they smoked fewer each week continuing a trend begun in 1978. Women smokers' average weekly consumption was still about 10 per cent higher in 1982 than a decade earlier.

Last year smokers were for the first time in a minority in every socio-economic group, including male unskilled manual workers among whom there was a decline from 57 per cent in 1980 to 49 per cent

Among male smokers in the professional employers and managers groups, consumption rose by 10 per cent in terms of average weekly consumption, reversing the trend noticed between 1974 and 1982.

The statistics also reveal how many cigarettes were smoked during an average week in the decade up to 1982. For example, males aged between 16 and 19 who smoked 102 a week in 1972 had reduced the number to 87 last year; girls in the same group showed no change – a steady 76 a week. Older people tended to smoke rather more.

Average weekly cigarette consumption per smoker by sex and age: 1972 to 1982

	Men						Women					
Age	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982
16-19	102	110	106	98	99	87	76	86	89	90	84	76
20-24	123	132	135	122	113	114	91	99	110	101	102	100
25-34	129	136	138	134	135	121	97	108	109	113	111	109
35-49	132	138	141	138	140	137	94	104	112	109	115	108
50-59	124	127	130	137	130	129	87	91	103	101	105	101
60 and over	96	100	108	104	102	109	60	68	75	79	73	77
All aged 16 and over	120	125	129	127	124	121	87	94	101	101	102	98

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Burns unit to be closed

The burns unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, which has been described as being housed in a medically unsafe, dilapidated hut, is to be closed.

The closure will leave the Oxford regional health authority without a specialized burns unit. Some patients will be treated in a spinal unit at Stoke Mandiville Hospital, which had previously been closed as medically unfit.

Mr Bruce Bailey, the plastic sugeon who led the team that sewed back the severed arm of a farm worker, called for the unit to be closed earlier this week because of the risk of infection. Yesterday he accused Aylesbury Vale Health Authority, which runs the hospital, and Oxford Regional Health Authority of "playing a game of ping pong or yo-yo" over the future of burns patients.

The burns unit normally treats 200 patients with serious burns every year and 700 with minor burns.

Coroners press for reforms

Coroners are to renew pressure to remove the service from local government control, in view of government proposals to abolish the metropolitan counties.

The Coroners' Society, which has 250 members, is in favour of the government proposals to make coroners directly answerable to central government, and come under the Home Office or Lord Chancellor's Department.

N Sea diving dispute ends

The dispute between the North Sea diving company Sub-Sea Offshore and the National Union of Seamen ended yesterday after two months with an agreement to set up talks on union recognition.

Union action had blacked the firm's dining support ship Sub-Sea Canopus after 26 divers were dismissed. Crew members on British, Norwegian and Swedish supply boats had also blacked Sub-Sea cargo.

Music royalty rise sought

Increases in the royalties paid by independent television and radio companies for broadcast music will be sought in London today when a three-year dispute goes to the Performing Right Tribunal.

Last year the companies paid £7.8m to the Performing Right Society. The society wants the sum based on net advertising revenue, not a negotiated lump sum, which would hae brought in £10.5m last year.

MoD sells land for £2m

A 13-acre plot of residential land belonging to the Ministry of Defence fetched £2,050,000 at an auction in Bournemouth yesterday.

It is one of three sites being sold by the Ministry which are collectively known as Steamer Point and was bought by Mr Lesley Eteson, managing director of Prowting Estates, who said it would be used for housing developments.

Correction

Mandatory rate relief under the General Rate Act, 1967, benefits only Royal British Legion branches, not premises of which the main user is a Royal British Legion club, as implied on June 15.

Minimum wage vote by TGWU puts pressure on Labour Party

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Isle of Man

Pressure in the Labour Party for a commitment to introduce a national minimum wage increased yesterday with a policy reversal by the biggest union affiliated to the party.

The conference of the General Workers' Union in the Isle of Man voted to press for a minimum wage of two thirds of national average earnings although union leaders, implacably opposed to incomes restraint, emphasized that its introduction should not be underpinned by statute.

Yesterday's decision will be seen as a boost for the campaign for a minimum wage by those unions, such as the National Union of Public Employees, which have many low-paid members although their campaign is for a statutory minimum, a policy difference still to be reconciled with the TGWU.

Conference delegates also gave a strong reaffirmation of the TGWU committment to free collective bargaining and rejected by a large margin a call for an agreement with a Labour government "on a policy covering prices and incomes as part of a genuine planned economy".

The conference will debate tomorrow the preelection agreement reached between the Labour Party and the TUC on economic planning, which includes provision for an accord on incomes. Union officials yesterday drew a distinction between that policy and the defeated motion calling for a prices and incómes agreement.

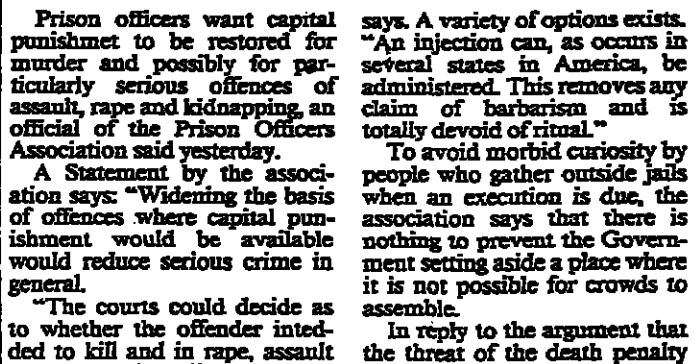
Mr Mostyn Evans, the union's general secretary, said incomes policies over the past 30 years had not worked but there was scope for discussion with the Labour Party on larger economic matters and there could be an accommodation.

Strong support for an incomes policy came from Mr Kenneth Yeates, an unemployed chemical worker from London, who said that unfettered wage bargaining led to bigger increases for strong groups of workers, with weaker sections of the community suffering.

But other delegates argued that freedom to negotiate wages was basic to democracy and that incomes policies were always doomed to failure.

The move for the introduction of the national minimum wage was led by Miss Ann Pettifer, who argued that the problem of low pay would never be resolved without a minimum wage. She called for the TUC to campaign against government moves to repeal fair wages legislation.

Earlier, the conference had heard a bitter attack by Mr Ronald Todd, the union's national organizer, against members who took second jobs or worked a lot of overtime. He said: "Moonlighting is on a mad rampage," adding that if overtime could be reduced by half, 100,000 new jobs could be created.



"You have ruined my life. Now some of you are going to pay for it."

Supergrass starts RUC swoop

From Richard Ford Belfast

Thirteen men from Belfast were being questioned about terrorist offences yesterday after they were arrested on the word of a "supergrass".

The men will be held until the police decide whether charges can be made, possibly later this week. Another 10 men allegedly named by the informer, are being sought by the RUC. The informer is a former member of the illegal Ulster Volunteer Force. The man's wife and child are believed to be in protective custody after disappearing from their home in the Shankhill Road area last weekend.

The police refused to say whether the 13 men were being questioned about the murder of Mrs Maire Drumm, vice-president of Provisional Sien Fein. She was shot dead in the Mater Hospital almost seven years ago as she recovered from an eye operation.

There was uproar for the second day running during a preliminary inquiury into the testimony of an alleged Provisional IRA supergrass, Mr Robert Quigley.

He has implicated 20 people from Londonderry who face 87 charges, including conspiracy to murder, and possession of guns, ammunition and bombs. Yesterday, he outlined his part in the murder of a RUC inspector,

The hearing continues today.

BP forced to cut petrol rise

By John Witherow

British Petroleum's increase of 8p on a gallon of petrol came to an abrupt end yesterday when the company was forced to cut prices to compete with its biggest rival, Esso.

BP increased the price of a gallon of four star petrol to £1.87 on Monday and was followed by some of the smaller companies. But yesterday Esso, the market leader, announced it was raising prices by half as much as its competitors to nearly £1.84.

Within an hour BP had reluctantly followed, saying it must remain competitive and match Esso and that it hoped there would be price stability at this lower level.

The only big company not to have raised its price above £1.79 yesterday was Shell, which is expected to announce today that it will increase the price to the lower level of £1.84. Texaco, Mobil, Amoco and Burmah had all followed BP's example and will now find themselves under almost intolerable pressure to reduce prices.

Esso said that its smaller increase would ensure the company made a profit on sales and that it seemed appropriate in a very competitive market. Like the other price increases, Esso's decision would remove subsidies to retailers.

Jail staff back death penalty

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison officers want capital punishmet to be restored for murder and possibly for particularly serious offences of assault, rape and kidnapping, an official of the Prison Officers Association said yesterday.

A Statement by the association says: "Widening the basis of offences where capital punishment would be available would reduce serious crime in general.

"The courts could decide as to whether the offender intended to kill and in rape, assault and kidnapping offences, decide as to whether their victims had been permanently damaged ot an extent where their lives were irrevocably marred, either physically or mentally."

The association dose not necessarily argue for hanging to be the method of execution, it says. A variety of options exists. "An injection can, as occurs in several states in America, be administered. This removes any claim of barbarism and is totally devoid of ritual."

To avoid morbid curiosity by people who gather outside jails when an execution is due, the association says that there is nothing to prevent the Government setting aside a place where it is not possible for crowds to assemble.

In reply to the argument that the threat of the death penalty would attract martyre and incite hostage-taking and reprisals the prison officers say: "The absence of the death penalty has not seen any reduction in acts of reprisals of any kind. Hostage-taking and kidnapping should be offences where the death penalty is available

The association answers criticism that capital punishment creates extreme difficulty in a prison before, during and after an execution.

"The reaction of inmates is determined by the nature of the offence. By this we mean that there would be no reaction in cases such as the 'Moors murders', the 'Black Panther' or the 'Yorkshire Ripper'."

● Mr Maurice Buck, Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, said yesterday that he disapproved of the reintroduction of capital punishment.

"The certainty of detection is the best deterrent. I do not believe capital punishment would ensure greater safety for the police or prison officers in their day-to-day duties", he said.

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Miners to press for 'substantial' pay rise

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

Miners' leaders served notice on the Government yesterday that they will ballot for a strike unless the National Coal Board concedes a "substantial" pay rise and salaried status for 220,000 pitmen by November 1.

Delegates to the National Union of Mineworkers' conference carried unanimously a resolution "rejecting the theory that reduced wages reduced living standards will solve Britain's economic crisis".

The pay claim, which is more flexible than for many years, will be the first big challenge to Cabinet attempts to keep down public sector pay rises to 2 to 3 per cent this winter.

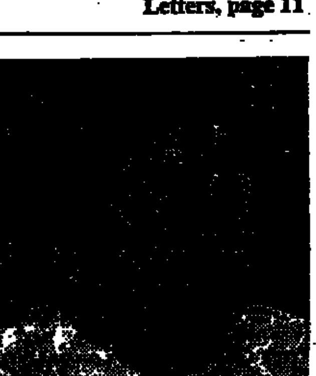
The union's leaders are instructed to negotiate a substantial pay increase to reestablish the miners at the top of the industrial wages league and to recall the delegate conference if the coal board refuses to meet the demand. Should that conference so decide, a secret pithead vote "on industrial action including strike action" will take place.

Moving the pay resolution, Mr George Bolton, vice-president of the traditionally militant Scottish miners, urged delegates to go back to their pits and mobilize the men for action.

Soundings taken among delegates by *The Times* over the past three days, suggest that the mood of delegates does not favour a strike about pay.

The timing of the ballot will be almost as critical as the issue on the voting paper. Some left-wingers want it to be called in November so that the pits could be stopped in the depths of winter; others want it put off as long as possible, preferably into 1984, to allow the forthcomign coalfield propaganda campaign to have an impact on the men.

In yesterday's pay debate, Mr Sam Thomson, vice-president of the Yorkshire miners, voiced the fear that Mr Ian MacGregor, who takes over as coal board chairman on September 1, will want to abolish the industry's annual national pay round in favour of area-by-area or pit-by-pit productivity bargaining on the British Steel model.



Job for life: Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who was confirmed in office for life yesterday until he retires from the £27,000-a-year post at the age of 65 in January, 2003.

He and 18 other existing officials will not be affected by a new rule approved by the union's conference in secret session, which requires all full-time officials elected after August 1 to stand for reelection every five years.

That principle is at the heart of forthcoming legislation on union reform by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Employment, which will compel top union officials to be elected periodically by secret ballot.

Race bias of jobless 'explosive'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

A big difference between numbers of black young jobless and white young jobless in inner-city areas is "potentially explosive", the Commission for Racial Equality says in its annual report.

A survey by the commission found that 59 per cent of young people of West Indian origin were unemployed, compared with 41 per cent of whites.

Most of the underlying causes of the 1981 disturbances have persisted, the commission says. Fifty per cent of employers still discriminat against black applicants for jobs. Spot checks by thecommission on 300 London based firms "also found discrimination in promotion and redundancies and widespread misunderstanding and intolerance of the cultural and religious needs of ethmic minority employees".

Racially motivated attacks continued and detection rates remained low. In some areas, relations between the police and the community deteriorated.

"As in the past, sections of the media created a hostile environment for Britain's ethnic minorities through their selective or sensational coverage of such issues as immigration and crime."

The uneasy peace of 1982 was achieved partly because the shock of the 1981 disturbances was still felt. All sections of society now know, the commission says, that fair words no longer serve in place of fair treatment.

Concentrating on key objectives, the most wide ranging being the elimination of discrimination in employment, it says: "Employers should face up to the fact of discrimination and deal with it decisively. Trade unions should give higher priority to translating conference decisions into action to eliminate racism on the shop floor.

Above all, the government should show a real determination to give effect both to the letter and spirit of race relations legislation, it says.

Commission for Racial Equality 1982 Annual Report. (Elliot House, 10/12 Allington Street, London SWE 5EH, £1.)

Science report

More to diet than goes into food

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The addition of fluoride to drinking water to prevent tooth decay in children raises fierce controversy, as a judgement last week that prohibited the Strathclyde local authority from treating public supplies has demonstrated. Yet many foods and drinks are fortified with minerals for nutritional and therapeutic purposes. It may come as a surprise, therefore, to learn that iron deficiency is a relatively common condition in Britain.

The reason does not always lie with the amount of iron in the diet but in physiological factors which prevent an individual absorbing the necessary amount.

Present understanding about the dietary and physiological factors of iron deficiency is outlined by Dr Susan Fairweather-Tate, of the Agricultural Research Council Food Research Institute, Norwich, in the latest issue of *Chemistry and Industry*.

Unlike other nutrients, many trace elements, or minerals which are essential for proper growth, reproduction and health, are not fully absorbed. They are divided into groups of high, medium or low "bioavailability".

The absorption of iron, for example, depends on whether it is present mainly as an inorganic salt in plants or in the form of iron-protein comlexes such as haemoglobin, myoglobin and ferretin in animal tissues and lactoferrin in milk. The two groups are absorbed in different ways, and the protein complexes are more readily taken up.

The minerals needed by the body separate into those present in large amounts and those in such tiny amounts that it is only possible to measure their concentration with modern analytical methods; hence their being known as trace elements.

Dr David Buss, of the nutrition branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, lists seven of the more important trace elements studied in foods and diets by the ministry and the Government Chemist's laboratory. They are iron, zinc, copper, iodine, selenium, manganese and fluorine.

Estimates of the intake of trace elements by the population are made from three sources. One is a continuous food survey of 7,500 randomly selected British households. Another is the direct chemical analysis of a range of typical diets based on 68 key foods.

Third, the ministry and the Government Chemist have analysed a wide range of the more than 5,000 foods available.

The examination shows changes in the sources of trace elements. For example, despite a lower consumption of fish, the richest natural source of iodine, intakes from other sources have risen steeply. In particular, iodine contributions from milk have increased from 14 micrograms to more than 90 micrograms a day.

Dr Buss reports that in addition to monitoring the seven more important trace elements, work has begun on studying chromium, cobalt, molybdenum and vanadium.

Chemistry and Industry (No 13, July 4, 1983).

Poor sales close Sunday Standard

By Richard Evans

The *Sunday Standard*, the scottish quality newspaper launched in Glasgow in April, 1981 is to close at the end of the month, with the loss of 79 jobs.

George Outram, the Lonrho-owned publishers, said circulation and advertising sales had failed to come up to expectations and were leading to a projected loss of £2m for the year to September.

Mr Terence Cassidy, Outram managing director, announcing the closure yesterday, said that the projected loss this year would have taken the loss since its launch to £5m. The newspaper had to close to protect jobs on the *Glasgow Herald* and the *Evening Times*, also published by Outram, he said.



Mr Crossley: "We could have won this battle".

Mr Jack Crossley, editor of the *Sunday Standard*, said: "The paper was launched in a wave of journalistic verve. It provided Scotland with an excellent product.

"If we had been allowed we could have won this battle. The *Sunday Standard* was launched when it was believed the recession was bottoming out. We shall be looking at all options, but it would take a very brave man indeed to step in."

Mr David Scott, father chairman of the National Union of Journalists' chapel at the newspaper, said that the decision had come as a surprise.

The newspaper, launched to live up to its subtitle, The Quality of Scotland, badly affected by the recession. Its latest circulation figure of 116,000 is 60,000 short of the original target. Combined with a lack of advertising, the newspaper, in recent months has been earning about half the £60,000 a week needed to break even.

There have been persistent rumours over recent months that the newspaper would close. The utram board recommended closure in May after the expected increase in advertising during the spring and early summer did not materialize.

"I cannot find anyone who does not think it is a very good newspaper," Mr Cassidy said. "But the fact of life is that not sufficient people bought it or advertised in it."

The closure will reopen speculation over the future of *The Observer*, also owned by Lourho. Earlier this year Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, who runs the international trading conglomerate, hinted at wanting to sell all Lourho's newspaper interests.

Tories pick candidate for Penrith

Mr David Maclean, aged 30, was selected from more than 200 hopefuls to stand in Lord Whitelaw's former constituency of Penrith and the Border as Conservatives in Cumbria stayed with tradition and chose a candidate with a farming background to fight the autumn by-election.

He stood at the general election as the candidate for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, coming second to Russell Johnston, the Liberal.

Mr Norman Dent, the Conservative agent, and leading local party officials spent four days sifting through the applications. He would not confirm whether Mr Ian Sproat, a former minister, had applied.

Polytechnics seek ruling on where cuts must fall

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

An urgent meeting is being sought with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, so that he can give a ruling on whether polytechics and other colleges should cut student numbers or reduce quality.

A meeting yesterday of the committee of the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education, chaired by Mr Peter Brooke, the Minister responsible for higher education, decided that it could not recommend cuts in the sector without guidance from Sir Keith.

For the past year the advisory body has been asking public sector colleges what a cut of 10 per cent in their funding in 1984-85 would mean.

The reply has been that it would mean a cut of 14 per cent in the level of funding per student or a reduction of between 7 and 8 per cent in the numbers of students. That would be a cut of 5,000

The advisory body was set up last year by Mr William Waldegrave, the fomer minister responsible for higher education, to administer the local authority sector. The funding of universities is administered by the University Grants Committee which has decided to preserve the level of funding per student and therefore cut student numbers.

British firm refused to handle dioxin

A British company with its headquarters in Southampton was asked by the Foreign Office whether it would dispose of the 41 containers of dioxin from Seveso, but would not accept them, the House of Lords select committee on the European Communities was told yesterday.

Dr A K Coleman, managing director of Re-Chem International Ltd, which specializes in the disposal of chemical waste, told the committee the company was approached by the British Consular office in Milan, and then by the Foreign Office.

The original inquiry, he said, was to discover whether the firm had a caapability.

Sale room

Strong bidding for Old Master drawings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sharply different results were showing up in different fields of the art market yesterday. Strong bidding for Old Master drawings at Christie's left only 6 per cent unsold, a lack of interest in early Chinese art left 39 per cent unsold in Christies's auciton of fine Chinese ceramics, jades and works of art, and twentieth-century British pictures fell somehwere between the two poles at Sotheby's with 20 per cent unsold.

A preparatory drawing for one of Fragonard's favourite compositions, "The Sacrifice of the Rose", an allegory of the ecstasy of love, was sold for £28,080 to Artemis, the international art dealing group. The artist painted at least five versions of the compostion.

The drawing was last seen on the market at the Paris auction of the famous Walferdin collection in the 1880s.

The market proved choosy over Dreresque drawings by Dürer contemporaries. There were two drawings which had both sprouted Dürer inscriptions over the centuries; a "Virgin and Child", which scholars had failed to attribute to a named hand and was catalogued as "Circle of Albrecht Dürer," was bid to £14,580 (estimated £3,000 to £5,000) while a copy of his famous drawing of a hare, which they had decided to attribute to Hans Hoffman, was unsold at £5,800.

In Christie's Chinese works of art sale archaic bronzes and Tang pottery proved hard to sell but later ceramics secured some high prices. A fifteenth-century Ming blue and white dish, elegantly decorated with a branch of flowering gardenial and bearing the Xuande reign mark sold for £44,280 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000).

A highly decorative eighteenth-century *famille rose* vase painted with the "hundred deer" pattern, charming spotted gazelles dancing in a chinese landscapes, made £36,720 (estimate £2,000 to £30,000).

At Sotheby's a painting of Porthleven, Cornwall by John Minton, dated 1945, sold for £5,720 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000) to the Mayor Gallery

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.80; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.80; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 136; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.800; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.60; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $6.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.80; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

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House prices could rise by 15 per cent this year, survey says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices could rise by 15 [pe]r cent this year, three times [th]e rate of inflation and 50 per [ce]nt more than earlier forecasts, [B]ritian's third largest building [so]ciety predicted yesterday.

Commenting on the Nation[w]ide Building Society's quar[te]rly report, Mr. Cyril English, [th]e chief general manager, said [th]at the society's house price [in]dex had risen by 5 per cent in [th]e past three months and at an [e]quivalent annual rate of 11 per [c]ent.

But he added: "Price momen[t]um appeared to be returning to [t]he housing market and a rise in [p]rices of 15 per cent for 1983 as [a] whole could be anticipated of [t]he present trends continued."

The price rise is the largest [q]uarterly increase recorded by [N]ationwide since the end of [1]979 when the market wit[n]essed its second big boom in [l]ess than eight years.

In line with other price surveys the greatest increases are being recorded in London and the South-east. Over the [p]ast 12 months prices of houses [i]n London's commuter belt [h]ave risen by 16 per cent, the [h]ighest in the country. The region has also seen a 7 per cent rise in the cost of home buying in the past three months. That compares with a 6 per cent quarterly and a 11 per cent annual rise in Greater London.

HOW HOUSE PRICES HAVE RISEN

	Quarterly change 2nd quarter '83(%)	Annual change year to June 1983(%)
South-west	4	13
Wales	3	9
Outer South-east	6	14
Outer Met area	7	16
Greater London	6	11
East Anglia	4	12
West Midlands	1	7
East Midlands	6	10
North-west	3	6
Yorkshire & Humberside	4	8
Northern	5	11
Scotland	5	8
Northern Ireland	3	5
United Kingdom	5	11

Source: Nationwide

The second biggest annual increase comes from the remainder of the South-east, where prices rose by 14 per cent, the survey indicates.

But there have been some stark regional differences. In Northern Ireland house prices rose by only 3 per cent over the quarter and 5 per cent over the year. The lowest increase in the past three months was recorded in the industrially depressed West Midlands, where the cost of buying a home advanced by only 1 per cent.

According to the Nationwide, the average cost of a home is now £27,340 which is roughly in line with the figure published by the Abbey National Building Society yesterday.

In the London commuter belt the average cost of a home is now £37,820 compared with £21,230 in Yorkshire and Humberside. The average mortgage being granted by the Nationwide is £19,420, which represents 71 per cent of the purchase price. Across the country, first-time buyers purchased homes with an average price of £22,490 and a £18,850 mortgage.

However buyers remain cautious about committing themselves to large mortgage advances. The increase in mortgage tax threshold raising the level on which tax relief may be claimed from £25,000 to £300,000 has done little to tempt buyers into larger loans.

Property, page 29



A rapt audience for Susan Hampshire, the actress, at the toy fair in London yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Research spending 'should be selective'

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Spending on research must be more selective because Britain cannot afford to explore every scientific avenue or develop every technology, according to a government report published yesterday.

It says that more effort is needed to achieve stable cooperation between government and industry for crucial "generic" technologies to be established, and to exploit the results of defence research for commercial purposes.

The report by Sir Henry Chilver, Vice-Chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, and Sir Alec Merrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University shows a total research expenditure in Britain of £3,500m a year, of which the Government provides £1,650m.

It also shows that Britain spends £18 a year for each person on defence research and £47 for civil research. The figures for West Germany are £4 and £73; France £12 and £47; US £27 and £74; and Japan nil and £60.

Sir Henry and Sir Alec prepared the report as chairmen respectively of the Cabinet's Advisory Council for Applied Research Councils.

They say: "In the past it was possible to maintain a UK presence in the vast majority of areas of scientific inquiry; basic science was – at least by comparison with many applied science areas – a relatively cheap activity."

But the scale on which some fundamental scientific problems have to be tackled, in particle physics for example, means that Britain's resources must be combined with those of other countries.

First Joint Report by the Chairmen of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (Acard) and the Advisory Board for the Research Council (ABRC). Comnd 8957. Stationery Office. £3.15.

Libby Purves forced to resign by Tatler ethos

By Rupert Morris

The "personal and philosophical reasons" that persuaded Miss Libby Purves, radio broadcaster and columnist, to give up the editorship of the Tatler are inseparable from the ethos of this anachronistic institution.

Unlike other magazines that sell twice as many copies a month, such as the *Illustrated London News*, or even *Angler's Mail*, the *Tatler* attracts much publicity whenever it changes its editor, or owner, or faces a new financial crisis is all of which it does quite often.

The magazine sells 34,000 copies a month, according to the latest ABC figures, but it contains all sorts of society gossip, and is as indispensable to its devoted readers as it was in the eighteenth century. It is all about cliques.

Unfortunately for Miss Purves, the staff is also composed largely of cliques, and she was never one of them. Some of them resented someone who came from radio, with little or no magazine experience, and a good deal of what she did appeared to drive them further

Rumours were rife about her imminent departure after she had been in the job only two months, and this week it was announced that she was to be succeeded by Mr Mark Boxer, the cartoonist and an experienced magazine editor.

The mustery remains why Miss Purves was offered the job in the first place and why, like Julius Caesar, she ignored the warnings and accepted it.

Toyland set to battle it out for Christmas

As the temperature moved into the 80s in London yesterday, Christmas was dominating the minds of British toy manufacturers.

Father Christmas in the form of Mr Arthur Empry, from Toronto, was sporting sun glasses while the trade unveiled its new wares to be unleashed on the nation's children in the coming months.

The British Toy and Hobby Manufacturers' Association hopes that the downward trend in sales over the past four years will be reversed. Last year sales totalled £210,348,000 and an increase of a fifth is predicted this year.

The splurging and gurgling of electronic games dominated part of the Savoy Hotel for the Christmas in July fair yesterday but Miss Heidi Stransky, of the association predicted board games, science fiction models and traditional toys like railways and dolls would make a comeback.

The main contestants in the doll market are Sindy and Barbie. Both are being sold with cosmetics for the first time this Christmas as Barbie, American and glamorous, and Sindy, the English rose home-loving girl, battle it out.

An added appeal for the Sindy doll is a doll's house which has running water and a machine that washes and dries the doll's clothes.

Favourite board games like Scrabble continue to be popular but new inventions were causing a tremour of unease, with Omar Sharif himself quoting his undying allegiance to one if he ever abandons bridge.

Coach firm is fined over drivers' rests

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

A leading British coach firm [wh]ich operates extensively [ab]road and 35 of its drivers [we]re fined a total of £6,900 [yes]terday with £2,730 costs for [bre]aking regulations over driv[ers'] rest periods.

[A]fter the case at Birmingham [on]e of the drivers, Mr Peter [Jac]obs, aged 35, said: "The [tru]th is that the laws are being [flou]ted all the time. It is [im]possible to operate continen[tal] services and keep strictly [wit]hin the law."

Mr Peter Wiseman, prosecut[ing] the drivers and their firm, [Fli]ghts Coach Travel, of Han[ds]worth, Birmingham, told the [co]urt that one of the drivers [be]en interiewed claimed to [ha]ve been pressurized by the [co]mpany into committing the [of]fences.

Mr Paul Kennedy, the driver, [ha]d said that if he refused to [ta]ke the coaches to the Conti[n]ent he would be forced into [ta]king jobs only in Britain and [w]ould lose money. Mr Wiseman added that the driver [e]ventually resigned after report[i]ng the company to the police [a]nd traffic commissioners.

Mr Wiseman said the case [h]ad been brought by the West Midlands Traffic Commissioners because of increasing concern over safety on international journeys after a big coach crash at Beaune, in France, last year. The firm had been fined previously for permitting drivers to work excess hours.

Flights Coach Travel appeared on 113 summonses under European Community regulations; 35 of its drivers admitted failing to take prescribed rest periods. The offences were committed last September on trips to Spain and the south of France.

Mr Geoffrey Davies, for the company, said: "When something like the recent crash in France happens it tends to highlight the problem and people throw up their hands in horror. The letter of the law has been broken but without any unfortunate consequences to the public. The company's safety record is second to none"

Mr Davies said that an extra driver was now taken and waited in France for the coach, when he would take over the wheel.

Mr Kenneth Flight, the firm's managing director, said *later*: "At no time was the public in any danger. There were always three drivers aboard taking it in turns."

Mr Jacobs added: "I can honestly say I have never driven when I have been tired. We have a code that as soon as you start feeling tired, even if you have been behind the wheel a short time, you call on one of your mates to take over."

Verdict on Susan Maxwell

An open verdict was recorded at the inquest in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, yesterday into the death of Susan Maxwell, aged 11, whose body was found near Uttoxeter in August last year, two weeks after she had disappeared near her home in Northumberland, 250 miles away.

The inquest was told that the girl disappeared on July 30 after a game of tennis with a friend at Coldstream, two and a half miles from her home in Cornhill on Tweed. An extensive murder hunt was launched.

Mr Edward Huntback, the coroner, said that because the body was so badly decomposed it was impossible to establish the cause of death.

Husband tells of death fire

Mr Peter Herbert told an inquest at Hornsey, north London, yesterday how he threw a vacuum cleaner at a double glazed window in an attempt to save his wife and daughter, aged 18 months, when fire broke out in their Neasden home. But the cleaner bounced off the window and he dragged them into a spare room.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Mrs Jacqueline Herbert, aged 25, who died from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Regimental silver taken by raiders

Regimental silver belonging to The Light Infantry was stolen yesterday from the regimental museum in Durham. At least three men used sledgehammers to force their way through toughned glass doors to get at three showcases.

The cases were smashed and [t]heir contents taken although [s]everal valuable pieces were [l]eft. The police fear the silver [t]rophies, plates and statuettes [c]ould be melted down for scrap [o]r sold abroad. They have [a]lerted Interpol and the FBI.

The museum, which is close [t]o county police headquarters, [w]as broken into. An automatic [a]larm sounded immediately. [P]olice were there in minutes but [th]e raiders had fled.

Princess upsets neighbours

Princess Anne's plan for a horse show next month has angered people living near Gatcombe Park, in Gloucestershire, who say that they have not been consulted about the show, or possible disruption caused by increased traffic.

Gloucester County Council will close some local roads and set up diversions during the horse trials, which are expected to attract 40,000 visitors on August 6.

Residents are also annoyed because 10ft-high car park gates have been put up. Stroud council is not due to consider a planning application from the Princess and Captain Mark Phillips for the gates until next week.

Otters released in the Broads

Three young otters reared at the Otter Trust near Bungay, Suffolk, were released into the wild yesterday in an effort to rebuild the breed in the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads.

They were taken to a section of river with clear water and plenty of fish. Progress will be monitored through a radio transmitter strapped to the back of one of the otters.

Murder charges

Parvez Hussain, aged 27, an unemployed labourer, of Crescent Road, Woolwich, south-east London, was remanded in custody until July 14 by Woolwich magistrates yesterday charged with the murder of three people at the same address, which was the scene of a fire on Sunday night.

Welsh teacher reinstated

Mr Wayne-Williams, aged [.]], a teacher, of Tregaron, [D]yfed, who served six months [in] jail for conspiracy in 1981 [du]ring the campaign for a [W]elsh TV channel, yesterday [wo]n his fight to be allowed to [re]turn to the classroom.

Powys Education Authority [ac]cepted an independent in[qu]iry panels' recommendation [th]at he should be given back his job teaching Welsh at Llanidloes High School, Powys.

Mr Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society, had been at the centre of a two-year wrangle, which involved some parents taking high court action to try to prevent him teaching

He must give a written assurance that he will not break the law again.

Railman for trial

Shalamanezer Andrews, aged 43, a British Rail signalman, of Victoria Road, Edmonton, north London, who is accused of obstructing a train by failing to operate a level crossing barrier at Chingford, was sent for trial to Snaresbrook crown court by Waltham Forest magistrates yesterday.

Airport inquiry ends on 258th day

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

When the public inquiry to the third London airport [be]gan almost two years ago, [so]me of its organizers pre[di]cted that it might last longer [th]an nine months. It continued [un]til yesterday, when Mr [L]ionel Read, QC, ended the [2]58th day as he had begun the [fi]rst, with a long speech.

Stansted airport in Essex [re]mains favourite for the new [ai]rport ahead of the other [op]tions which have been [ex]amined. The inquiry is [th]ought to be the longest and [m]ost complex affair of its kind [h]eld in Britain. Effort to revive [M]aplin on the Essex coast as [a] possible site soon petered [ou]t.

A determined attempt by [op]ponents of growth at [S]tansted to promote a fifth [te]rminal at Heathrow foun[de]red on the angry reactions of [lo]cal councils and residents who felt that the existing three terminals, as well as the fourth now being built, imposed a severe burden on the cramped suburbs.

Mr Read was the chief advocate at the inquiry of the British Airports Authority which owns Heathrow and Stansted and is the main promoter of the enlargement of Stansted into London's third airport.

Mr Read's claim that London will need vast new airport capacity has faced many setbacks, including the spectacular collapse last year of Laker Airways. Others, including the recent government predictions of reductions in anticipated air travel late in the century have passed almost unnoticed.

The Government's estimate of the cost of the inquiry to the Exchequer, about £988,000, tells only a small part of the story. Public agencies and dozens of county and district councils around London have employed teams of lawyers for months.

Another unnoticed feature of the inquiry is the lack of complaint made about its handling by Mr Graham Eyre, QC, the independent inspector chosen by ministers. His ruthless impartiality towards promoters, objectors, senior civil servants and humble householders has helped him to avoid accusations of unfairness.

Mr Eyre hopes to deliver an inquiry report to ministers before Christmas. He will then withdraw from the controversy, leaving the Government with the challenging evironmental decision.

Leading article, page 11

PARLIAMENT July 5 1983

Thatcher declines to give long-term dole pledge

PM'S QUESTIONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, questioned in the Commons about future unemployment benefit rates, said that as already announced, benefits would be increased by 8.7 per cent from November. She did not, she said, understand what the debate was all about. But she declined to pledge the Government to increase the benefit in line with inflation for future years. It was not a linked long-term benefit, she said, and therefore on pledge about protection had been given at the election.

She said that after the November uprating the value of the benefit would be higher than when the Conservatives took office.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West, Lab) asked: When she met her ministerial colleagues today did she discuss with them the iniquitous proposal made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the real value of unemployment benefit?

Such a proposal would lack both compassion and common sense and adding to the suffering of the unemployed is no resolution whatever to the problems of the unemployed.

Mrs Thatcher: The decisions on the rate of unemployment benefit which apply from this House by the Secretary of State for Social Services the other day in this Parliament. We are restoring the 5 per cent cut made in 1982.

That means in November the standard rates of unemployment benefit go up by more than 8 per cent to £27.05 for a single person and 43.75 for a married couple. The rates have been fixed and announced in this House and I do not understand what the debate is about. (Labour interruptions)

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Blaenau Gwent): When she told us she did not understand what the debate about unemployment benefit was about, does that mean she now repudiates – as we would all wish her to do – the statement by her Chancellor of the Exchequer a few days ago that cutting the dole might enable unemployed people to get jobs?

The cuts in dole which her Government has done have not had much success so far in getting any jobs.

Mrs Thatcher: The point is a simple one. The rate of unemployment benefit which will be paid from the coming November to the following November has been announced to the House. It includes not only 3.7 per cent inflation but it restores the 5 per cent which was previously cut off. Therefore the unemployment amount from next November to the following November has already been announced.

The question does not therefore arise again until after the Budget next year, and probably until after the RPI figure is announced in June next year as to the rate for the following November. It seems to me it would be better to defer debate until then. (Labour interruptions).

Mr Foot: Would she give us an absolute undertaking that the value of the benefit will be consistent after that period? Does this not mean she is now prepared to repudiate the statement by her Chancellor of the Exchequer?

If that policy as defined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were carried out, it would mean a further increase in the numbers forced on to means-tested supplementary benefit, which are already a record total.

Mrs Thatcher: During the election campaign, the manifesto pledge we gave was: "In the next Parliament we shall continue to protect retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits against rising prices."

Unemployment benefit is not a linked long-term benefit, as we duly explained, and therefore no long-term pledge about price protection was given.

The amount which is paid out to people who are unemployed is of the order this year of £5,500m. Something under £2,000m is actually paid out by way of unemployment benefit from the national insurance fund.

Therefore the majority of the unemployed obtain what they need by extra benefit from thesocial security system. This is precisely what it is there for.

Mr Foot: The Chancellor of the Exchequer talked about cutting benefits as a means of getting jobs.

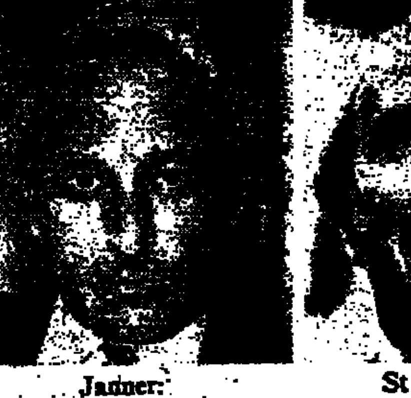
Mrs Thatcher: I have indicated precisely what the position is. The relationship between unemployment benefit and social security benefit and minimum wages and the wages actually paid is a source of great debate among academics considering them.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab): Did she read the speech made by Mr Francis Pym? Will she bear his remarks in mind when deciding with ministerial colleagues whether or not the real value of unemployment benefit is to be cut?

The remarks made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to unemployment benefit were heartless and contemptible and even more so bearing in mind that so many jobless are direct victims of the Government's own disastrous economic policies.

Mrs Thatcher: I have read the speech. I have made the position of unemployment benefit abundantly clear. Perhaps there is one point I did not sufficiently emphasize – after the November uprating, the value of the benefit will be higher than when we took office.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C): Her statement today on unemployment benefit is extremely welcome and has made the position clear because it would be unacceptable, I believe, to many people on this side of the House if the unemployed were to be further penalized.


Janner: Iniquitous proposal.


St John-Stevas: Cut unacceptable.

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to him. I should in all honesty point out I was only repeating the relevant sections form the statement of the Secretary of State for Social Services made soon after the Queen's Speech.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford, West, Lab) said that a married couple with two children had a basic unemployment benefit of £41.05 which was very low.

There is no way in which such families could bear cuts in benefit this year or next year.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think Mr Madden can have listened to the reply I have just given which is that unemployment benefit, when the increases announced after the Queen's Speech are in place, will be slightly higher than they were in real terms when we came to office.

In so far as that is insufficient, there is available and should be available supplementary benefit.

When the child benefit is increased in November to the amount announced in the Budget, that will also be a record amount.

Mr Tim Smith (Beaconsfield, C): Encouraging figures for retail sales and housing starts are further evidence that there is plenty of demand in the economy and that recovery is unmistakably under way.

Mrs Thatcher: Both figures are very good news, and housing starts provide quite a lot of extra jobs.

Mr Smith is right that there is a lot of demand and we have to make sure that our goods are so well designed and produced that they meet that demand rather than imported goods.

● The system of protential representation did not give clear decisive government decisive government, Mrs Thatcher said in reply to later questions.

Mr Andrew MacKay (Berkshire East, C): Has she has the opportunity to study the consequences of the Italian general election where, under the system of proportional representation the Italian people are now going to have to suffer yet chaotic minority coalition government?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I am afraid a system of proportional representation does not give clear decisive government has consequences in which many people who fought that election on the basis of one manifesto then have to compromise everything they said in order to do deals with other minor parties.

Dr David Owen Leader of the SDP (Plymouth Devonport): If the first-past-the-post system had operated in Italy, there would have been a number of occasions since the war when there would have been Communist Governments. Is this the kind of clear decisive government the Prime Minister wishes to see among one of our principal Nato allies?

Mrs Thatcher: The existing system served him very well when he was Foreign Secretary.

Steel town community goes on strike in battle with Madrid

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A 48-hour general strike which began yesterday closed the Spanish steel town of Sagunto, near Valencia. As an entire community strove to stop the Socialist Government going ahead with closure plans.

The steelworkers and their families are due to arrive *en masse* by coaches in Madrid today to try and put pressure on the Cabinet as it braces itself to decide on the first concrete steps to restructure Spain's overblown and high cost steel industry before the hoped-for entry in to the EEC.

The Socialists are risking the first serious dent in their popularity with the working class eight months after election to power. They have to tackle an economic and social problem avoided by previons governments which ignored the energy crisis warnings of the seventies.

The 55,000 strong population of Sagunto has been mobilized practically without stop since February, when the threat first loomed to 2,000 jobs in the local steel plant, employing 4,500, and an estimated 10,000 more losses in ancillary jobs.

They have called for the resignation of Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Industry and Energy Minister. As well as the Socialist chief minister of the Valencia autonomous region.

Protesting that they would fight by all means "the death of an entire town", steelworkers last weekend isolated Sagunto, blocking the railway line to Barcelona and the Mediterranean coast motorway.

Hooligan elements damaged property and set fire to railway installations. The town coucil has even appealed to Spain's ombudsman.

In a highly emotional atmosphere, underlining the fragility of Spain's social frabic with two million unemployed already, Se nor Solchaga told the nation on Monday night on television it must adapt to changed times. Where Spain's steel consumtion in 1974 reached 11.7 million tonnes, and was then projected to be 20 million by 1982, the real figure last year was only eight million tonnes.

Cuts in Britain's steel industry of 60 per cent had taken place, he said, and 33 percent was the EEC average, but Spain hardly reached 12 per cent. He reeled off figures to show Spain could no longet find the mincy to maintain steelworkers' jobs by continuing the boom year policies of highly subsidized production and low priced steel sales abroad.

Se nor Solchaga, a Social Democrat economist who studied at cambridge and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last month made public the Government's still rather tentative draft white paper on restructuring Spanish industry.

Sagunto comes before the Cabinet meeting today as the first test of whether the Socialists are in earnest. Starting with steel and shipbuilding, plans will extyend to all the crisis sectors.

Se nor Solchaga has told his Cabinet colleagues – worried about theur popularity, trade union pressure and even public order that if they try and muddle through now half of the 800,000 existing jobs in the crisis sectors will disappear in the next few years.

The only alternative is a rationalization programme with the loss of at least 65,000 jobs over the next three years to lay the basis for new jobs in the future.

Some 10,000 jobs must go in Spain's integrated steel sector 2,200 of them at Asgunto unde a decree ordering the disman tling of its coke ovens, blas furnace and sintering plant a the publicly-owned Altos Hor nos del Mediterraneo (AHM).

The decree prevented a ne hot rolling millbeing put u there, which would be Spain' third and most modern.

Maintaining that Spain's ca factories import 75 per cent c the steel plating they need, th Sagunto steelworkers' leader say they are victims of politic decisions.

The Government, they clai by not approving the new h rolling mill, is opting to kee Spain dependent on EEC ste producers.

Se nor Solchaga's rationaliz tion plan will concentrate o modernizing the state's existir Ensidesa steel plant at Avile Asturias, and on the sti privately-owned Altos Horn de Vizcaya, at Ansio, in tl Basque region.

More tenants get right to buy

HOUSING

The evidence that council tenants preferred to own their homes was even more compelling now than it was in 1978 when a survey showed that home ownership was the preferred form of tenure for 90 per cent of those under age 45 and for 61 per cent of those over that age, Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in the Commons.

He was moving the second reading of the Housing and Building Control Bill which extends the right to buy to tenants whose landlord owns a leashold rather than a freehold. The measure, which was going through the Lords when Parliament was dissolved for the general election, also increases the discount from 50 per cent to 60 per cent for tenants of 30 years standing or more.

Mr Gow said that during the last Parliament more than 550,000 tenants bought their homes under the right to buy or under voluntary schemes. There were more than 150,000 right to buy sales in the pipeline.

Those figures (he said) tell their own story. This Bill carries a stage further the principles which inspired the Housing Act 1980.

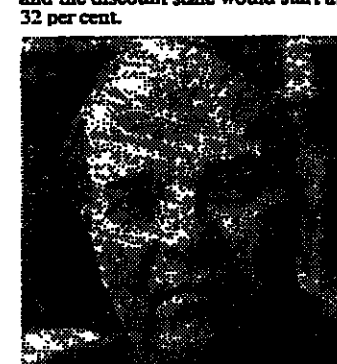
The Bill extended the right to buy to public sector tenants of leasehold property; public sector included not only local authorities, but new town and housing association tenants. There were 50,000 such tenants in England and Wales and the Government saw no reason why they should be excluded from the right to buy.

The Government also proposed that the right to buy be extended to dwellings that had been adapted for use by the disabled. However, purpose-built and sheltered accommodation for the disabled would still be excluded.

The Bill introduced a new right to shared ownership because the Government was determined to give more opportunities for home ownership to the less well-off tenants. Local authorities in new towns and housing associations had successfully operated such schemes on a voluntary basis.

The Government was now proposing to give every public sector tenant who could afford even a modest mortgage the right to get their foot on the home ownership ladder. This would be by part buying and part renting their homes with an initial share purchase of not less than 50 per cent.

The present right to buy rules required that the purchaser must have been a secure tenant for three years. That was to be reduced to two and the discount scale would start at 32 per cent.


Gow: The figures of sales tell their own story.

There would be a continuing need for public sector housing to let and not just for the elderly, disabled or one-parent families. Housing starts in the public sector this year were higher than last year.

Parts II and III of the Bill dealing with building control reflected the Government's belief that wherever possible the individual should enjoy greater freedom and choice and should accept the responsibility that went with it. These parts reflected also the Government's conviction that in many areas of policy partnership between public and private sectors rather than a municipal monopoly provided hope and opportunity for progress.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Gorton, Lab) said the Government's war against officialdom and state control took some remarkable forms. The aim of part II was to allow competition to blow across the arid wastes of building conrol inspection.

The Bill was so uncertain about the effect it might have that it went to great lengths about laying down procedures for direction when a local authority rejected certification issued by a developer on its own behalf. Instead of eliminating officialdom, the Bill provided for its duplication by confirmatory inspection.

The Bill (he said) is a curious mixture of legislative provision for institutionalized negligence coupled with the most tortuous bureaucracy to eliminate bureaucracy.

All those procedures were tucked away in the least glamorous part of the Bill, although they were vital to public safety.

The glamorous part of the Bill dealt with compulsory sale of public sector houses but the central part of the last Bill, dealing with sale of housing charity trust porperty had gone. Housing adapted for the disabled was to be forcibly sold off. That was a squalid proposal.

The Bill was a cynical exercise in political dogmatism buttressed by phony and dubious calculations.

Many people who bought houses under the 1980 Act were finding themselves in great difficulty in keeping up mortgage payments because they had lost their jobs and while councils might be willing to solve their problem by buying back the houses, the minister was refusing to consent to that.

Where the Bill was not vindictive, it was irrelevant. It did nothing to deal with the gigantic housing crisis facing Britain today.

The nation was suffering from an unprecedented housing crisis. By 1986 there was likely to be a shortage of 517,000 homes. By 1986 there was likely to be a shortage of 517,000 homes. Building material producers were forecasting that building for owner-occupation was in decline.

The Goveernment was to a considerable degree responsible for the crisis, a crisis which the Bill ignored. Over the coming session, the Opposition would use the debates on this Bill to put forward its own considered, constructive policies to deal with the national housing crisis.

BMA worried about records on computers

HOUSE OF LORDS

The British Medical Association was concerned that doctors would be unable to safeguard the confidentiality of medical records under the provisions of the Data Protection Bill, Lord Elwyn-Jones, speaking for the Opposition, said during the Bill's second reading debate in the House of Lords.

The Bill, originally brought forward in the last session but fell with the dissolution of Parliament, seeks to protect private individuals from the threat of the use or misuse of information held on computers. It provides for a system of data registration through an independent data protection registrar.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, moving the second reading, said that amendments which had been introduced since the last session would significantly reduce the burden on commerce and industry of complying with the legislation.

The Bill now exempted personal data held only for payroll and accounting purposes, and data held by a person already under a statutory duty to make the data publicly available. This would exempt various public registers which companies were required to keep under the Companies Act.

Among other changes was one that concerned the registrar's power of entry, search and seizure. The occupier of the premises would normally have the opportunity of being heard by the judge considering the application by the registrar for a warrant and the user would also be given a copy of anything seized.

The Government believed the Bill would guard effectively against any threat posed to the individual by the automatic processing of personal data and protect commercial interests by enabling the United Kingdom to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on this subject.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said the Opposition still believed there were serious omissions in the Bill. The Government had rejected the proposal for a statutory data protection authority to fulfil duties for the protection of data subjects and users with a function and role and statutory powers like those of the ombudsman, with power to conduct spot checks.

In spite of the change that had been effected in the Bill there was still a failure to set out what duties should be imposed on the registrar to perform.

The BMA had communicated with him and had come out strongly against the exemptions which the Bill provided.

It stressed that the principle of data protection was that information should be regarded as held for specific purposes and not used without proper authorization for other purposes. What troubled the BMA was that doctors would be unable to safegurd the confidentiality of medical records if transfers of information could be made in secret to computer systems if the individuals could not check the existence of records.

A hospital employee with access to a patient's notes could transfer the information to the polcie without the patient or doctor's knowledge or consent and that information could then be held by the police indefinitely.

Lord Avebury (L) said he regretted that a Bill which should have been universally welcomed as an extension of civil rights has been framed in such a way as to cause grave and justified alarm, particularly among lawyers, doctors, ehtnic minorities and civil liberties organizations. This was because of the Government's insistence on exempting data held for the control of immigration.

Black people might fear coming to the notice of any State agency in case their names were passed on and may even refrain from seeking medical treatment. The Bill would damage race relations

The Bill was read a second time.

New peer

Lord Gray of Contin, Miniter of State at the Scottish Office, and formerly Mr Hamish Gray, MP for Ross and Cromarty and Minister of State for Energy, who lost his seat at the general election, was introduced.


Burton's brides: Richard Burton, the actor, with Sally Hay, aged 34; a former BBC production assistant who has become his fifth bride. They married in Las Vegas on Sunday. The others were (from left): Elizabeth Taylor (twice), Suzie Hunt and Sybil Williams.

Glenn turns down secre papers offe

From Nicholas Ashford Clear Lake, Iowa

Senator John Glenn said he that he had been offered secr campaign materials from one his opponents in the campai for the Democratic candida for President, but he h refused to accept them.

Senator Glenn, who campaigning in Iowa during July 4 holiday, said: "We already had some materi volunteered out of one of other camps. We declined accept it and I put out word all my staff that we would accept any material from a other camps."

He added: "We're not aski for other candidates' papers are we putting any moles anyone else's campaign, nor we accepting any purloir material from anyone els Senator Glenn did not say fr which candidate the campai materials offered had come.

Senator Glenn urged Pre dent Reagan to resolve as sc as possible the dispute over h his campaign staff obtair several hundred pages of forn President Carter's briefi papers in 1980.

He said: "When you something like that it refle very badly and unfairly anyone else who is on political scene. I hope they bri out everything there is ab that, get it out and clean hous

ILEA to be replaced by board

EDUCATION

The Inner London Education Authority is to be abolished by the Government and replaced by a joint board of elected representatives from inner London boroughs, Mr Robert Dunn, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said when answering questions for the first time since his appointment.

Mr Nigel Forman (Carshalton and Wallington, C) asked whether the Government intended to abolish ILEA in the context of abolition of the Greater London Council.

Mr Dunn replied it did.

Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Upminster, C): Will the minister confirm it is the Government's intention to abolish this incompetent and inefficient education authority?

Mr Dunn: Yes. We shall be replacing it with a joint board based on elected representatives of inner London boroughs and the City.

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on education (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): When her Majesty's Inspectors considered 96 education authorities in England and Wales they found only five satisfactory and one was ILEA. Why should the Government punish success rather than failure?

Mr Dunn: The reduced grant was a direct result of an exceptionally high level of spending.

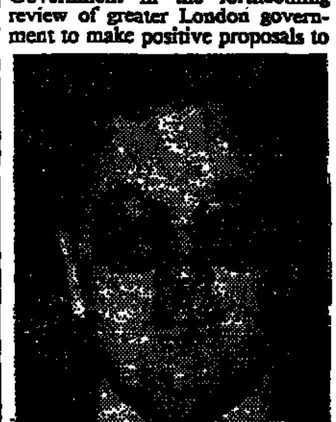
Later he said there would be a White Paper later in the year and the Government would consult interested parties as soon as possible.

Mr Thomas Cox (Tooting, Lab) said later that in school after school in inner London parent-teacher associations were fighting for increased expenditure on amenities. Their problem was the lack of financial help the Government was giving to ILEA. The people of London would know how to tackle the Government if it attempted to break up ILEA.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science: His analysis will not carry much weight. ILEA is the most extravagant education authority in the land. The Government's proposal when the GLC, if Parliament agrees, is abolished, is to convert the management of ILEA into that of a joint board.

Mr John Wilkinson (Ruislip, Northwood, C): There are mamny people in the outer London boroughs at any rate who are scandalized by the disparity between performance in terms of results within ILEA and the amount of money disbursed.

It is incumbent upon the Government in the forthcoming review of greater London government to make positive proposals to establish a new body for the education of inner London children.


Dunn: interested parties to be consulted

Sir Keith Joseph: It is because so many people in inner London and outside take the view that the Government proposes to use the opportunity to convert the management of ILEE into a joint board which will be more attentive perhaps to value for money.

Mr Dobson: Why has the Government decided that unlike every other education authority in the country the inhabitants of inner London are no longer competent directly to elect the education authority responsible for running their schools?

Sir Keith Joseph: As the minister who was responsible for setting up the GLC and ILEA I have to correct him. The citizens of London do not directly elect ILEA. It is an indirect by-product of the election for the GLC and has nominated members.

Voucher plan found to be impractical

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said he was still intellectually attracted to the idea of a voucher system for secondary education but seemed to be defeated in trying to turn the idea into practicability.

Asked if a voucher system covering secondary education would be introduced in this Parliament, he said: The Government has at present no plans to legislate for the introduction of a voucher system but we are looking at all possible ways of widening parental choice and influence over their children's schooling.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth East, C) asked Sir Keith if he accepted the concept that vouchers offered the widest opportunity to exercise the widest possible choice of secondary schools best suited to the aptitude and ability of their children in addition to determining those schools least popular to parents and helping authorities better to face decisions on which schools to close because of falling school rolls.

Sir Keith Joseph: It was precisely for the reasons that Mr Atkinson spells out that I was and remain intellectually attracted to the idea but I have never hidden the fact that there are great difficulties in turning the idea into practicability. We seem to be defeated by the problem.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab): Was his decision not to proceed with the voucher system due to the application of common sense or would he attribute it to the overwhelming weight of informed educational opinion which was suspicious or critical of the proposal?

Sir Keith Joseph: The purpose of any idea is to benefit the children and that should make the purpose common ground. Certainly any steps in this direction will not be taken without the most careful thought of the practicability.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, L): What finally killed off the idea to which he was so attracted? Was it the impossibility for education authorities in providing education for the range of children they have under such a scheme, or the grotesque and desperate cost of it?

Sir Keith Joseph: The cost is a factor. But moving from what is a nationalized service to what would be a less nationalized service presents a myriad of problems.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C): Social unity and educational harmony is more likely to come through diversity in forms of schools

What would he do if he were invited to approve a Muslim school?

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not see the sting in Mr Greenway's tail! In considering any proposal for a school limited in selection it is the duty of the holder of my office to consider the arguments for and against in the children's interest.

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on education: (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): How has parental choice been extended in those secondary schools where technology and languages have disappeared from the curriculum, or swimming and music classes have had to be abandoned because the local education authority cannot afford them?

Sir Keith Joseph: Local education authorities with the same resources and problems manage to deploy the money available to a different degree to cover an ambitious curriculum.

Joseph to have talks with TV authorities

If children aged between five and 14 watched 23 hours television a week there was clearly a lesson for parents to learn Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during question time

He had been asked by Mr John Heddle (Mid Staffordshire, C) what discussion he had had with the broadcasting authorities on the influence of television on schoolchildren.

Sir Keith Joseph: I have had recent meetings with the BBC and IBA to discuss the issues raised in the report *Popular TV and Schoolchildren*.

Mr Heddle: Would he accept there is one disturbing element within the report, that children in the five to 14 aged bracket watch 23 hours television a week, more than they spend in the classroom?

Would he agree it is the prime duty of television producers to ensure that prime time programmes have a high educational content, low denegration of authority and low abuse of the English language?

Mr Keith Joseph: Whatever the lessons for television producers, there must be a lesson for the parents of children

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): It comes a bit thick from Tories who last week voted for cable television, or refused to vote against it, and now complain about the amount of time and influence it has on children.

Sir Keith Joseph: It is nevertheless surely right we should discuss with television authorities and seek to arrange discussions between parents and programme producers who influence the image of the adults' world given to children by popular programmes.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading. Lords (2.17): Debate on the problems of school leavers.

Monsoon in India kills 32

Delhi (AFP)–Floods and monsoon rains caused at least 32 deaths in India during the past 24 hours, and virtually all big rivers were swollen above danger level.

In Delhi a boy of 10 and a woman were electrocuted on Monday night after 41 mph winds uprooted electric poles and trees.

In western Maharashtra state landslides killed at least 15 people and many were still missing.

● PEKING: Torrential rain hit the central chinese city of Wuhan on Monday, raising the level of the Yangtze river above its warning level and forcing tens of thousands of people from their homes, the New China news agency said yesterday.

Policemen on trial for torture of terrorist

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A Padua court is hearing the case of four policemen from a special anti-terrorist branch who are accused of having tortured a terrorist they arrested when they freed the American General James Dozier in January, 1982. He had been kidnapped by the Red Brigade.

A fifth accused, Salvatore Genova, who led the police group, could not be tried because he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the general election a week ago. For proceedings to be taken against him his parliamentary-immunity would have to be lifted.

The arrested terrorist, Signor Cesare di Lenardo, sentenced to 29 years imprisonment for his part in General Dozier's kidnapping, claims that the police blindfolded him, took him out of his cell and pretended to about to shoot him.

He also alleges that he v subjected to electrio sh treatment on his genitals, a other forms of violence.

Signor Genova was invited stand as a candidate by Social Democrats who made policy of defending the go name of the special branch.

By coincidence, another n parliamentarian in trouble w the law made his applicati yesterday to be freed fr Rome's Rebibbia prison to t his seat.

He is Professor Anto Negri who has been held four years and is now fac trial for allegedly having s ported terrorism. He, too, v arrested in Padua.

He was elected deputy for Radical Party.

Greeks prevent British arms ship leaving

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Defence Minister yesterday withheld permission for a small British cargo ship to leave Piraeus on suspicion that it might be engaged in gunrunning.

The ship, the 334-ton Ivy B, arrived in Piraeus on June 27 with a cargo of cement and small arms, both loaded in Izmit the Turkish port in the Sea of Marmara.

The Irish master of the Ivy B, Captain Frederick Kirk, declared his cargo and told the authorities he wanted to refuel. But the ship was detained because he had failed to obtain advance clearance to transit arms through Greek territorial waters.

According to the ship's manifest, the cargo consisted of 250 tons of Turkish cement bound for Calcutta, and 2.5 tons of arms in 54 crates containing machine guns, pistols, ammunition and explosives, to be delivered to associated Industries Inc, POB 1421 in Lagos.

The Greek authorities now believe that the consignée in Lagos is a fictious company. They have ordered a new inquiry and the ship's agent in Piraeus, who had already obtained clearance from the Greek ministries of National Economy and public Order for the ship to leave, was to report to the customs police today.

Whaf seems to have aroused suspicions here was that the London-Registered ship was headed for India via the Suez canal, while the arms were due in Lagos. The captain admitted this was a "Puzzler", but indicated that the arms could have been transferred en route.

The driver wh ran over himself

From Christopher Mosey Stockholm

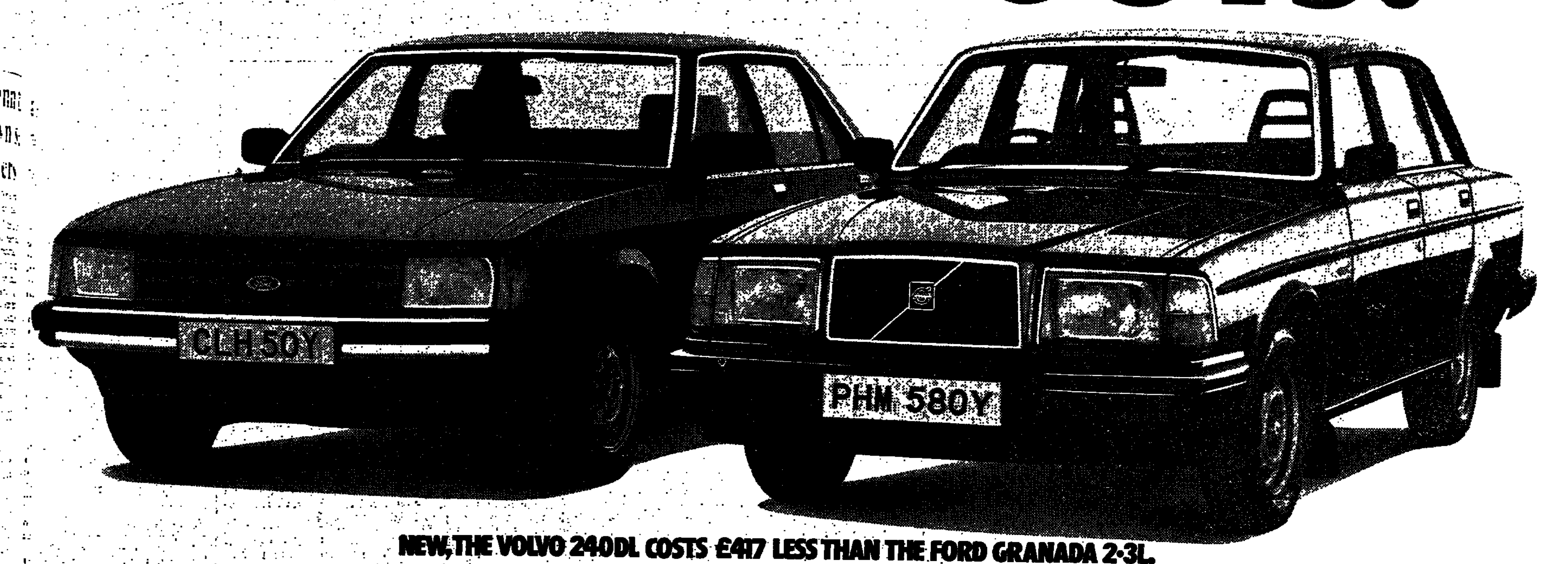
A 31-year-old man w recovering in hospital yest day after achieving the unlik and painful feat of runni himself over with his own car central Stockholm.

When his vehicle stalled, got out, leaving the igniti switched on and the car in ge He opened the bonnet a connected two wires. The duly started, ran him over a crashed into a wall.

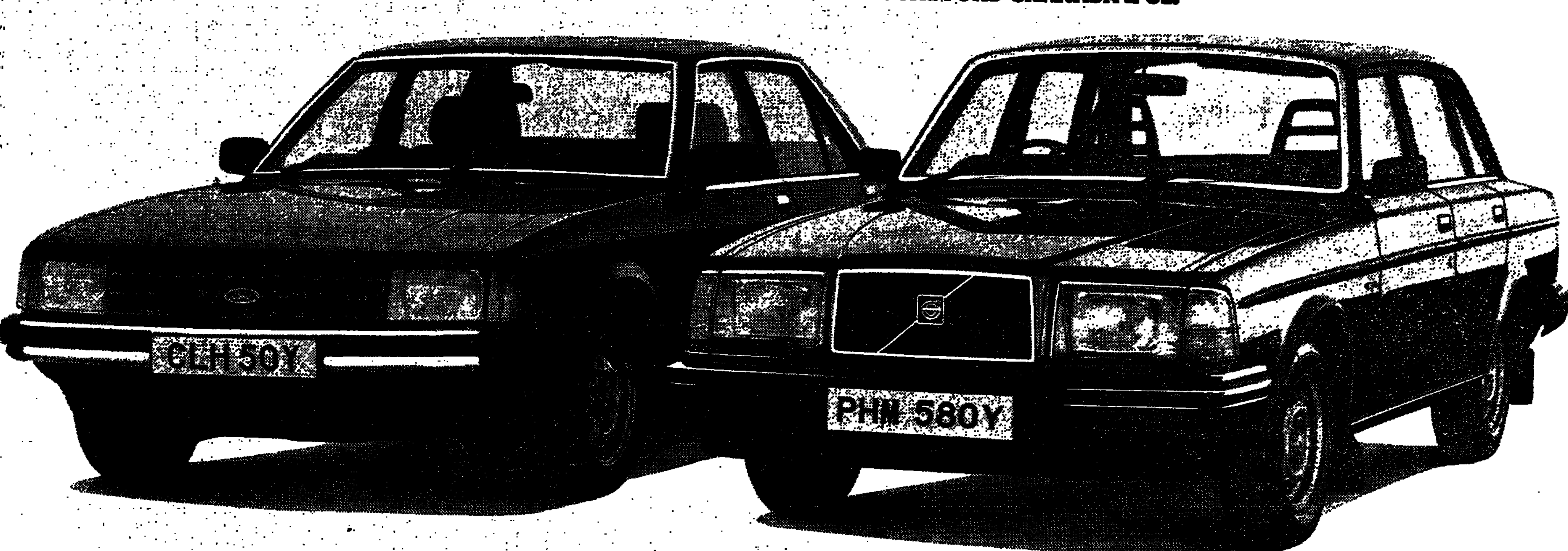
A spokesman at the hosp where he is being treated his injuries, said that the m was not in danger.

"I cannot give you his nar under the Swedish secrecy l (designed to protect individu freedom). Besides, he is rath anxious that he should not identified. He is not feeli exactly pleased with himself."

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Turmoil in South African secret society after split on race reforms

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, the supposedly secret brotherhood of the Afrikaner elite, has resigned in yet another volcanic disturbance testifying to the continuing subterranean turmoil within the ranks of Afrikaners, who account for about 60 per cent of South Africa's 4.6 million whites.

The resignation of Professor Carel Boshoff, a theologian at Pretoria University, who was elected chairman of the Broederbond in December 1980, was announced on Monday night by the organization's Executive Council. It said he had been replaced by Professor J. P. de Lange, the Rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University.

The Council said that Professor Boshoff's chairmanship of the Broederbond had become "contentious" because of his parallel chairmanship of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), a Broederbond front organization which has come out openly against the Government's constitutional reforms. Professor Boshoff *remains a member of the* Council.

The Government's Constitution Bill, which is before the all-white House of Assembly, provides for a new tricameral Parliament for whites, mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians, elected on separate voters' rolls, and subject to the veto power of an executive president nominated by the biggest white party.

In a statement issued yesterday in Pretoria on behalf of Sabra, Professor Boshoff said the Bill would stimulate rather than appease racial conflict because it did not "conform to the requirements of exclusiveness and equality". Every race group should have its "own geographical sphere in which it can exercise authority".

Sabra argues that the Coloureds and Indians should be given separate homelands like those already allocated to the different tribal groups within South Africa's black population of 21 million. This was the intention, Sabra claims, of the chief architect of apartheid, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, whose son-in-law Professor Boshoff is.

On the face of it, the replacement of Professor Boshoff by Professor de Lange is a victory for Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and the so-called *verligte* (enlightened or reformist) wing of the ruling National Party. Professor de Lange headed the Commission on Education which two years ago recommended (in vain) that universities should be free to admit students of all races.

But the change of chairman also reflects the deep divisions that have opened up within Afrikanerdom since the breakaway of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht in March 1982. The Conservative Party's objections to the constitutional reforms are virtually identical with those of Sabra.

Although it has never quite lived up to its melodramatic image in the English-language press as a sort of secret Government, the Broederbond has served successive Nationalist Prime Ministers well as a vehicle for mobilizing support for the party line, particularly when this was under threat from a powerful minority faction.

Founded in 1918 to promote Afrikaner unity and culture, the Broederbond became progressively more political and played a crucial role in shaping Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s and in the National Party's defeat of General Jan Smuts' United Party at the 1948 election.

The Broederbond is thought to have about 12,000 members, all of whom must be Afrikaner males of the Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church faith.

Bush drops in on Bongo Ryan's bar

US Vice-President George Bush was not going to go Guinnless when he visited Dublin. So he stopped at one of the city's oldest and most famous bars, Bongo Ryan's, on Monday night for a chat with the locals on his way from the Independence Day party at the US Embassy to the home of Mr Peter Dailey, the US Ambassador (the Press Association reports).

Yesterday he was confronted by a crowd of 100 demonstrators – including members of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing – as he laid a wreath of red, blue and white carnations in the city's Garden of Remembrance, dedicated to the Irish people who died during the 1916-22 rebellion.

As the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played it was drowned by demonstrators yelling "Bush out". Irish CND members and people opposed to US Central America policy, joined the protest.

The Vice-President went on to pay a courtesy call on Dr Patrick Hillery, Ireland's President.

After visiting Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, he played down America's role in finding a solution to Northern Ireland. Dr FitzGerald said America was uniquely qualified to encourage and support a political process to end the tragedy.

Mr Bush said it was America's duty to listen intently. "We are not here to intervene." He had great hopes for the New Ireland Forum.

Egypt and Iraq form closer ties

From Robert Holloway
Cairo

Iraq, which led moves to ostracize Egypt for making peace with Israel, has agreed to increase the size of its diplomatic mission to Cairo, it was announced as Mr Tarek Aziz, the Foreign Minister, completed a three-day visit to Egypt

Mr Aziz, the first Iraqi minister to visit Egypt since 17 members of the Arab League severed relations with Egypt after the Baghdad *summit in* 1978, held what he called "brotherly talks" with President Mubarak and senior members of the Egyptian Government, including Field Marshal Abdulhalim Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister.

Neither Mr Aziz nor Egyptian officials were prepared to forecast when the two countries might re-establish full diplomatic ties.

Its ruinous war with Iran has made Iraq heavily dependent upon supplies of Egyptian weaponry and Mr Taha Ramadan, the senior Deputy Premier of Iraq, recently said that between 12,000 and 15,000 Egyptian "volunteers" were helping the war effort.

But officials here concede in private that none of the states which broke with Egypt is likely to make a unilateral move to restore full ties.

"Saudi Arabia is the key," one source explained, "When the Saudis decide to mend fences, the others will follow."

Shultz will try to persuade Assad

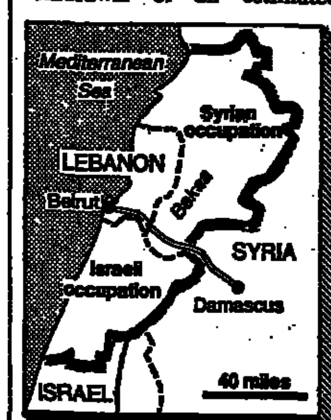
From Kate Dourian, Beirut

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, arrived in Damascus yesterday on the third leg of his improvized tour of the Middle East, *although he* admitted to having no inducements that would convince Syria to reverse its opposition to the agreement between Lebanon and Israel.

The Secretary of State, who flew to Damascus after a brief stop in Beirut, was met at the airport by his Syrian counter*part, Mr Abdul Halim Khad*dam.

Mr Shultz made a four-hour stop in Beirut on his way back from Jiddah, Sandi Arabia, where he held talks with King Fahd and Crown Prince Saud al Faisal, the Foreign Minister.

Observers believe he was sounding out the Saudis on Syria's mood regarding the withdrawal of an estimated 40,000 Syrian troops from Lebanon and to seek Saudi leverage in dealing with the intransigent government of *President Assad of Syria*.



In Beirut Mr Shultz met Mr Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese president, and other officials.

"I don't have a basket of things to offer or anything like that," he told reporters, ruling out the possibility the US may offer concessions on the Golan Heights, the Syrian territory Israel virtually annexed in 1980.

Judging by Syrian invective on the eve of Mr Shultz's visit to Damascus, it would appear MR Assad's Government intends to remain firm. Mr Assad reiterated Syria's rejection of the accord at a meeting on monday with a Lebanese *Muslim Shiite militia Leader.*

Mr Schultz has declared that the American-sponsored accord between Lebanon and Israel would not be renegetiated in spite of Syria's refusal to accept it in its present form.

Asked if he was any more optimistic now of breaking the deadlock. Mr Shultz told reprters: "I wouldn't use words like breakthrough," but on his departure from Jiddah, Mr Shultz said that judging by Syrian statements, the United States assumed that Syria intended to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. "The question is what are the circumstances under which they would leave Lebanon," he said.

Greece and UK to clash on budget

From Ian Murray
Strasbourg

Greece yesteday served notice that it will use its influence as President of the EEC Council over the next six months to increase the size of the Community budget.

This was made abundantly clear by Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, when he outlined the main aims of the presidency to the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg.

The drive to get the size of the Community budget *increased must* bring Greece into direct conflict with Britain, which has made it equally clear that it remains to be convinced of the need for any such increase.

Sir Fred Catherwood, Conservative MEP for Cambridge and Wellingborough, told the Parliament that to increase spending without cuts in agriculture subsidies was like truning on the tap without putting a plug in the bath. His view is exactly that of the British Government.

But Mr Haralambopoulos, who gloomily catalogued the many difficult issues facing the Community, was in no doubt about the matter. "It is necessary for there to be an increase in own resources", he said flatly.

He pressed the Greek view that there must be a real move towards convergence between the poorer and richer states of the Community. He saw this as a vital element for the future survival of the EEC itself.

Mr Adam Ferguson, the Conservative MEP for Strathclyde West, told the Parliament that he had listened to the new president's speech with no great hopes.

While Greece was in the EEC chair, he prophesied, "the noise of ticking will be getting louder and louder. One source of this ticking is the Community's own time bomb . . . the Community budget".

Quebec party in the doldrums

Lévesque out on a limb

From John Best, Ottawa

The Parti Québécois Government of Quebec, whose separatist doctrines once caused Canadians to shiver about the future of the confederation, has started to wear a droopy look. It has been having trouble both at home and abroad.

The just concluded visit to Paris of Mr René Lévesque, Premier of the mostly French-speaking province of six million, was a partial success at best, though Mr Lévesque pronounced himself very pleased with it.

His main achievement was getting a letter of intent from a French Government-owned corporation to construct a huge Can $1,500m (£800m) aluminium smelter near Trois Rivières on the St Lawrence River. Details still have to be worked out and a formal agreement signed before the plant becomes a reality.

In political terms, the trip came close to disaster. Mr Lévesque hoped to use it to mobilize French support for Quebec independence, but found the Mitterrand Government unwilling to antagonize Canada. "Our ally and long-time friend," as M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, calls it. The Metterrand administration displayed less interest in promoting Quebec sovereignty than any French government since the time of President de Gaulle.

The French Government refused to back Québec's demand for separate status in the proposed worldwide commonwealth of French-speaking states, saying only that Quebec should have "its proper place." The Canadian Government opposes separate representation for Quebec.

Mr Lévesque's setbacks overseas were an extension of many painful buffetings the PQ has been encountering at home, from which the Paris trip was intended partly as a diversion.

There have been several highly publicized scandals. A co-founder of the PQ with Mr Lévesque, Mr Gilles Grégoire, was convicted on seven morals charges involving young girls, then got into a dispute with the party hierarchy over his refusal to resign his seat in the provincial legislature. He now sits as an independant.

Earlier, Mr Claude Charron, the Government's House leader in the provincial legislature, had been convicted on different occasions of shop-lifting and driving while impaired. He resigned both his Cabinet position and his seat.

Mr Charron's Montreal seat was won subsequently by the opposition Liberals in the by-election, one of three by-elections they won on the same day and the sixteenth that the PQ has lost since first taking power seven years ago.

The crucial factor in the PQ decline has been its progressive estrangement from the Quebec labour movement, once its natural ally and staunch political supporter. Last December the Government introduced a series of draconian measures including wage reductions, curbs on strikes, aimed at correcting the fiscal mess it had created for itself earlier by excessive generosity to the powerful public service unions.

It also stumbled badly in the constitutional and judicial arenas.

The Premier's furious opposition to Canada's new constitution led him into launching an ill-considered case before the Quebec Court of Appeal, which ended with the devastating finding – for him – that Quebec has no right of veto over any constitutional development.

More recently, the Quebec courts found that the Bill of Rights enbedded in the new constitution takes precedence over Quebec Bill 101, the province's French-language charter, on the question of who can and cannot attend English-language schools.

Reflecting the troubles, membership in the PQ has fallen from 293,000 to 159,000 in less than two years. A recent opinion poll gives the Liberals, though they are currently without a leader, a 2-1 edge over the PQ.

But most cruelly for Mr Lévesque, few Quebec people seem interested any more in his independence option. As a prominent Quebec nationalist, Mr Pierre Bourgault, put it recently: "At the moment, the idea of independence doesn't wash. The people don't have a mind for it."

Parties break off Uruguay dialogue

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's political parties have broken off their two months of negotion with the military government on a new constitution, needed before the elections planned for November next year which will end more than 10 years of military rule.

On Monday night the Blancos, one of the country's two traditional parties, voted to intercept the dialogue in protest at a series of arrests of opposition politicians. The executive committee of the party voted 14 to one in favour of pulling out of the talks.

The two main internal tendencies of the party are now agreed that the Government, led by General Gregorio Alvárez, must make concessions before any resumption of the talks.

One of these tendencies, Por la Patria, had already withdrawn after the Government closed its weekly magazine, *La Democracia*. The other main tendency, Movimiento de Rocha, has joined it in protest at the arrest of one of its convention delegates, Señor Carminillo Mederos Galván.

Señor Mederos Galván faces charges of insulting the armed forces and is to stand trial before a military court.

The other two parties participating in the talks, the Colorados and the Union Civica, had announced earlier that if the Blancos decided to pull out, they would join them.

"We are entering a period of uncertainty", Señor Enrique Tarigo, a leading member of the Colorados, said. "If the armed forces cannot talk to us, the moderate parties, who are they going to talk to?"

Junta missile deal denied

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Military sources in Argentina have denied that the country is involved in secret negotiations to purchase the Franco-Italian missile, the Otomat, which is considered more sophisticated than the Exocet, and has a longer range.

A source in the Argentine Navy said: "We are not commenting officially on these reports, but you can take it from me that they have no base in reality."

Another source, well informed on military acquisitions policy, pointed out that there were no major purchases in the pipeline. "Most of the forces are pursuing existing contracts, many of which were signed before last year's war.

Mururoa fallout 'not harmful'

From Diana Geddes
Paris

A French report on the effects of French nuclear tests on the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific is unlikely to satisfy critics such as the Australian Government.

The commission of inquiry's report published yesterday says that explosions above ground had introduced "a significant level of artificial radioactivity into the atmosphere, ocean and all living organisms in the area", but that it was "not worrying from a health point of view".

However, ever since the tests had been carried out underground, the radioactive contamination of the environment had been "reduced virtually to nothing in the short term. . . ." There was a limited risk of a leak of radioactive products at the moment of the tests, the report says, but adds that such leaks "would contribute negligably to the radioactivity of the environment".

Nevertheless, keeping radioactive waste for long periods underground presented "problems which have still not been resolved." It must be admitted, the report says, that "we have little information about the risks of seepage of radioactive materials into the environment".

The report also point to "the omnipresent danger" of phenomena like tidal waves caused by the underground explosions, but insists there is no danger of seeing the atoll disappear beneath the waves.

The commission of eight scientific experts, which spent six days on the atoll in June last year, was set up by President Mitterrand to answer questions inside and outside France about the Atoll's safety.

Habré calls on France to join Chad fighting

Ndjamena (Reuter) – President Hissène Habré of Chad yesterday reported heavy fighting between loyal and rebel forces in the country and appealed to France to intervene directly in the struggle.

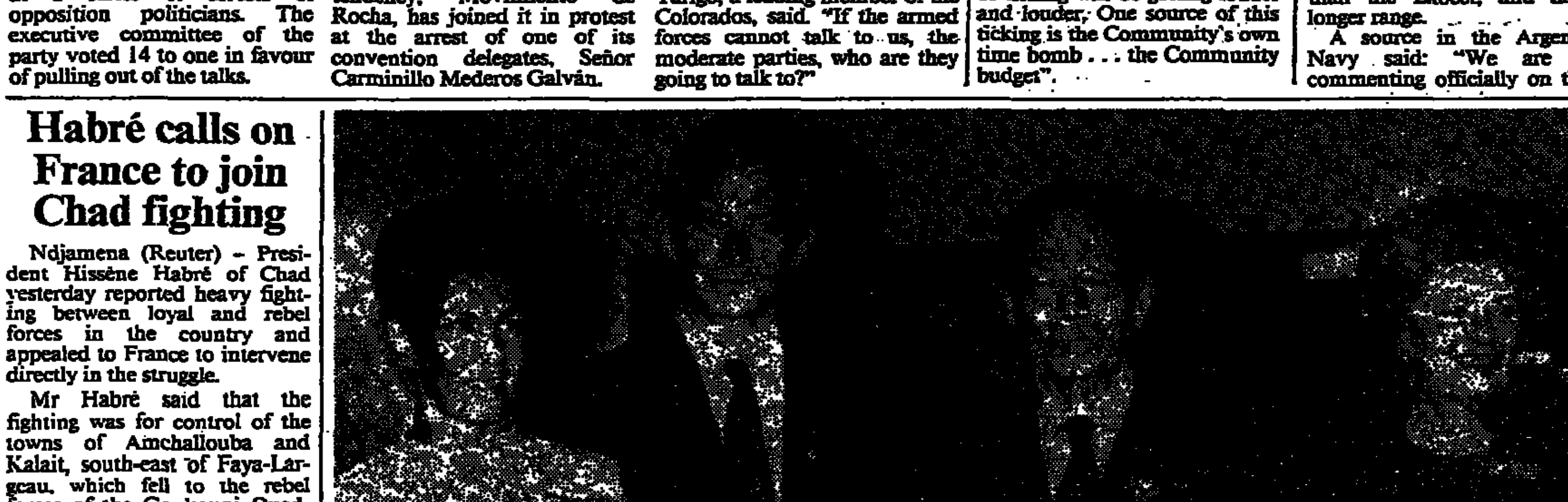
Mr Habré said that the fighting was for control of the towns of Amchallouba and Kalait, south-east of Faya-Largeau, which fell to the rebel forces of the Goukouni Oueddei, the former President, 11 days ago.

He told a press conference that the main objective of the rebel push appeared to be the strategic town of Abeche, 450

Military supplies delivered by France, were insufficient compared to what the rebels were receiving from Libya, Mr Habré said, and he called on France to "take part on our side to repulse this external aggression".

Earlier, President Habré rejected a proposal by the Organization of African Unity to send a fact-finding mission to Chad, official sources said.

In a letter to President Mengistu of Ethopia, the current OAU chairman, Mr Habré instead called for a visit by the special committee on Chad which was mandated during last month's OAU summit in Addis Ababa to examine a Chadian complaint that it was being attacked by Libya.



Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein, the world's longest-reigning monarch after Emperor Hirohito of Japan, announced plans to hand over power to his heir, Prince Hans Adam, on his right. With them are, left, Princess Marie-Aglae, wife of Prince Hans Adam, and former Countess Gina von Wilczek, the monarch's wife.

Tax haven's Prince decides to fade away

Vaduz, Liechtenstein (Reuter) – As celebrations to mark 45 years of his reign got under way, Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein announced that he would step down from power early next year.

The 76-year-old prince has led this tiny country – sandwiched between Austria and Switzerland since before the Second World War and his decision had been a closely guarded secret. He will remain titular head of Liechtenstein but will hand the bulk of his executive authority to Crown Prince Hans Adam, aged 38, eldest son of his marriage to former Countess Gina von Wilczek.

Liechtenstein has changed markedly since 1938 when Franz Josef, the world's second longest reigning monarch after Emperor Hirohito of Japan, made his home in the fiary tale castle above Vaduz.

The principality, which now has only 26,000 people, has moved away from agriculture towards small-scale industry, and it has benefited financially from the arrival of some 50,000 so-called "letter-box" companies seeking refuge in the tax haven Liechtenstein provides.

Vaduz itself, once a quaint village, is sprouting modern office blocks to house the numerous lawyers and accountants who manage and reinvest the billions of dollars which find their way to Liechtenstein from abroad.

The economic evolution that has taken place in Liechtenstein during the postwar years has not, however, been matched by social progress. Liechtenstein's women are among the few in the western world without a vote, and the results of two all-male referendums in the last 12 years suggest the men want it to stay that way.

Husbands have the right to decide whether their wives and daughters go out to work. Until only a decade ago girls were not admitted to the local grammar school.

A small number of women who have formed a pressure group called "Sleeping Beauty" to campaign for women's votes, are regarded as trouble makers.

The royal family has given its own blessing to the women's cause and Prince Franz Josef is reported to have said during birthday celebrations some years ago that the best present he could receive would be votes for women.

As the prince steps down, he plans to make a last and valuable gift to his loyal subjects and to the world at large. The Liechtenstein royal family possesses a vast and priceless art collection numbering some 1,400 paintings.

Banda appoints new Cabinet after election

Lilongwe (Reuter, AFP) – President Kamuzu Banda has appointed a new Cabinet for Malawi after last week's parliamentary election, the Malawi news agency reported.

Mr Robson Chirwa, Administrative Secretary of President Banda's Malawi Congress Party, the only political party allowed in the country, was made Minister without Portfolio, the post held by the late Dick Matenje.

Mr Matenje, Mr John Sangala, the Health Minister, Mr Aaron Gadama, the Central Region's Minister, and a Member of Parliament were killed last month during the run-up to the election.

Opposition elements, mainly in exile in neighbouring countries, said they were murdered by security forces as part of a power struggle for the succession to President Banda, who is believed to be in his eighties.

The Cabinet is:
External Affairs, Agriculture, Justice, Works and Supplies: President Banda. Minister without Portfolio, Administrative Secretary of the Malawi Congress Party: Robson Chirwa. Minister at Large: Sydney Somanje. Finance: Chakakala Chaziya. Local Government: Kapichila Banda. Labour: Wadson Deleza.
Transport and Communications: Education: Louis Chimango. Youth: Chimwemwe Hara. Forestry and Natural Resources: Stanford Demba. Health: Dalton Katopola. Trade, Industry and Tourism: Katula Phiri.

Jaruzelski gets Order of Lenin

Moscow (Reuter) – The Kremlin announced yesterday that it was awarding the Order of Lenin to General Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader.

The award, Moscow's highest civilian honour, was timed for the general's sixtieth birthday, and marked the first time the Soviet Union has bestowed any medals on the Polish leader, who took power in 1981.

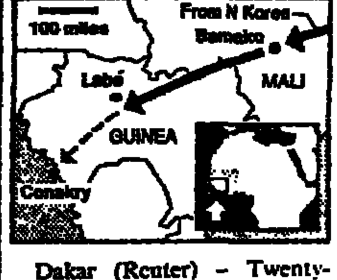
Tass said General Jaruzelski was being honoured for "his services in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation" between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats believe General Jaruzelski has never enjoyed full confidence in the *Kremlin* and the award did not necessarily mean the Soviet attitude had radically changed.

Absent Malta minister fined

Valletta – A Cabinet Minister in the Maltese Government has been *fined £300 for failing* to attend a parliamentary sitting where a Bill concerning devolution of church property was defeated by one vote. The Bill was moved again after a few days, and passed through all its stages. Dr Philip Muscat, the Minister of Education, subsequently sent in his resignation *but is was refused.*

Koreans die in Guinea crash



Dakar (Reuter) – Twenty-three people died when a North Korean airliner crashed in Guinea last Friday, diplomatic sources disclosed here yesterday.

The aircraft was a Soviet-built Ilyiushin 62 on a flight from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, to Conakry. It crashed in Labe, in the Fouta Djalon mountains of Guinea. All the passengers were North Korean technicians building facilities for next year's OAU summit in Conakry.

Quiet, please

Nairobi (Reuter)–President Moi of Kenya has banned public debate on the six-week "traitor" row which led to the resignation of Mr Charles Njonjo, the Constitutional Affairs Minister Last week. It began when the President said that an unidentified foreign power was grooming an unnamed Kenyan to take over the presidency.

Asylum plea

Stockholm – Miss Viktoria Mullova, aged 23, the Soviet violinist who defected at the weekend while on a concert tour of Finland, has applied for political asylum in the US at the American Embassy here.

Train deaths

Berlin (Reuter) – Three people were killed and 41 injured when a passenger train and an express train collided at Blankenfelde outside East Berlin yesterday causing substantial damage.

'Aids' deaths

Brussels (Rueter) – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids), the mysterious disease mainly afflicting homosexuals has killed 11 people in Belguim Ten of the victims were from Zaire and the other from Chad.

Talks end

Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, who spent most of yesterday in discussions with Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and other officials, flies back to Hongkong today.

Peking upset

Peking (Reuter) – China has told countries with embassies in Peking that it opposes links they may still maintain with Taiwan, including consular offices where Taiwanese can obtain visas.

Strike called off

Lisbon (Reuter)–A general transport strike in Portugal was called off at the last minute when unions, management and the centre-left Government reached agreement on a pay deal.

Unretrieved

Paris (AFP) – Police yesterday charged a man with kidnapping his former employer's dog, Rufus, for a ransom of 40,000 francs (£3,400). The Golden Retriever, kidnapped on May 10, has not been seen since.

Bulgaria leaves

Vienna (Reuter) – Bulgaria has followed the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in leaving the World Psychiatric Association, saying it had become a political tool of the West.

Correction

The Cameroon Republic is not a former French colony, as was stated in some editions on June 21. It consists of territories formerly administered by France and Britain.

Eight million smokers decide it's better to kick the habit than kick the bucket.

The latest Government figures, published yesterday, show another dramatic fall in the number of smokers.

They are now very much in a minority.

There are twice as many non-smokers as there are smokers. (Cinema, theatre and airline owners please note.)

In fact, there are already more ex-smokers in Britain than there are people in Sweden.

Over 8 million of them.

All enjoying typical withdrawal symptoms.

They no longer have a smoker's cough. They can walk, hike, swim and play tennis without fighting for breath.

They can taste food and smell flowers again.

Their teeth and fingers are free of nicotine.

Best of all, they've substantially lowered their risk of getting bronchitis, emphysema, cancer of the lung and heart disease.

They're free of the habit and its consequences.

But if the battle is being won, the war is far from over.

Smoking still kills 250 people a day.

In a year, it's responsible for eight times more deaths than road accidents.

So though it's a dying habit, it's still taking a lot of people with it.

If you're still a smoker, we hope these latest figures will encourage you to give up.

Many people have found it much easier to stop than they'd feared.

And if eight million people can do it, why not you?

If you'd like a free copy of our booklet 'So you want to stop smoking' just write to us at PO Box 410, London SE99 6YE and we'll do the rest.

By the time the next Government figures come out, we hope you'll have become a non-smoker.

Just like most other people.

THE HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL.

After 40 years and 50 films, Ingmar Bergman insists that his latest work, *Fanny and Alexander*, "the sum total of my life as a film maker", is his last. At his home on the remote island of Fårö he talks about the satisfactions of his career to **Michiko Kakutani**

Bergman's island paradise

Bergman goes home

It is a chilly, desolate place, this Fårö. During the summer, tourists come here, bringing with them the laughter of children and the sun, but spring comes late to this Swedish island and even in May, reminders of winter remain. A Baltic wind that twists the evergreens into the shape of bonsai trees blows in from the sea, and in the early morning hours, a damp, insidious fog settles over the beaches, draining the landscape of colour and turning everything grey.

For Ingmar Bergman, who has had a home on Fårö since 1966, the island represents more than the landscape of his imagination, more than a familiar setting for his films. It represents, he says, the one place where he feels safe and secure, the one place in the world where he feels at home.

At 64, Bergman possesses the face of a mandarin. Though his pale, grey-green eyes can quickly turn cold and suspicious, there is a childlike brightness to his features and he is capable of expressing a warm bonhomie. These days, in fact, he seems particularly happy to play the role of benevolent paterfamilias – both in the studio and on the island.

This new prodigality of spirit is reflected in his most recent film, *Fanny and Alexander*, which its possibilities and joys. The film represented "the sum total of my life as a filmmaker", Bergman says, insisting it is the last one he intends to make.

"Making *Fanny and Alexander* was such joy that I thought that feeling will never come back," he says. "To make another picture and have it feel grey and heavy and difficult, with lots of problems – that would be very sad, and I have seen many of my colleagues get older and dustier and dustier until suddenly they are thrown out, cannot get money for their next picture, and must go around with their hats in their hands. That is something I do not want – better to stop now when everything is perfect."

A testament to the remarkable alchemy of life and art, Bergman's films form a kind of running autobiography, and *Fanny and Alexander* is at once a nostalgic reinvention of the director's own childhood and a mature summation of his work. All the familiar Bergman themes and motifs are here – the humiliation of the artist, the hell and paradise of marriage, the quest for love and faith – but they are infused, this time, with a new tenderness and comparison.

Indeed, *Fanny and Alexander* possesses a generosity of vision reminiscent of Shakespeare's later comedies, for in summing up his life's work, Bergman seems to have achieved a measure of distance from and acceptance of his own past.

For those who have followed the director's career, this film – so rich in allusions to previous works – provides a kind of index to his entire body of work. And yet it is also more accessible, more straightforward in narrative and form, than many of his earlier films.

Since establishing himself in the mid-1950s with *Smiles of a Summer Night*, *The Seventh Seal* and *Wild Strawberries*, Bergman has earned critical acclaim as one of the world's foremost autheurs. During a four-decade career, he has made about 50 films. Translating the tragic, introspective vision of Strindberg from the theatre to the screen, he brought a new seriousness to the form, and he also demonstrated the medium's ability to probe philosophical issues and states of mind.

Bergman and Ingrid, his wife of 12 years, live far from the modern, planned communities of suburban Sweden, far from the conveniences of mass transportation.

To get to Fårö, one must first fly from Stockholm to Visby, an ancient walled city of medieval churches and ruined choirs. From Visby, there is an hour's drive across Gotland, a rocky island. A ferry ride across a cold, windy bay follows, and then another drive across the sparsely populated island of Fårö itself, past ramshackle farmhouses and fishermen's shacks, through sheep pastures and pine groves to the director's isolated house – a low frame structure that stands perched like a lighthouse on the edge of the sea.

The same colour as the shale stones that cover the beach, the house seems almost a part of the landscape – grey, stark and inhospitable. Inside, though the wall-to-wall carpeting and sleek Scandinavian modern furniture lend a sense of happy, if somewhat contrived, normality and cheer. There are crayon drawings by Bergman's grandchildren on the study wall, and stacks of family photo-albums on the table. The prevailing impression is that of a pleasant, middle-class model home; only the room of screening equipment and an opulent television set hint that the house belongs to a film director.


Bergman and his wife Ingrid: remarkably like his mother

Dressed in an old flannel shirt, a worn cardigan and a little red woollen ski hat, Bergman might at first glance, be one of the island's farmers. Alternately animated and introspective, he speaks English slowly, cautiously, but becomes enthusiastic when showing a visitor around his grounds.

Still, there is a calculated quality to his casualness. Although he says he hates meeting people he does not know, he immediately throws an arm over the shoulders of a visiting stranger, punctuating his conversation with declarations of his sincerity and good will. One has the sense that this is learnt behaviour of sorts – the gestures of a lonely and self-preoccupied man who wants very much to be liked, a man who has worked with actors all his life and who is keenly aware of the masks we put on in public life.

Beneath the bluff exterior, in fact, lies a wealth of contradictions. Here is a self-professed agnostic who is deeply superstitious, a puritan who has married five times and carried on highly publicized liaisons with his leading ladies, a stickler for details – he has been known to send a telegram to change an appointment by 10 minutes – who spends hours at a time daydreaming.

"I am very much aware of my own double self", Bergman says. "The well-known one is very under control, everything is planned and very secure. The unknown one can be very unpleasant. I think this side is responsible for all the creative work – he is in touch with the child. He is not rational, he is impulsive and extremely emotional. Perhaps it is not even a "he", but a "she".

Most of his films, Bergman has said, have grown "like a snowball" out of some small flake of experience or memory. He has found that film making has a therapeutic effect and, in many cases, has subjected a particular obsession to this process of analysis and catharsis.

Fanny and Alexander has helped him come to terms with the terrors and joys of his own childhood. For Bergman, that childhood remains curiously palpable and accessible. It shaped his imagination, he says, and, for him, the past is always present. While he feared his stern, authoritarian father, a Lutheran minister, he clearly adored his mother.

Bergman's wife Ingrid – a pleasant, kind-faced woman who bears, Bergman acknowledges, a remarkable resemblance to his own mother, has helped him establish cordial relations with his eight children from previous marriages and liaisons, and every July the children and four grandchildren come to Fårö to celebrate the director's birthday.

Berries and sour milk for lunch and Dallas at night

Bergman's daily schedule seems equally well ordered, if not a bit fanatical in its precision. He gets up every morning at eight and writes from 9am until noon. Lunch – which for the past 15 years or so has consisted of berries and sour milk – is followed by two more hours of work and a nap at 3pm. Before dinner, he takes a walk and after dinner watches television – he is especially fond of *Dallas* – or a movie from his large 16mm collection.

Even if *Fanny and Alexander* is his last feature film, Bergmann hardly plans to abandon his hectic schedule. He will continue to work for television – the medium that originally produced *Scenes from a Marriage* and *Face to Face*.

Since the beginning, alongside his more public career in film, Bergman has maintained another one in the theatre. He will continue to stage operas and plays. He has adapted Molière's *School for Wives* for television, and plans to stage *King Lear* for Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theatre.

It was during a rehearsal of Strindberg's *Dance of Death* there in 1976 that Bergman was arrested, in a highly publicized incident, for tax evasion. The charges were later dropped – the Swedish Government subsequently issued a formal apology – but the director exiled himself from Sweden and moved to Munich.

At the time, the experience caused Bergman enormous traums, leading to a nervous breakdown. It not only seemed a fulfilment of all his worst fears of humilitation, but it also meant leaving the country he loved, although he did visit Fårö from time to time.

Although he had made a pleasant enough life for himself in Munich, Bergman desperately missed his home. One summer day in 1977, he remembered how the lilacs in his garden used to explode into blossom during that week in June. The same evening, he and his wife took a plane to Visby, then drove a car back to their house on Fårö. "The night was clear", he recalls. "And there was no darkness, and we got here at midnight and were sitting outside the old house, looking and smelling the flowers. The next day we went back to Munich. That in a way is very strange, but somehow very Swedish."

For Bergman, even spending part of his time away from Sweden was a dramatic gesture. He gradually spent more and more time on Fårö, and is spending his entire summers again on the island. After fulfilling some theatre commitments in Munich, he says he will return to Sweden for good. "For a long time, I didn't want to come home", he says. "But now in a few years I think I will return. I think it's time for Ingmar to go home."

©New York Times Service

moreover... **Miles Kington**

A vintage year for tennis

"In my experince," said my friend Barlow, "BBC commentators don't know what they're talking about."

We were watching Wimbledon at the time. Some over-trained athlete had just leapt in the air, blonde hair quivering, and batted the ball down across the net so fast that no line judge had had time to fault it. "A backhand slam, probably the most difficult shot in tennis," said the purring BBC-2 voice. Then Barlow had made his remark. Then we begged him to elucidate.

"The most difficult shot in tennis," said Barlow, "is the underarm right-hand volley between the legs, undertaken while you are holding a wine list in the left hand and endeavouring to select a vintage.

"The last and indeed the only time I played this shot was in 1963 at Cannes, at a little restaurant called Jojo's, which only had about six tables but which oddly had its own tennis court. I was in the mixed doubles. It was not an ordinary mixed doubles, as I was playing with another man against two English girls."

A bit unfair, we commented.

"It certainly was," reminisced Barlow. "We were 1-6, 3-6, 3-5 down in the third set. At that moment the waiter came out to say that our table was ready, and asked me to select a wine. No sooner had I taken the wine list than the ball came flying at me, my partner yelled 'Yours!' and I excuted the shot I have already described."

With what results? we enquired.

"Good and bad. Good, in that it was a winner, the tide of the game turned and we won in five sets. Bad, in that the wine I chose turned out to a very ordinary Fleurie and the chief had gone home before we started eating."

Any further questions were superseded by a commotion from the TV. One player had landed a ball near the line, and the other had told the umpire that if he did not change his decision, he would disembowel him. "This is a call that will be talked about for a many a long year," said the BBC-2 robot.

"In my experience," said Barlow, "one line call is ever talked about for more than five minutes afterwards. The only exception I know to that was a line call which was made in the Nairobi Open in 1959 and is still furiously discussed in parts of Kenya."

We begged him to tell us more.

"One of the finalists was Simon Edgeworth, an absolute cad but a fine player. His opponent was some health fitness fanatic doctor from Scotland. Well, the Scot hit a deep shot down the line to him in the final set which Simon couldn't reach, so he calmly took hold of the line – we used real lines, not chalk – and *pulled* it towards him, so the ball went out, not in."

Was this not against the rules?

"Oddly, no. When the rules had been made, they hadn't bargained for people like Simon. He got the point, later the match, and later still the Scots' doctor's wife. Kenya was a bit like that, you know. Finally, the doctor strangled Simon one night. With the same line, curiously enough. That's why they still talk about it."

"My goodness!" interrupted BBC-2. "Has anyone ever seen two chaps throw themselves about on a tennis court like this pair?" There were obligatory shots of two men lying prone on the turf.

"I have, as a matter of fact," said Barlow." Did I ever tell you of the time I was involved in the All-Jersey Championships, in 1968? There were two chaps against us in the doubles who chased for everything, as if possessed. Finally they both made a dash for one angled slam going way out of court, and crashed into the bushes. Not knowing the local geography, they did not realize it was a cliff-top court and both tragically fell 300 feet. But, and this was the extraordinary thing, one of them managed to hit the ball in mid-air."

With what result? we asked breathless.

"The ball came back on our side and proved a winner. It had been match point to them so of course they won. It is the only tennis title that has ever been won posthumously."

We looked at each other silently. Then we leapt on Barlow and tied and gagged him so we could watch the TV more comfortably.

Legal aid Part 3: **Frances Gibb** reports on radical and controversial reforms

Justice, but at what price?

Radical reforms are now being made by the Government in an effort to curb and control the escalating costs of civil and criminal legal aid and remove some of the system's anomalies. On the criminal side the Legal Aid Act was passed last year, providing for a number of important changes, details of which are being hammered out. Among them is the "right of review" of a refusal of legal aid, the absence of which has been called a blot on the legal aid scheme; the only national social service without such a right.

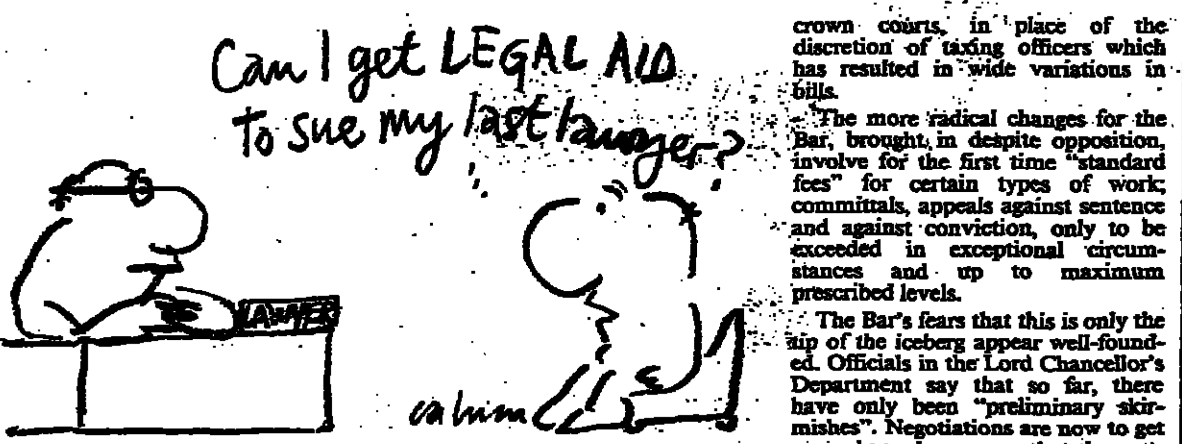
That, it is hoped, will counteract the disparities between courts in granting aid. Justices' clerks are to be given the power to refuse aid as well as grant it. An appeal against their decision can then be made to a panel of lawyers, the local legal aid committee.

Second, and more controversial, the act will change the way defendants pay contributions and the amounts they pay, increasing the amount of people paying towards their criminal costs from 7 per cent to anything up to 15 per cent and doubling from £2m to £4m the income derived from them.

In place of the court's discretion there will be new scales of contribution. A stricter means test will apply, like that in civil legal aid, with the spouses' income jointly assessed. The will be no upper limit however. The Government estimates that a defendant earning £92 a week, without savings, may have to pay £5 a week, while a married man with two children on £156 could pay £3.

But the scheme has been fiercly attacked by some lawyers, notably the Legal Action Group, which says it will deter defence from seeking legal representation and mean wives paying for husbands accused of crime out of their earning, savings and child benefit allowances.

The Government is also to tackle what one MP called the "massive haemorrhage" on criminal legal aid: the huge costs in cases, such as large-scale fraud, where defendants can afford to pay. It is proposing that courts employ a special examiner in such cases to make a detailed scrutiny of a defendant's finanances.



But none of these reforms reaches the heart of the problem too many cases going to the crown courts. There is wide support for bringing in section 48 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, which would oblige the prosecution to disclose its case to the defence before trial at magistrates' courts, as at crown courts. Many defendants, it is believed, would then not press for jury trial. The police have been accused of digging in their heels over this unimplemented measure as being too-consuming. But Mr Tony Judge, of the Police Federation, says most would welcome it. "No less than £25m (more than one third) of criminal legal aid was spent in 1981 on defendants electing crown court trial and then changing pleas", he says.

On the civil front, the need for all legal aid applications to go to the Department of Health and Social Security for means testing is being reviewed. There is also support from the Legal Aid Advisory Committee and the Law Society for "conciliation" procedures to be made an integral part of early proceedings, so that more issues are settled out of court, thus cutting the matrimonial legal aid bill.

But it is over payments to lawyers that some of the biggest reforms are proposed. Abuse and waste in the legal aid system inevitably draws attention to the few incompetent or corrupt lawyers and away from those dedicated to the scheme, who resent that their work has to be subsidized by private practice because of the low rates of pay.

The 3,000-member Legal Aid Practitioners' Group is concerned about the effects of the Treasury's "increasingly harsh and restrictive policy towards the total sums involved in the legal aid system". Mr Quintin Barry, the chairman, says that although it has always been accepted there would be a disparity between private and state work, pay levels are now "insultingly low", deterring lawyers from doing legal aid at all and creating "larger and larger areas of unmet need".

Another body, the Legal Action Group, says that instead of diluting the total amount of legal aid money with a flat rate payment to all lawyers, there should be proper pay and incentives for those few firms who do a substantial amount of legal aid work. The government, however, wants tighter control across the board and has just brought in important changes in pay for criminal work. For solicitors there will be fixed criteria, set by the Lord Chancellor's Department, for hourly rates of pay in crown courts, in place of the discretion of taxing officers which has resulted in wide variations in bills.

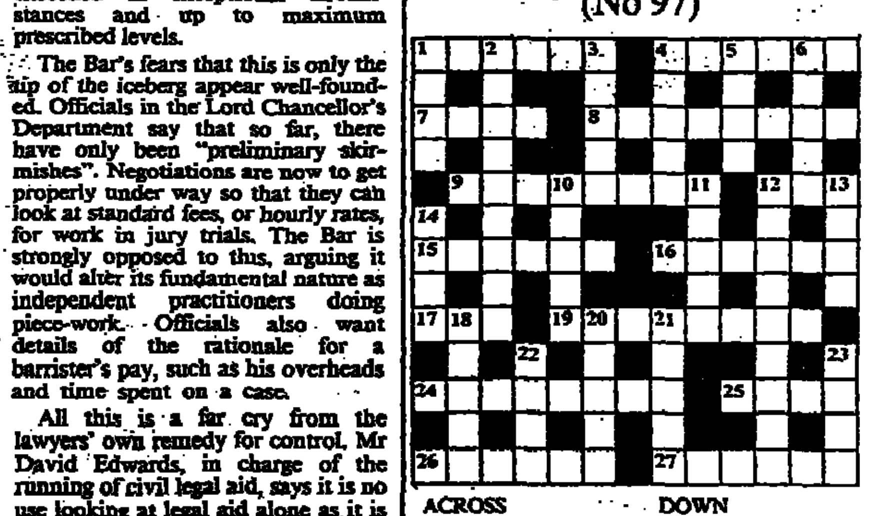
The more radical changes for the Bar, brought in despite opposition, involve for the first time "standard fees" for certain types of work; committals, appeals against sentence and against conviction, only to be exceeded in exceptional circumstances and up to maximum prescribed levels.

The Bar's fears that this is only the tip of the iceberg appear well-founded. Officials in the Lord Chancellor's Department say that so far, there have only been "preliminary skirmishes". Negotiations are now to get properly under way so that they can look at standard fees, or hourly rates, for work in jury trials. The Bar is strongly opposed to this, arguing it would alter its fundamental nature as independent practitioners doing piece-work. Officials also want details of the rationale for a barrister's pay, such as his overheads and time spent on a case.

All this is a far cry from the lawyers' own remedy for control. Mr David Edwards, in charge of the running of civil legal aid, says it is no use looking at legal aid alone as it is an appendage of the legal system. He and others argue that delays in reform of the system, lack of control and waste all stem from the present split responsibility of the legal system between the Home Office (criminal procedure and magistrates' courts) and the Lord Chancellor's Department (all other courts). The latter "pays the piper but does not call the tune," he says.

There is now growing support for the legal system to come under one department, namely that of the Lord Chancellor. Constitutionally, Mr Edwards says, it is wrong for Home Office, which is in charge of the police who prosecute, also to have control of the courts. The Government has just refused to alter the structure "without consultation or reasons", he says. "But we are determined to reopen the issue."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 97)



ACROSS
1 Air forcer (6)
4 Attorney (6)
7 Tinge (4)
8 Party to lawsuit (8)
9 Instalments (8)
12 Conifer (3)
15 Stick (6)
16 Supernatural creature (6)
17 Fruit seed (3)
19 Nervous disorder (8)
24 Poisonous (8)
25 Festivity (4)
26 Foist (6)
27 Atishoo (6)

DOWN
1 Thick end (4)
2 Possession (9)
3 Keepsake (5)
4 Liquid measure (5)
5 Payment (4)
6 Listlessness (5)
10 Tend sick (5)
11 Thieved (5)
12 Of actual size (4,5)
13 Litter's smallest (4)
14 Door fastening (4)
18 Language (5)
20 Portion (5)
21 Tropical waterlily (5)
22 Mat sport (4)
23 Sheet of glass (4)

SOLUTION TO No 96
ACROSS: 1 Abject 5 Daft 8 Panic 9 Revenge 11 Scot free 13 Sari 15 Mercurial 18 Hiss 19 Printing 22 Tactile 23 Taboo 24 Plum 25 Sorbet
DOWN 2 Bingo 3 EEC 4 Three quarters 5 Dive 6 Fan mail 7 Spasm 10 Exit 12 Fare 14 Zion 15 Musical 16 That 17 Igloo 20 Imbue 21 Film 23 Tar

WEDNESDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

Dear Sir, £10,000 a year and, dear God, I earn it

For the first and, I hope, the last time, I write an anonymous letter; I am too poverty stricken and unemployable to run the risk of identification and sacking.

Oh Penny Perrick, please send reprints of your witty and oh so true article in *The Times*, and that on middle-aged unqualified "awful warnings" to all girl's schools, kindergartens and indeed infant play groups.

It is the gates of secretarial "colleges" rather than those of the Inferno which should bear, in a design of sharp iron spikes, "abandon hope all ye who enter here". Few torments can rival those of a women forced, for lack of a profession; to earn a living as a "personal assistant" (clerical domestic servant/nanny) and the agony is sharper if she has devoloped tastes above her station such as opera, good food and drinkable wine; it is so terribly embarrassing for her principal and his clients if they all find themselves listening-/dining in the same establishment.

The wretched creature is expected to possess the qualities of a chameleon, at one moment with shame transcribing the injuries inflicted on the language by her principal (if she amends them, she is impertinent/or argumentative – if she doesn't, she is uneducated; he is above such things); two minutes later, she must listen with a sweet smile to the praise and appreciation poured out by clients on her principal for her research, her thinking, her assembly and presentation, produced over his name.

The mildest of the daily aggravations to which she is subjected can – and do – include working unpaid overtime at eight o'clock at night when it doesn't occur (or does it?) to principal and clients stupefying themselves with gin that she might just like a glass of Vichy, always enquiring with tender concern about that incipient headache or, worse, threatened cold in the nose even when she is crippled with a go of the menopausal curse (never must she hope for, let alone expect, any reciprocal consideration): I get £10,000 a year and, dear God, I earn it.

From Joan Moncrieff and Doreen Sharp, Broadstairs, Kent

We read, more in sorrow than in anger, Penny Perrick's article (Friday Page, June 24) headed "Buried Treasure in the Office" and referring, inter alia, to the recently published Papermac *The PA's Handbook*. She misses the boat by so many sea-miles that we feel compelled, as the authors, to row out to the rescue. Did she really read the book she was discussing, we wonder? Her interpretation of our intentions could hardly have been wider of the mark.

She assumes (and we hope only for the purpose of her article) that we view an efficient PA as being content to be trapped as a kind of dogsbody, permanently and without hope, in the employ of an "unattractive boss", a "supercilious head honcho". On the contrary, and as the foreword to the book clearly implies, a good PA works for a good boss because they make a good working team, depending on and trusting each other. The point so widely missed in the article is that they are a team, with shared responsibilities and mutual trust and dependence.

No good PA would put up with one of Penny Perrick's (we suspect entirely fictitious) monsters, even if they existed, which we doubt. She could always leave.

We did carefully point out to Penny Perrick when we met that we were not writing for the average shorthand-typist. We wrote for management trainees, men as well as women, in addition to established experienced secretary/PAs. We felt we even had something to interest the boss. Also, we did not forget that in some countries all office staff, including secretaries and PAs, have to be male.

If a PA is not given time to deal with correspondence, as Calman's cartoon so deliciously suggests, there may well be an assistant secretary to help – the kind of person (and there are many of them) who can take over confidently when the boss is away.

We hope this will do something to correct the shallow and superficial image portrayed in the article, which belittles the status of secretary/PA. Treasure – yes, of course, and probably properly aware of it. Doormat, never.

From Barbara Smith, European Association of Professional Secretaries, London

So Penny Perrick was surprised to find that some people actually want to be secretaries. Has she failed to appreciate the appeal of working alongside some of the most powerful decision-makers in the business world, or understand the degree of responsibility which rests on the PA's shoulders?

However, I can sympathize with Penny Perrick's views because I am surprised that some people want to be journalists; and I do sometimes wonder what the reporters do when their interviewees have gone away to their film premières and ritzy restaurants. Are they to be found pounding away at the typewriter rushing to catch a copy deadline? Or are they at home eating baked beans and doing the ironing?

Root causes

From Andrew Wilski, DM, DPM, MRCPsych., London

The tone and content of Veronica Stokes account of her daughter's problems (Coping with death wish, Wednesday Page June 29) must seem familiar to any psychiatrist who has ever dealt with parents of an anorexic girl. Mrs Stokes appears to advocate the very parental and psychiatric attitudes that lie at the roots of anorexia nervosa. The attitudes of anxious and oppressive control which collude with a young girl's reluctance to ascertain herself and grow up.

As regards the prevention of suicide in general, it is sadly the fact that despite a variety of psychiatric interventions practised over the recent decades, the rate of suicides has not changed significantly and is now actually rising. The rate of attempted suicides has increased manifold. Compulsory detention in psychiatric hospitals is not, in the long run, the effective way of helping those who wish to kill themselves.

From Anita Pincas, University of London Institute of Education

I sympathize deeply, ever so deeply, with the mother of the suicidal depressed girl who was allowed to discharge herself from hospital. But I think she is only partly right in her judgment that the problem arose from our attitudes to individual liberty. Was it not also a case of our very widespread mistaken attitudes to mental illness? And was not the mother herself, sadly, also duped by those attitudes?

Consider, for instance, if the daughter had had a very serious physical illness, had had an operation say, and was hovering between life and death – would not the mother have been by her bedside? Would not the parents and perhaps other members of the family set up a rota taking turns at keeping a vigil? And the same can be asked of the hospital staff. Would they not also have kept constant watch on such a patient? Would they have allowed a patient in physical danger of dying outside hospital to discharge herself? And if the rules forced them to, would they in that case not have warned someone? I think it is clear that all of us must learn to regard mental illness in the same serious way as we approach physical illness.

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

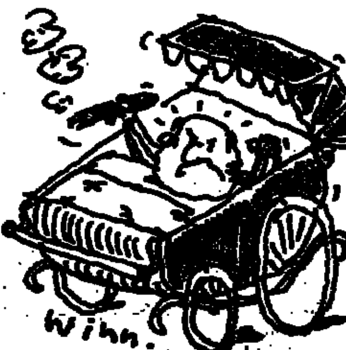
Too stringy for the cannon balls?

Now that Mr Heaseman from Number 27 has been taken off to Africa to be eaten by cannon balls (sic), there is for the moment an absence of suitable parties on to whom my children can append their disturbing fantasies. If I am to believe my four-year-old daughter (and she says I must) poor Mr Heaseman, who thought he had a bargain with his Breakaway ticket to Ventnor, is even now simmering nicely in – and I quote – "a big kettle in Swizzerland". Personally, I am surprised the cannon balls are interested in Mr Heaseman; he looks – I suppose I ought to say looked – like one of those Pelham Puppets of yore, a jangle of string and bone which might clatter to the ground at any moment. Hardly, I would have thought, an embellishment to the stock pots of the Dark Continent, but there you are.



My daughter does not talk of leaving home any more. That frightful period when she was going to live in The Waterman's Arms with David and Charlotte's father is firmly in the past, and I would no more touch on the subject than I would foot-fault McEnroe. Believe me, she can make The Brat's earfuls sound like high school spooning. Anyway, the latest plan is that she will become a resenter on Play School, *so stand by your sets everyone.*

A walk with all three children. The beprammed baby is surely ready for a day of rest after putting in such an assiduous night's yelling. A forlorn hope. After five years of intensive research, I can reveal, exclusively of course, that all babies look either like Donald Pleasence or Winston Churchill; I mean the *Caretaker*-type Pleasence rather than the *Barchester* model, and the Churchill of the Valiant rather than Wilderness Years. I have had one



Pleasance and two Churchills, and recommend the former. They may be sinister, but at least they are quiet, while the other sort have no scruples about bawling you out in public. Churchills are no doubt better for the country – if worse for the family – and for all I know have enjoyed a resurgence since the Falklands campaign. This particular baby has got the stentorian mode taped already, and is about to prove it yet again. They say Winston never needed much sleep, but this is ridiculous. The massy jowl is quivering on the pillow and he might at any moment rise up and say something horrid about Atlee.

Same company today, only a different itinerary, which takes us past the old workhouse by the park wall. It has been turned into a hostel for poly students, but it still chills like charity with its little cupola and regimented windows. Coming towards us is the man known locally as Gradgrind because of his resemblance to the character in Hard Times *and because of his habit of giving finger-stabbing street corner lectures on Victorian values to waifs such as mine. He always looks incandescent with rage. One day I shall muster the courage to beard him on Pesthouse Common and tell him my children are being well flogged at Mr Creakle's and that the diet promises to make them bowed and rickety enough to enter a career in the chimneys of the gentry at an early date: only he would probably beam back in approval. Right now he looks as if he is about to quiz my three-year-old son on the dental complement of graminivorous quadrupeds, but then catches sight of the face in the pram and passes on in terror. Another victory for Young Winston.*

A change of plan; *Play School* has lost its lure. Instead, my daughter will live with "that nice white-haired old man on TV". On closer questioning this turns out to be Michael Foot. I always thought he lived in Hampstead; but no – he occupies The White House, near Twickenham Bridge, and is the resident of America. I point out that by the time she attains her majority Mr Foot will be 83, but she gives me a look that speaks volumes about the older man. Where have I gone wrong, and what will Jill Craigie make of it? Must I brace myself for an octogenerian son-in-law?



I had resolved not to mention Petranella and her family after that frightful fire in their uninsured roof a week ago, but once more schadenfreude *has got the better of me. There is the house, open to the sky, like a spent firework, and it is plain that the catastrophe has taken its toll domestically. The Volvo estate is reversing out into the road, Mr Petranella at the wheel. Two little objects have been carefully placed about five feet apart in the drive so that the back wheels of the car must go over them. But what are they? Oh goodness, the Suzuki violins. Here it comes. Crunch, crunch, and the tiny Amati lookalikes have quavered their last. There will be blood on the walls. Watch this space.*

The acceptable face of feminism

Shirley Lowe talks to Ruth Harris, American author and self-made woman



Mike Abrahams

When you are invited to interview Ruth Harris, the American novelist, her publicity people don't leave anything to chance. They send you a printed sheet containing Mrs Harris's views on all the fashionable women's subjects you could possibly wish to discuss with her, plus the ones you might forget.

Normally, you'd chuck this away, since a nugget of fact or character or scandal mined from a hard-worked interview is worth a dozen handouts. But not in this case. After reading Ruth Harris on *women and money* (precis: "Why don't women feel easy with money – earning it, using it, investing it? It seems to me that while sex has come out of the closet, money is still considered dirty, not nice to talk about . . .") on *having it all* (precis: "For the last few years we've had gurus telling us to look out for number one, to lie, connive and walk allover everyone elese to get ours. It's offensive because total selfishness is repugnant and it's lousy advice because you make a lot of enemies. Who wants to end up alone at the top? The me-first gurus could use a dose of self-confidence and generosity – all of which nice people already have) on *role models* (precis: "I personally would like role models I can relate to and Mary Wells, Chairman of Wells Rich Greene Inc. isn't it. The so-called role-models the media shove at us are really like movie stars. I know damn well I'm dead if I try to look like Sophia Loren. If I try to look like Ruth Harris on a good day, then I have a chance . . .) and on much, much more, I felt as though Moses had personally passed me the tablets and I'd agreed with every one.

She looked like Ruth Harris on a good day when I met her at the Ritz in Piccadilly with her husband, Michael (he is a publicist and writes books, too) wearing a bright, red dress and the happy expression of someone about to indulge two passions. She adores travel and clothes and she is about to go to Plymouth, Manchester, Livepool and the Greek Islands, in that order, and plans to buy one or two Jean Muir's and Zandra Rhodes's on the way. She turns out to be a rarity. A New York career woman who talks and writes about feminist issues with wit and without anger or angst.

"My mother always worked, so a working woman just seemed natural to me," she says. "She was the oldest child of six in a poor family and she took herself off to mursing school in the Twenties, when women didn't do that kind of thing, and she ended up Supervisor of Nurses at a big, metropolitan hospital. She always said: 'Get married, by all means, but do something, be somebody yourself' and she said it in a very unangry way. I was brought up with two brothers so I like men, I think they're terrific, and whatever my problems are – like I don't write as well as I think I should, for instance – I don't blame men for them. In the Fifties, when all my friends were comparing engagement rings, I wasn't interested in marriage. I was thinking: 'What do I want to *do*?'"

She went to college and then worked as copywriter and editor in a publishing house. "I was the first person to read Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* and it was so true, so right, I said: 'We've got to *kill* to get this book.'"

She chose not to have children. "It's interesting, isn't it, that women hold out for themselves such unrealistic standards and expectations? To get you have to give and often give up. I've never regretted the decision and I don't see what's so terrible about having to make it. After all, men have been doing it for years."

Ruth and Michael Harris live in an apartment on 71st Street, Manhattan, with a bedroom, a living room and his and her studies. "We used to have a weekend place in the country, but I couldn't keep track of two refrigerators". They are happy because they share the same interests in travel and food and friends and movies and off-off-Broadway shows and just wandering around New York looking at life. An American magazine once ran a feature on them called The Twenty Four Hour Marriage. "We were photographed working together, going to the gym together, having our hair done together, eating together and going out to the movies together," Michael says. "The result, of course, was that everyone hated us, it all seemed so saccharine sweet". And Ruth says: "I just hope nobody tried actually doing it, that's all". In fact, they keep office hours, meeting occasionally for lunch and when Ruth gets into the tense, middle draft stage of a novel she works 18 hours a day, seven days a week and because Michael is also a writer he understands this heavy typewriter duty.

Her books sell over a million copies a time in the States and she is often compared to Susann or Robbins. Wrongly, since they deal with fantasy and a Ruth Harris novel is firmly based on fact. "I am absolutely fascinated by other people, by their lives, what happens to them and why", she says. "I am prepared to listen to anybody's life story and consider myself the ideal person to sit next to on a long plane journey".

Her latest novel, *A Self-Made Woman*, is the result of an old friend calling her up, in tears, and saying: "Julie's getting married and I don't know what to do. She's only 22 and I keep telling her that she *must* get more established in her career before she even *thinks* of marriage. But you know how kids are, they don't listen".

Ruth says: "When she's stopped crying, I said to her: 'Does it occur to you that we've come 180 degrees from when we were Julie's age and a mother was more likely to weep over a daughter who *hadn't* married and settled down by the time she was 22?'"

"In America, lifestyles are packaged and sold like toothpaste and my friend and her daughter, have both been seduced by the myths of their generations. The mother defined herself as one man's daughter, another man's wife and somebody else's mother. Her heriones were the ladylike Grace Kelly or the girl-next-door Doris Day, her thinking was shaped by home-making magazines and romantic fiction, she was left adrift in a man's world without benefit of map or compass. The daughter come of age in the generation of women, her heroines were Gloria Steinem and Jane Fonda, she read *Ms* and *Savvy*, she lived with her boyfriend for years before she married him and she took it for granted she could and would have it all marriage, career, children, success, love and work".

The book tells how both women realize they've been sold a lie and learn the truth about themselves, become self-made. Ruth Harris is wary of her title: "It's a gradual process that happens over the years". She is however, willing to pass on a couple of tips that help the process along. "Look at what you do well and think how you can expand it and do more of it. It may mean thinking back to the subject in which you were successful at school, or the thing everyone always compliments you on. My heroine, for instance, was a good cook and she eventually made a career as caterer. The other helpful idea is to look at something about yourself you don't like and change it. If you're habitually late, try arriving on time and if you've been complaining about an extra 10lbs, lose it.

Ruth Harris has cleverly dissected two generations of women in her books, so how does she see the new woman shaping up, the class of '87 or so? She hears, she says, worrying rumours from the suburbs that girls spend all their time talking about love and boys and rings. "But I don't know. Really, I'm not a prophet. I have a hard enough time being a novelist."

A Self-Made Woman. *Ruth Harris. New English Library: £7.95*

Taxing times for married women

FIRST PERSON

I recently received a missive from the taxman. If you are a married woman, *it* said, please reply as if you were your husband. I asked the Inland Revenue for enlightenment. "Well", explained an embarrassed official, anticipating feminist wrath, "husbands *are* still legally responsible for their wives' tax affairs. Two or three years ago we would have asked you to give him the form to fill in. Now we let you answer questions on his behalf. That's progress". I like the tale I heard recently about the widow who received the same Inland Revenue form. She replied: "I am dead".

My battles with the tax system have cost me dear. For years my husband begged the taxman to let me handle my own affairs instead of pestering him. When the Inland Revenue finally sent a massive demand plus a letter accusing him of fraud and everything else short of high treason, I finally caved in, paying a large penalty along with the tax.

Letting wives be responsible for themselves and taxed as single people might seem simple. But in the two and a half years since the Government published a report on the topic the arguments have slogged back and forth like a baseline rally.

What should be done about the married man's allowance? Is it an outdated state subsidy to the non-earning wife? Why should the working couple claim both it and the wife's own allowance, too? Should it be replaced by higher child benefits? Should the non-earning (I did not say non-working) wife be able to transfer her own allowance to her husband?

No two women, it seems can agree on the subject, which is probably why we have had such a dotty and demeaning tax system for so long. Even God has his corner to fight. I received a letter from a vicar reprimanding me for suggesting that husbands and wives should be treated like single people for tax purposes. It undermined the spirit of Christian marriage.

What undermined it rather more, I suggested, was the present practice of taxing married couples jointly on their investment income, which resulted in much higher rates of tax. Was he aware that accountants advise their well-heeled clients to divorce?

It is really not surprising that Sir Geoffrey Howe, in whose in-tray the matter has lain all this time, has legged it from the Exchequer to the Foreign Office at the first decent opportunity. But clearly married women must keep a beady eye on the politicians. The new chancellor has already been advised by Mr Ronald Butt, in last week's *Sunday Times*, that his first economic priority is to change the tax system so married women are encouraged to stay at home to look after their families. Not that tax appears to have anything to do with the deplorable desire of married women to work. If it did, all the husbands would be lounging around at home sending their wives off in the morning for one of the cuter little tax anomolies is that the working wife supporting her husband gets more tax allowances than the working husband supporting his wife.

The tax system is full of sexist variations, mostly operating against women. A husband can employ his hamfisted spouse for "secretarial services" – one of the better tax dodges. But a wife might have trouble persuading the Inland Revenue that her househusband was doing the typing.

The real problem is that we regard domestic labour as something that comes, or is given, free.

A businessman who would probably faint at the thought but the Wages for Housework campaign wrote to the *Financial Times* recently suggesting that employers should pay their employees' wives part of their husbands' salaries, recognizing that the poor chaps could not function without housewifely support. Us married women would then, of course, stop being goods and chattels and become zero-rated VAT tax losses instead. That's progress.

Maggie Drummond

Rich for the rich

The livers of specially fattened geese and ducks have long been a delicacy prized by connoisseurs for their fine taste and texture. The rich, but undiscriminating, are keen on *foie gras* too, if only on the status-exalting attributes of anything which costs quite that much. Two pounds an ounce or more is sure to win respect.

Oh, to be rich, discriminating, and slender as well. Or would that be too unbearably smooth? Perhaps it is just as well that trading regulations ensure that the chances of meeting fresh *foie gras* outside France are minimal, and that we are thus denied amazing dainties like slivers of hot, fat goose liver with mushrooms on toast.

Preserved *foie gras* is sold in strictly controlled grades. If the tin or pot carries the words *au naturel* it should contain nothing more than cooked liver and seasoning. *Bloc* is the next grade and contains extra fat or a little stuffing. Then there are the preparations described as *purée, mousse* or *creme de foie gras*, all of which must contain at least 75 per cent fat liver.

Nothing the most skilled cook can do will turn the livers of conventionally reared geese or ducks into *foie gras*. They are simply too lean and too dense to be rendered as meltingly smooth as the real thing. But when it comes to those mousses, purées, parfaits and the like, even a carton of frozen chicken livers can be groomed to take its place in high society.

These recipes are better still made with ordinary fresh duck or goose liver and can, of course, be based on a mixture of one or more types. The parfait is a very rich, very smooth, and so light in texture it is difficult to slice. It is best served in tiny ramekins or pots, or scooped from a larger dish. The mousse will cut into immaculate slices (use a wet knife) and can be served with toasted bread or brioche and garnished with a few leaves of dressed salad.

Chicken liver parfait
Serves six to eight

- 225 g (8 oz) chicken livers
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 110 g (4oz) butter
- 1½ tablespoons cognac
- 1½ tablespoons dry sherry
- 120 ml (4 fl oz) double cream, chilled

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Thoroughly clean the chicken livers, removing every trace of green staining from the gall bladders which would make the dish bitter, and all stringy bits. Season the livers generously with salt and pepper.

Melt the butter in a heavy pot and add the livers. Cook them, uncovered, at the gentlest of simmers for 10 to 15 minutes, so that the livers are cooked through but not toughened. Remove the pan from the heat and set it aside until cool. Then chop or process the livers with the butter and work the mixture through a fine sieve.

Beat in the cognac and sherry and set the bowl on crushed ice in a larger bowl. Whip the cream until it holds soft peaks, then, working over the ice, beat it into the liver mixture, a spoonful at a time. Check the seasoning and divide the parfait between small individual serving dishes, or spoon it into one larger dish. Cover and chill until needed. Serve with crusty bread or toast.

Blond chicken liver mousse
Serves eight to ten

- 225 g (8 oz) chicken livers
- 2 large eggs
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- 1 small clove garlic, crushed
- 300 ml (½ pint) double cream

Thoroughly clean the livers, removing any bitter-tasting green patches, and reduce them to a purée by chopping them very finely or putting them in a blender or food processor. Beat in all the remaining ingredients and sieve the mixture which will be like a thin custard. Pour it into a lightly oiled rectangular dish or tin of about 750 ml (1¼ pints) capacity. A small non-stick loaf tin is ideal.

Set the tin in a larger tin or dish. Pour in boiling water to come about two thirds of the way up the sides of the mousse tin and cook it, uncovered, in a preheated very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark ¼) for 2½ hours. Allow it to cool completely, then run a knife round the edge of the mousse before turning it out of the tin. Wrap closely in clinging plastic film and refrigerate.

I would rather see a slice of mousse on a bare plate than decorated with the obligatory lettuce leaf with, worse still, a slice of inappropriate tomato. What does go well with it, and looks really pretty into the bargain, is a tiny salad of lettuce and red or green chicory with slivers of peeled apple and toasted hazel nut. Before being arranged on the plates the leaves are tossed in light dressing of hazel and peanut oil mixed with a little fresh orange and lemon juice.

Tomorrow:



The Times Profile: Sir Steven Runciman, the man who read tarot cards for a king and played the piano with an ex-emperor



THE TIMES DIARY

Rearguard action

The Labour Party hopes to have four or five GLC by-elections this autumn which it will use to embarrass the Government over plans for the GLC's abolition. Among those who may stand down are the two GLC members recently elected to Parliament: Labour's Tony Banks, and the Conservative, Marion Roe. There is no formal rule about GLC members who are also MPs, but hitherto parliamentary duties have taken precedence. The Strongbridge Housing Association scandal may produce further electoral casualties. Geoffrey Seaton, Conservative member for Surbiton, has already resigned after criticism of his role. Two other Conservatives, Harold Mote and Peter Black, have resigned their party whip and are under pressure from colleagues to leave the council. Labour would relish the by-election opportunities, though the four Conservatives all represent safe seats.

Time exposure

In the political turmoil at the Royal College of Art some irony attends the presentation to be made this Friday of an honorary doctorate *to the veteran Hungarian* art photographer André Kertesz. Four years ago eyebrows were raised at the absence of the professor of photography, John Hedgecoe, when Kertesz addressed the RCA photography students. Observers of the current jostling for position at the college who recall this snub note that Kertesz's doctorate has been proposed by the pro-rector, current number two in the hierarchy, John Hedgecoe. At the same ceremony James Mitchell, chairman of Mitchell Beazley, will be made an *honorary fellow. Mitchell Beazley* publish John Hedgecoe's best-selling books on practical photography.

Witting his pits

Arthur Scargill has been misquoted, he would say not for the first time. Yesterday's papers had him vowing that he would not accept the destruction of the coal industry or see services decimated. But what I heard him say on *News at Ten*, not once but twice, was not "decimated" but "demi-sated." To every good unionist, I am sure, demi-satiation is quite unacceptable.

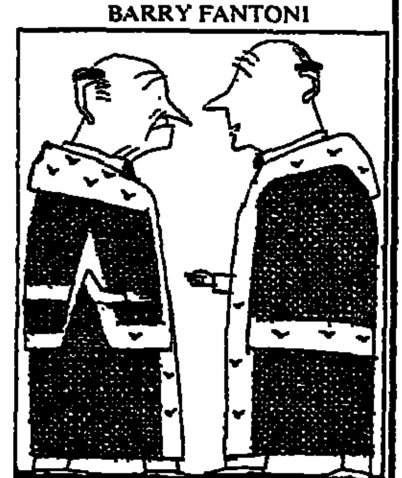
Relief at last

It is discomforting to hear that Dennis Buisson, one of two British birdwatchers arrested in Turkey for taking photographs in a military zone, will stand trial today without the pills urgently needed to control his gout. He was arrested five weeks ago. His wife arranged to have the pills forwarded by the Foreign Office and she sent them a month ago. The pills were still there yesterday. The Foreign Office has apologized, and promises they will now leave today.

Push hour

The Tokyo pushers, who shove commuters into rush-hour trains, have lost. Though official figures show that on the Joban rapid service, for example, the average load factor in each trian's ten carriages during peak hours is 274 per cent, the pushers cannot squeeze any more in. Happily Japan National Railways is cutting its freight train service in and around Tokyo. So now commuters will be put on to the freight network.

BARRY FANTONI



Hello – I'm Lord Nobody. Who are you?

Off we go again

Steve Hawthorn of Billericay, whose appetite for political anagrams was not sated by my preelection series, has been toying with the candidates for the Labour Party succession. Eric Heffer, he says, may prove a Freer Chief than his line on conference decisions has so far suggested. Peter Shore would normally oppose hanging, but in the case of his rivals might provide Three Ropes. Neil Kinnock, bidding for moderate support, could claim: "I Knock Lenin". And Roy Hattersley, who is unlikely to win or to lose with good grace, will be hailed: "Hey, ratty loser".

Fatherhood being a growth industry, it was high time for a plain pater's guide to primagravida, progesterone, puerperium and the rest. Welcome then to *You're a Father*, a man's guide to what it calls New Parenthood. It is, appropriately, the first-born book of Pagoda publishing house, and the title might well be aimed at one of the directors, David Alexander, who has seven children. A PHScanner and three-time veteran of the delivery ward theatre thinks it makes a pleasant change from Gordon Bourne's doomy paragraphs, but wishes to record his own instance of symptom transference during pregnancy; he got drunk and his wife had the hangover.

PHS

The Andropov effect runs out of steam

As the Soviet leader's health again gives rise to speculation, Jacek Rostowski draws a parallel with the country's deteriorating economy

After the impressive results of January and February, when Soviet industrial production rose by 6 per cent over the same period last year, the results for March, April and May, *which showed an increase of* only 2.9 per cent, must have been a serious disappointment to the Soviet leadership.

The January and February results, with growth rates roughly twice those of the closing years of the Brezhnov era, had led to speculation in the West that the new Soviet leadership's tough policy on labour discipline was having an effect. A modernized form *of economic* Stalinism had returned, and was proving successful. In the event, drawing far-reaching conclusions from a few months' results has proved very risky. But it is clear that the Soviet leadership must consider *the fate of the Andropov experiment* as crucial to what it calls the world balance of forces between "real existing socialism" and capitalism.

Although the Soviet Union is a military superpower, economically its potential enemies produce five times more than the Warsaw Pact countries.

Soviet leaders fear that this gap will widen over the next decade. Soviet and East European growth rates have been slowing since the 1950s, when they were twice as high as in the industrialized West and Khrushchev's dream of overtaking the United States economically by 1972 seemed a real threat. Taking *account of the fact that much of the* investment in Warsaw Pact countries is ineffective, being investment for investment's sake, it can be argued that the Soviet bloc has had close to zero growth for a number of years now.

So far Moscow has been saved from the consequences of its economic failure by the depression in the West. But being a good Marxist, Mr Andropov knows that *capitalism runs in cycles* and that what has gone down is likely to come up. No such rosy prospect faces the communist countries.

Moreover, a growth in the gap between East and West could have serious internal repercussions for the Soviet Union. It would undermine the idea of the communist countries' inevitable ultimate victory, and so cast doubt on the central doctrine of *Soviet foreign policy: that all Soviet* gains, once completed, are irrevresible.

Something urgently needs to be done to improve the Soviet bloc's *economic performance. Economists* from the smaller East European countries generally believe in the need for reforms that would introduce more market elements into the centrally planned economies. They are divided, however, on whether this can be done without far-reaching democratization.

Some believe that the introduction of market forces is fully compatible with the maintenance of political dictatorship. State-owned firms would compete in domestic and international markets, trying to maximze profits – and their managers' bonuses. Discipline would be maintained by the secret *police and, it is sometimes admitted* in private, by fear of the unemployment that the reforms would bring. A Polish economist living in the West has suggested that this would in effect be a socialist version of the system in Franco's Spain or present day South Korea.

Those who believe that economic *decentralization* would lead to a weakening of the ruling élites tend to be less optimistic about the likelihood of reforms. They argue that Poland and Hungary can be allowed to experiment with reforms, but that in the Soviet Union reform would threaten too many vested interests and could lead to instability. Any reform that would be economically significant would be politically unacceptable, and one that would be politically acceptable would be economically insignificant.

Given the choice between the danger of internal instability and the certainty of military inferiortiy *vis à vis* the West, the Soviet leaders would probably choose military inferiority. They lived with military inferiority in the 1950s and 1960s, and know that in the nuclear age it is *unlikely to lead to actual attack* by the other side.

The Soviet fear would rather be *that increasing relative weakness* may unleash powerful centrifugal forces within the Soviet Union. If, however, the new tougher approach to labour discipline were to bear fruit in higher growth rates, then the dilemma between internal reform and external weakness, both of which could lead to internal instability, could be avoided. That is the significance of the Andropov experiment.

The author is lecturer in economics at Kingston Polytechnic.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

MPs' pay: an issue for the voters

Last week I suggested in these columns that if the Tory backbenchers reelected Edward du Cann as leader of the 1922 Committee, this would presage fierce battles over MPs' wages in the *months* and years ahead.

Well, he was reelected, and it now looks as though the first battle is days, rather than months or years away. We are told that the Cabinet is thinking in terms of a 4 per cent *increase*, whereas du Cann has spoken kindly of the Top Salaries Review Body's recommended 31 per cent.

The biggest rebel vote I ever organized from the backbenches was in 1980 on this very subject. *Norman St John-Stevas, as Leader* of the Commons, had come up with a formula which, to my mind, smacked of indexation of our salaries to those in the Civil Service. I found this doubly objectionable, because I thought we needed to *escape from the concept of comparability* and because it implied that MPs should be insulated from the impact of inflation for which, in my book, we were primarily responsible.

We were voted down by the "payroll vote", but we mustered *significant support, including that of* Jim Callaghan. After the vote he told me he had never before envisaged going into a lobby organized by me.

This time *The Times* has come out in favour of the 31 per cent by instalments. I disagree with the idea, not because of the likely effect of such an example on pay-settlement levels in the coming pay negotiations – but because what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Parliament, having exorcised the ghost of "comparability" for others, should be the last group *to succumb to the proposition that it* needs to catch up with the Joneses.

Nor can the argument from market forces be lightly dismissed, at any rate by a majority party which is committed to their rejuvenation. There really is no evidence for the *proposition* that the quality of Parliament is currently diminished by the inadequacy of financial reward. Nor do I see anything deleterious about private members being "forced to look for extra-parliamentary pay". On the contrary, it seems to me a good thing that they should be. The nation suffers from full-time legislators: they pass more laws than are good for us, and they have nothing to contribute from their working contacts with the world outside.

Ministers are a different matter altogether. Theirs is bound to be a full-time occupation; and though it may be true that few backbenchers will turn down promotion because of the pay (although *some do from* time to time), it is not unheard of for those who have taken office to be obliged to give it up to earn a decent livelihood. Besides, the present levels of ministerial remuneration are derisory by Victorian standards.

As to the backbenchers, the most compelling argument against a whopping increase is that when our legislators stood for office four short weeks ago *they knew* perfectly well the terms and conditions of employment. This is precisely the consideration that should point the way out of this perennial embarrassment for the future. I never had much patience with schemes to exonerate *MPs from* responsibility for deciding their own salaries; I do not believe it can be done.

Even if – which God forbid – the stipend for backbenchers were to be determined, as Norman St John-Stevas recommended, by a "basket of comparators" (which sounded like the sort of conglomerate Guy Fawkes should have got to work upon), or some august quango *created for the purpose*, the requisite orders would require a parliamentary endorsement – and so they should. But there is, or should be, a *better* logic to the timing of their choices.

The right time for fixing what MPs should be paid is immediately before an election. Then candidates could face their voters with a frank prospectus. Parliament would have just decided that the rate for the job was £15,000 a year – or £50,000 or £5,000 – and they could defend that rate or even, if they felt obliged to, *pledge themselves as individuals* to take something less (or to demand something more). Indeed a legal obligation could be placed on every Parliament, before it was dissolved, to pick the rate for its successor.

Meanwhile the Cabinet should stick to its guns on the current wage claim. It might well be beaten; that is Parliament's sovereign right. But it would be better by far for *Parliament* to *impose* a rate for its service in defiance of what the Government thought appropriate, than for the Government to *negotiate* a rate it was known to think inappropriate, and to take responsibility for its acceptance.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

The Times Portrait: the Aga Khan

Workboy of the racing world

The name of the Aga Khan conjures up a jet-set image of race-horses, private yachts and planes, nightclub parties with film stars and royalty and wealth beyond the bounds of imagination. Is he not – it is *believed – given his weight in gold* by the Ismaili community, of which he is the spiritual head? The saga over the kidnapping of Shergar, twice winner of the Derby and former star of the Aga Khan's private stables, has only added to the image of mystery and glamour.

The Aga Khan, now in Britain for Islamic community celebrations of his silver jubilee, does not care for *the image. Nor does it fit the* impression he gives of an intelligent, soft-spoken, surprisingly unassuming and courteous man in his mid-forties. Slightly balding, tending to portliness, his main interests appear to be his extensive Third World activities, rather than jet-setting.

"He is not even good at small talk", one of his close aides said. "He prefers to get straight into *serious conversation. He is basically* rather an intense person, with an inquiring mind and a natural interest in what's going on in the world. He reads the newspapers avidly. His leisure time is in inverted commas. I have never seen anyone work so hard, and he expects the same standards of all his staff. His work is his life. He does have his own plane, but it's very much a *mobile office. His wife usually* accompanies him on all his trips. He is a devoted family man."

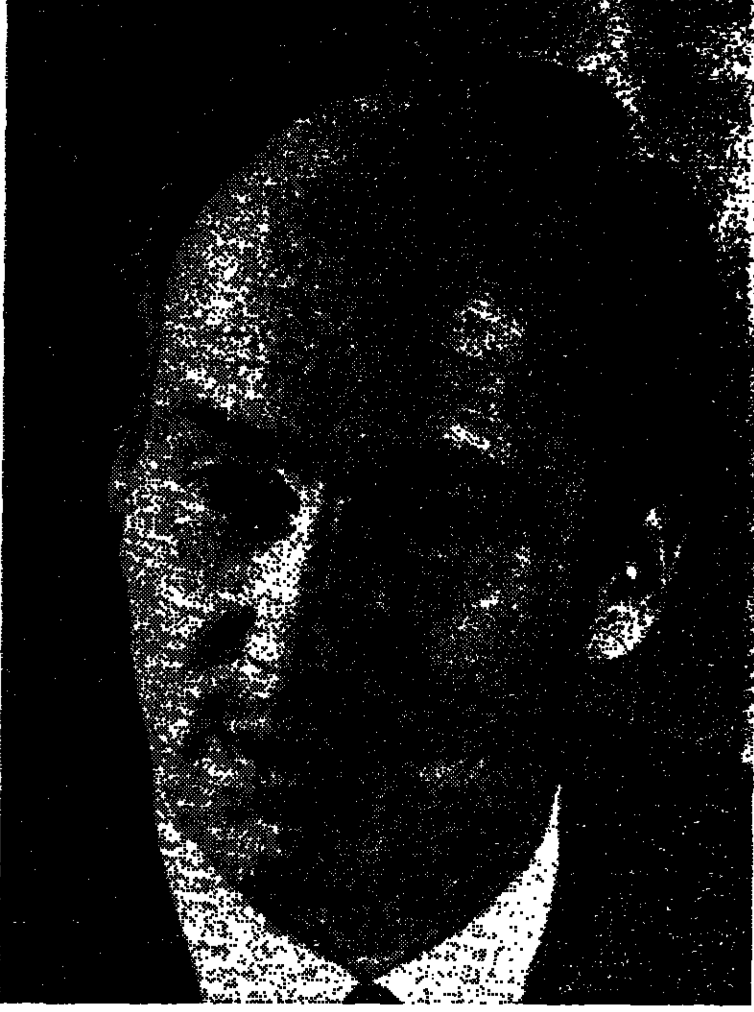
Prince Karim Aga Khan was 20 and a student at Harvard when his grandfather, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, died on July 11, 1957, *and he became the forty-ninth* Imam of the Shia Ismailis, a widely dispersed Muslim sect of some 15 million people of diverse languages *living* mainly in Asia, East Africa and the Middle East. There are some also in the West, notably in Britain, Canada and the United States. Despite their disparateness, the Ismailis remain bound by their faith and by their loyalty to their hereditary Imam, who is reputedly a direct descendant of the Prophet Muhammad through the Prophet's cousin, Ali, who married Muhammad's *daughter*, Fatima.

The old Aga Khan had "reigned" for 72 years, living first in India and then moving in 1898 to Geneva. His eldest son by his Italian first wife was Prince Aly Khan, of whom his father complained that he cared only for "fast horses and fast women". Aly was by-passed in the succession to the Imamat, the old Aga Khan explaining in his will that he wished to be succeeded "by a *young man* brought up in the midst of the new age".

Prince Karim was Aly Khan's eldest son by his first marriage to Joan Yarde Buller, the English daughter of Lord Churston, whom Aly later divorced to marry the actress Rita Hayworth. Aly Khan's reputation as a jet-set playboy was reinforced by his death at the wheel of an Italian sports car on the outskirts of Paris two years after his son became Aga Khan IV.

The family's English connexions were reestablished 10 years later when Prince Karim married the former Sarah Crocker Poole, a British model and ex-wife of Lord James Crighton-Stuart. She became a Muslim convert and is now known as Begum Salimah. Princess Margaret was among the 800 guests who *attended their wedding in Paris.*

Afer an early childhood in Nairobi, Prince Karim attended Le Rosey School in Switzerland and took a degree in Islamic history at Harvard in 1959. He returned to live in Geneva, where the headquarters of many of his grandfather's Third World activities were based, to pursue his skiing interests (he was *captain of the Iranian Olympic ski* team). In 1976 he moved to France and now lives with his wife and three children in a house set in *beautifully landscaped* grounds at Gouvieux, about an hour's drive north of Paris, not far from the Chantilly racecourse.



The Aga Khan: 450 horses in his racing stables, but he prefers to be known for his Third World development activities

His headquarters building in the grounds is staffed by a personal secretariat of 100 people of 18 *different nationalities (only about a* quarter are Ismailis) who oversee and coordinate his activities. These include the Aga Khan Foundation, *set up in 1967 as a non-profit* making organization funding education, health, and rural development programmes, mainly in developing countries in Asia and Africa; Industrial Promotion Services (IPS), a group of private companies set up in 1963 to act as a *catalyst to local development*; the Aga Khan Awards Foundation, set up in 1978 to encourage exceptional achievements in arts and sciences in a Muslim context, with a triennial $500,000 prize for architecture as its first award; and the Aga Khan University, the founding of which has been the highlight of the Aga Khan's year-long jubilee celebrations, which officially come to an end next Monday.

There are also the Aga Khan's two purely private ventures: his stables, reputedly the largest in the world, which at present comprise *450* horses; and the constroversial Costa Smeralda holiday development in Sardinia. After more than 10 years of wrangling, the Aga Khan has just got the go-ahead from the Sardinian authorities for a further 1,000 billion lira (£400m) project which is designed to quadruple the number of hotel beds to 60,000 over the next 20 years.

The Aga Khan is president and the original moving light of the consortium behind the Costa Smeralda development, which has been much criticized by local environmentalists for destroying an area of natural beauty and for catering only for the rich. The Aga Khan replies that his interest in providing carefully planned, high-quality development in the area was in large part prompted by a desire to save its great beauty from the ravages of the ad-hoc tourist developments that *have ruined other parts of Italy and* the Mediterranean coast. The tourism projects that he is now carrying out in Third World *countries under the auspices of IPS* is based on much the same concept.

IPS has launched more than 100 enterprises, ranging from the manufacture of soap and women's tights to mining and financial projects, which provide jobs for more than 10,000 people. Some are wholly owned by the Imamat but others are joint ventures, either with private companies or with international agencies such as the World Bank. Although a private company, the aim of IPS is not short-term profit but rather to provide impetus for new development and jobs, with the intention that the venture should become self-sufficient in the long-term.

The ultra-modern 720-bed teaching hospital in Karachi, which will receive its first intake of medical students this autumn, is the first *faculty of the Aga Khan University*, granted its charter by President Zia earlier this year.

Many of the Imamat's health and educational services, which now include more than 200 health centres and hospitals and some 300 schools, were set up by the present Aga Khan's grandfather, using the proceeds of the "weighings" of his golden, diamond, and platinum *jubilees. On these occasions, the* Ismaili community did indeed weigh their Imam in gold, diamonds and platinum respectively, but that practice stopped when Prince Karim became Aga Khan, and there is no intention of reviving it.

When at his headquarters at Gouvieux, the Aga Khan normally works a basic 11-hour day from 9 am until 8 pm, often eating in the canteen with his staff. But in crises, which are not infrequent, he may be working from 4 am straight through until 2 am the next morning. His *yacht and his skiing* are his only two real forms of relaxation, and even then he will spend part of the day working.

One of the most impressive features of the Imamat's activities is the extraordinary willingness of *Ismailis, many not at all well-off, to* devote their time and their money to the welfare not just of other Ismailis but of the whole local community in which they usually form only a tiny minority. The Aga Khan services are open to all regardless of race or creed. In Kenya, for example, non-Ismailis account for 95 per cent of the bed occupancy in Ismaili-funded hospitals and 70 per cent of the *pupils in Ismaili schools.*

"I don't think any community, tribe or ethnic body is serving its interests in the developing world by becoming inward looking", the Aga Khan explains. "The sooner independent states are able to work together, to become nations and to think as nations, with people of diverse backgrounds, languages, and religious practices, the more stable *those countries will become and the* sounder the base for a democratic process. To create a sense of nationhood is one of my priority objectives."

There is little doubt about his organizational ability and business acumen, but what about his primary role as spiritual head of the Ismaili community? He smiles. He knows that it is often hard for Christians to understand how private enterprise fits in with that role. Islam is an all-encompassing faith, he explains, giving direction to every aspect of an individual's life. It *urges* the individual to lead a balanced life, one that strives to accommodate both material progress and spiritual well-being. *But no one could hope to* achieve that balance in sickness, illiteracy or squalor. As leader of the Ismaili community, he believes that it is his duty to provide the basic health and education that are crucial to mankind's self-realization and spiritual growth.

He agreed that he did not talk much about spiritual matters to western audiences; more, perhaps, to Muslim audiences. But that did not mean that it was not a dominant force in all that he did. "My life would be meaningless without my faith," he insists. "But I am not sure that a religious leader should talk exclusively about matters of faith. Faith should be demonstrated through actions."

Sons and duffers

New words for old, by Philip Howard

We seem to be falling into confusion about the Prodigal Son, perhaps because we no longer read the Bible as religiously as our fathers and mothers. You remember the *story*: rich man's younger son – journey into far country – wasted substance in riotous living – etc? The prodigality of the younger son is now commonly thought to refer to his leaving home and wandering into faraway places, with or without harlots, rather than to the lavish and wasteful use to which he put his inheritance. This mistake is presumably due to the fact that we commonly refer to the Return of the Prodigal Son, implying a contrast between prodigality and return. Many of us seem to take prodigal to be something between peripatetic and perambulatory.

Parenthesis or excursus: there was a very jolly series of paintings of the Prodigal Son in the recent Murillo exhibition at the Royal Academy. The elder son looks as smugly sorrowful as Uriah Heep when his brother receives his portion and leaves home. The feasting and the harlots were all rather decorous, not all that profligate or indeed *prodigal*. *But the big scene was the Return*, with everyone's eyes turned piously up in devout rejoicing, and the elder brother nowhere in sight, presumably still out in the field, but about to be consumed with rage and envy. The Return is the thing that sticks in the mind about the Prodigal.

Here is a recent example of the confusion, from an article in *The Sunday Times* about Essential Cubism exhibition at the Tate. The piece opened with a paragraph about Douglas Cooper, the organizer of the exhibition. Cooper, we are told, born and brought up in England, has lived all the rest of his life in exile: "So his homecoming is a truly *prodigal* occasion." This might just conceivably refer to the costs of mounting the exhibition, not to mention the cost of the catalogue. But I think not. It is a choice example of the new use of *prodigal* to mean "returning home after long absence."

"Prodigal" was a favourite word with Shakespeare, but he knew the *story better than* we seem to. Remember how Shylock calls Antonio: "A bankrupt, a *prodigal*, who dare scarce show his head on the Rialto." Shakespeare had a curious trick of hypallage with *"prodigal"*, transferring it from its appropriate noun *to another to* which it did not properly belong, as in "a restless night", "the condemned cell", or *Virgil's* "the trumpet's Tuscan blare" instead of "The Tuscan trumpet's blare." For example, in *Timon* Flavius exclaims.

"How many *prodigal* bits
have slaves and peasants
This night englutted!"

It is not the bits but the slaves and peasants who have been *prodigal*. For another example, in *Love's Labour's Lost* Rosaline says: "How I would make him ... spend his *prodigal* wits in bootless rhymes ..." It is Berowne rather than his wits who is thought of as *prodigal*.

It is a useful and beautiful old word, with strong connotations of one of the most powerful parables in literature. It is odd how its meaning has started to wander in a way that we had better not describe as *prodigal*. I dare say that we had better be a little less *prodigal* in our use *of it*, or we shall turn it into a worsened vogue word, and lose its original meaning.

James Curran

Why the police need policing

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, whose attack on left-wing activists last week was criticized by *The Sunday Times* as "misjudged" and denounced by the Shadow Home Secretary, Roy Hattersley, as "wild political comments", is no stranger to political controversy.

Last year, he caused a storm by remarks he is allegded to have about the Jamaican community in an interview with the American journal, *Police Magazine*. "In the Jamaicans, you have people who are constitutionally disorderly. . .it's simply in their makeup," it quoted him as saying. "They are constitutionally disposed to be anti-authority." *Though* Newman subsequently denied that he had ever made these remarks, his interviewer, Bruce Porter, is adamant that he did and that he took detailed notes at the time to prove it. Porter, a director of the journalism programme at Brooklyn College, New York, and a former urban editor of *Newsweek*, is respected as a journalist-academic.

If wires were crossed on that occasion, as Sir Kenneth Newman now maintains, there is no dispute about what he said last week. What is open to exception, however, is not so much the spontaneous remarks that he made at the press conference which provoked such a public furore as the new doctrine of lèse-majesté that he outlines in his annual report.

Newman makes a crucial distinction *in this report between* "debate restricted to the objective merits of the proposals for change" in the police force, which is acceptable, *and what he calls*, revealingly, "uneducated," criticism, which is not. Indeed, in his view, "uneducated" and "unfair" critics who encourage negative attitudes towards the police are "a destablizing influence and a threat to public order", and should therefore be regarded as enemies of the people.

This line of argument has a depressingly familiar ring. The view that only "objective" *criticism is* permissible is the cornerstone of all authoritarian systems of control, whether they be on the left or the right, which suppress free speech in the name of the public good. It is the rationale for silencing "unscientific" criticism in China, just as it is invoked to silence "anti-social" opinion in Chile.

This logic also provides a convenient *bolt-hole*: negative attitudes are created by trouble-makers and require no further response except to deal with them. Nevertheless, the Commissioner would be well-advised to consider more carefully evidence of public dissatisfaction with some aspects of the police. A national poll by NOP in October 1981 found that almost one in four people said their confidence in the police has decreased in recent years. A subsequent opinion poll of Londoners conducted by the Opinion Research Centre *in October* 1982 revealed still more critical attitudes. A total of 87 per cent thought the police were corrupt to some degree; 53 per cent said the average police officer was racially prejudiced and 50 per cent thought "the police pick on certain types unfairly". So large a number of people should not be dismissed as the dupes of ultra-left propaganda: *they are responding to aspects of the* police force which are a genuine ground for concern and which call for constructive reform.

The Metropolitan Police Force has become increasingly divorced from the local population it serves. From being organized *around* beat patrols by constables with close links with the local community, the Met has become a motorized and highly mobile organization with a professional, technological support system without real local roots. In order to offset this distancing of the police from London's local communities, the Met should be subject to the democratic control of both the GLC and the local London boroughs.

Effective democratic accountability would provide a spur to a vigorous rooting-out of any residual corruption in the police force. The remarkable *World in Action* programme last August, in which former chief constables of Dorset and Devon and Cornwall and a former inspector of constabulary all testified to the corruption in some parts of the London force, rather uncomfortably indicates that action against corruption has not been successfully concluded by the Countryman inquiry. A genuinely independent police ombudsman also needs to be established so that complaints against the police can be adequately dealt with.

Local authority control of the police would also help to improve the sometimes antagonistic relationship between the police and members of local ethnic communities. Though the causes of this antagonism are complex, the experience of living in Brixton for most of the last seven years convinces me that one contributory factor is the openly racist attitude of some policemen. (As one officer told the man living in the flat below ours, in *full* earshot of neighbours "white trash and black scum – thats' all who live round here.") The Home Office should also belatedly accept the Scarman recommendation that racist behaviour be made an offence under the police discipline code.

Of course, many of London's policemen are humane, caring and conscientiously neutral upholders of the law. They belong to a force that is inspired by a genuine sense of public service. But at a time when the policemen's job is being made *increasingly* difficult by the tensions caused by rising unemployment, a close relationship between the police and the public becomes all the more essential for the maintenance of law and justice. The development of this partnership was not best served by Sir Kenneth Newman's *inflammatory* political intervention last week.

The author is editor of New Socialist.



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SCIENCE BASED SOCIETY

Scientific research and technological development are activities specific to the mixed economy. They form a context in which generalized debate about public versus private is at its least illuminating. If state agencies took over the whole responsibility the effort would inevitably lack applicability and profitability at the product end of the spectrum. If research were "privatized" wholesale most basic scientific research and much highly generalized applied science would cease to be done. It is too expensive and its utility is too remote or uncertain for it to be justifiable expenditure in a corporation geared to profit. Yet if product research is to maintain its fertility it has to be fed from research in basic science and generic technologies.

The state and private enterprise are very much in this thing together. The latest full set of figures is for 1978 (amazingly). Of the £3,500 million then spent on research and development the government provided about half. Three quarters of that half, nearly one third of the total, was directed to defence. The value of the spin-off from defence to civil industry is much argued over. It may be noted that our three most formidable competitors among the industrialized nations of the free world, the United States, West Germany and Japan, all spent substantially more per head of population on civil research and development.

The United Kingdom is an open trading nation of comparatively meagre natural resources (oil, the exception, being temporarily plentiful but finite). We stand at a time when the advent of several new technologies, of which micro-electronics is the most conspicuous, have already begun to revolutionize industrial society. These facts of our condition lay upon us a strict requirement to sustain an expanding effort in research and development all along the line from basic science to product design, and to acquire the habit of being receptive to its results.

Whether the effort is now large enough may be doubted after several years of public retrenchment and industrial recession, and when set beside that of other advanced industrial countries. It is also doubtful if the effort expended is as well directed as it could be. And it is certain that industry in its methods and its products is insufficiently receptive to the changes technological innovation dictates and the opportunities it offers.

The joint report by the chairmen of the Government's two princpal advisory bodies in this field reviews some of these matters. Its appearance in this form itself marks an improvement in as much as it offers for the first time joint consideration from the point of view of the research councils and from that of the administration of industrial R and D.

The report is excessively diplomatic in its comments on the setback to public science caused by the financial squeeze on the universities from 1981. It was the boast of ministers that by maintaining the value of the Science Vote, from which the research councils receive their funds, they were protecting the output of research. In fact so interwoven are the research councils and the universities that the work of both was affected by the forced economies in university science. This report rightly lays emphasis on the need for stable long-term funding, and it is particularly disappointing that the universities were hit when the benefits of linking universities, government and industry in research and development programmes were coming to be recognized.

The report also dwells on the need for greater selectivity in committing the funds available. In pure and applied science the range is now so vast, the cost so high and velocity so great that choices must be made, some lines backed to the neglect of others, with the attendant risk of blunders and missed opportunities. In basic science these choices are left largely to the practitioners: the institutional arrangements may not be perfect but the choice is with the right people. Elsewhere in the research spectrum the question who is to make the choices of what to pursue and what to discontinue is less easy to answer and just as important to get right. Voices from the market place must be heard in the laboratory and vice versa; and the more narrowly resources are committed the greater is the cost of misjudgment.

FROM MADRID TO BERNE

The Madrid conference is drawing to a close in much the same way as it began long months ago in September 1980: with bitter disagreement on the question of human rights. Since the USSR has been violating the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) from the very moment of signing the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, it might well be argued that further agreements will have equally little impact, and that the Madrid follow-up meeting should have been abandoned long ago. This would be a mistake.

It would also be wrong, however, to permit the USSR to change the emphasis of the CSCE so that it became largely a disarmament conference devoted to empty rhetoric on the desirability of peace. The present arms negotiations at Geneva and Vienna are regarded by many as more important than the Madrid conference because failure to make progress results in the expansion of already excessive military budgets and could have even more dire consequences. Yet disarmament talks deal with the results of East-West tensions, not their causes, while the issues debated so heatedly at Madrid go to the heart of the differences now dividing Europe: should the demands of a regime take priority over the rights of an individual citizen?

In an ideal society, conflicts between the state and the citizen are rare and are settled quickly by a fair compromise between freedom and obligation to society. Soviet delegates at Madrid, who include Igor Andropov, the son of the USSR President, are in a very delicate position precisely because they represent not the wishes of the majority of their population, but rather the demands of a small party oligarchy. Having now accepted most of the Spanish proposals on human rights, they are still prolonging the proceedings by refusing to agree to a human contacts conference on family reunification and similar matters, to be held in Berne in 1986. This would commit the USSR to return to the dock for another embarrassing trial of its shameful record on human rights.

Soviet delegates wanted the contacts meeting to remain an informal obligation, mentioned in the chairman's concluding statement, while the US representatives insisted that it be incorporated in the final document. This is no mere quibble but an essential matter of gaining full recognition for the importance of the humanitarian clauses in "Basket Three" of the original Helsinki accord.

Without a formal agreement, there would be a strong risk that the USSR would refuse to attend the Berne meeting. This reluctance to discuss humanitarian issues has been the main obstacle to reaching a conclusion at Madrid. In March a draft agreement prepared by the neutral countries at the thirty-five nation talks was accepted by Nato members after the neutrals had allowed important amendments on human rights. The USSR denounced the amendments and told its allies to do likewise. In June, however, the Romanians accepted and, after the Spanish compromise proposals, the Hungarian and Polish governments indicated their willingness to sign. Last Friday the USSR finally declared itself ready to yield substantial ground, but held out against the Berne meeting.

The discussions causing the greatest trouble at Madrid have involved the principle of free flow of people and information. Moscow continues to jam those radio broadcasts from the West which the regime regards as "interference in Soviet internal affairs". A system based on censorship cannot allow alternative sources of information, nor can it allow its citizens to travel abroad. This is why the term "defection" is used to describe the decision of the violinist Viktoriya Mullova to live in the West – a decision already taken by thousands of Soviet citizens, ranging from outstanding musicians, dancers, writers and scientists to ordinary sailors: the one thing they all have in common is that they had an opportunity to opt out of the Soviet society, and seized it.

Soviet spokesmen can argue that their system has advantages such as freedom from unemployment, and that those who are educated at the expense of the community should repay it by remaining to contribute their talents, rather than seeking greater rewards elsewhere. But until the peoples under communist regimes have a greater say in their country's foreign and domestic affairs, dangerous East-West tensions will continue. That is why Western negotiators must persevere on the issue of human rights.

FIGHT, FIGHT AND FIGHT AGAIN

No single issue damaged Labour more in the election than its policy on disarmament. By espousing the principle of unilateralism it gave the impression that it would leave this country defenceless. By making contradictory statements as to what unilateralism would mean in practice its leaders appeared confused and divided. So the party got the worse of all worlds. If Labour is to rule Britain again it needs to sort out where it stands on this issue above all others.

The question was reopened on Monday by a statement from a group of right-wing trade union leaders published by the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding. For the most part this statement, *Peace Through Nato*, is an orthodox exposition of the mutilateralist case. The need for a policy of nuclear deterrence and the folly of one-sided disarmament are explained in familiar but vigorous terms.

The one surprise in the statement is the suggestion that the British and French deterrents might at some stage be brought into the debate on intermediate range nuclear forces: "for example, the level of Soviet SS-20 deployments might be permitted to exceed the American cruise and Pershing-2s in consideration of the British and French submarines and French land-based systems". What is being suggested here is not the inclusion of the British and French forces in the precise equation of strength between East and West, but simply taking account of their existence.

Something of this kind may well be possible at some stage. But not in the INF negotiations. The British and French forces are national, strategic deterrents, not a link in the chain of defence for all the European members of the alliance. The suggestion ought not, therefore, to be accepted by Western governments as it stands. To do so would be to put the British and French nuclear armoury in the wrong category.

But if it is possible to move later on to a more complex settlement involving strategic arms there are bound to be weapons on one side for which there is no exact equivalent on the other. On such occasions in the past it has been possible to reach an understanding to leave out of account one class of weapons on one side in return for excluding another class on the other side. A rough trade-off of this kind might well be possible again. But that is for a later stage.

The importance of the statement lies, however, not so much in its detailed argumentation as in the notice it gives that the struggle within the Labour Party has not finally been ceded to the unilateralists. But what chance does this group have of reversing Labour policy on defence? It includes some trade union leaders of power and distinction, but not all of them could carry the votes of their own unions on this issue and these signatories certainly do not represent between them a majority of votes at the party conference.

There are others, of course, in the unions, in the parliamentary party and in the constituency parties who will share the sentiments expressed in the statement. They should be strengthened in their convictions by the punishment meted out to Labour by the voters. Those who resist the siren voices of unilateralism can base their case not only on the national interest, but also on electoral prudence for the party.

Yet they will win the battle within Labour's ranks only if they wage it with more daring and resolution than in the past few years. That will depend a great deal upon who becomes the next leader of the party. It will always be possible to argue that Labour has many unilateralists among its activists and that party unity needs to be preserved. But it can be preserved at all costs only by sacrificing the confidence of the wider electorate. The challenge for Labour now is no longer to be obsessed with its own internal troubles, but to look outward and to speak to the country as a whole. The authors of this statement have shown how this can be done in one critical area of policy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parliamentary pay and presumption

From Sir Woodrow Wyatt

Sir, I disagree with your leading article of July 4 on parliamentary pay. When I first went into Parliament in 1945 the MP's salary was £600 a year. There was no secretarial allowance, no living away from home allowance, no free travel for wives, no free telephone, though we did have a locker with a key to put our papers in. Yet many would argue that the quality of MPs in the 1945 Parliament was at least as good as that of those in the present Parliament, if not better.

Allowing for inflation, that £600 would today be £6,810. The present MP's salary is £14,510, to which must be added a living-away allowance of up to £5,674, a secretarial allowance of up to £8,820, free telephones, and 15 free journeys for one's wife. Yet MPs, many of whom have only been in the job for three weeks, are now demanding up to a 30 per cent rise for a very part-time job.

The great Herbert Morrison used to maintain that MPs should have work outside the House to keep them in contact with what life is all about. He was right. Those who try to make the Commons a full-time job are revolving on their own axis.

The fight against inflation is far from over. That MPs should be demanding increases in November is grotesque. By 1945 standards they are handsomely paid already.

How can the Government exercise the vitally needed pay restraint if MPs set such a rotten example? They knew the pay and conditions before they applied for the job and there are many thousands of equal, or better, quality willing to take their places if they now find they don't like them.

Yours faithfully,
WOODROW WYATT,
19 Cavendish Avenue, NW8.
July 4.

Sporting boycotts

From the Bishop of Liverpool

Sir, David Miller wrote in his two articles in *The Times* (June 8 and 9) that the sporting boycott has reached the absolute limit of its effectiveness and is about to become rapidly counterproductive. The evidence he quoted came from four Whites, four Coloureds, one Indian and one black South African. Like so many British sportsmen and businessmen he discussed with many more whites and coloured people rather than with black people themselves what would help the 75 per cent of South Africans who are black.

Mr Carlisle and the other MCC members, who are calling for an MCC team to go to South Africa, make a remarkable claim: "Recent sporting contacts have confirmed that full integration now exists both on and off the cricket field."

All my contacts with South Africans during the last year lead me to believe that the changes which have taken place are very modest and do not affect the majority of black people. All the black South Africans I know have consistently asked for the sporting boycott to be maintained. Some have also pressed that there should be a trade boycott. Those who disagree with that on the grounds that black South Africans would be most hurt by it, have urged us to continue the sporting boycott.

I salute the courage of white sportsmen who have stood up on this issue. They know that making substantial progress will need long perseverance. I have to note that they have only stood up since the sporting boycott has been enforced. It should not be lifted until non-racial sport becomes normal at every level from schools upwards. Such sporting opportunities should not rest on someone's nod or good will but on firmly established rights.

Your Cricket Correspondent repeatedly suggests that it is only Third World political leaders who oppose the resumption of international sport with South Africa. I must assure him that much responsible Christian leadership both inside and outside South Africa opposes it. For example, the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' conference at the time of the 1981 Springboks' tour to New Zealand said that to lift the boycott would be to sacrifice one of the few peaceful levers for change in South African society.

I hope that members of the MCC will not ignore this on July 13. And I hope they will stand for a straightforward principle: the tradition of sport does not accept racial barriers. That's why sportsmen have refused to play against South Africa. That is why the pressure that the sporting boycott brings should be maintained.

Yours faithfully,
†DAVID LIVERPOOL,
Church House,
Hanover Street,
Liverpool.
June 29.

Implications in N Ireland of hanging

From Mr William McDowell

Sir, Today a Protestant UVF man has been charged with shooting dead the Roman Catholic caretaker of Methodist College Preparatory School as he lay in his bed last April. One wonders if J. C. Beckett and his eminent colleagues (July 2) feel that the hanging of this UVF man, if convicted, would fuel "anti-British sentiment in Ireland" and "bring about the alienation of a large part of the middle ground"?

J. C. Beckett and his colleagues have unfortunately reduced the contemporary Ulster problem to a nineteenth-century-style nationalist struggle against the British. It is, of course, in reality a much more complex phenomenon. The struggle is one for civil order, consensus, democracy, and self-determination.

The judicial hanging of those who have committed awful murders – whether their political motivation was grounded in the Unionist, Republican or Ulster separatist tradition – would be the explicit statement of intent to win by the Government in this struggle which my society so desperately needs.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM McDOWELL,
Bloomfield,
Belfast.
July 2.

From Professor Anthony Clare

Sir, Given the concise, persuasive case argued (July 2) by Professor Beckett and his colleagues against capital punishment, with particular relevance to the Northern Ireland troubles, why is it that so many people believe that the reintroduction of hanging would be helpful? One problem appears to be that sane, sensible and moderate people who themselves love life and have no great desire to die have little difficulty imagining the deterrent potential of capital punishment. These same people then conclude that the terrorist, being only human, shares their view of life and death.

But what makes today's heartless, humourless and pitiless political fanatic so dangerous is precisely the fact that he does not regard life and death in this way at all. Left out of this simple equation is his unshakeable belief in the revolutionary cause and solution and if death itself is required to advance both, then so be it.

There is no shortage of individuals and groups, from Iran to Ireland, willing to die and bring about the deaths of others for some cause, just or unjust. The ability of many of these individuals and groups successfully to wage effective propaganda out of death and decent people's abhorrence of it is consistently underestimated in the current discussions concerning the death penalty.

Northern Ireland has, over the years, provided enough examples to leave us in no doubt that there is a sizeable body of people whose historical, cultural and religious sensibilities psychologically prepare them to accept death, whether it be sudden and violent or protracted and judicial, with equanimity.

The historians, in their letter, recalled 1916 and the execution of the Rising's leaders. "We are ready to die". Patrick Pearse declared on that occasion, adding: "Personally I do not hope or even desire to live."

Pearse was not, it should be said, indifferent to the lives of others, only his own. Today's political revolutionaries ignore this distinction. It is this total disregard for life which so offends us and provokes us to reach for the rope. But it is a disregard which should warn us that, as we do, we further the cause of those who love death far more effectively than they could ever hope to do.

Yours etc,
ANTHONY W. CLARE,
Department of Psychological Medicine,
St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, EC1.

From Mr K. H. Oldaker

Sir, It is surely time the voice of a potential victim was heard.

I am in my late seventies, I have a heart condition and I could make no resistance to an intruder who murdered me for whatever meagre sum he could find in the house.

I want the death penalty restored for my protection and for the protection of elderly disabled people, young girls, children and policemen.

The police, who are in the front line, want the death penalty restored and who would dare to deny them the right to their opinion?

Execution need not be by hanging. Emotive talk about the rope is simply an attempt to establish prejudice.

Smug, high-minded people, safe themselves, refuse even to consider a measure that might save many lives. They are, and mean to remain, out of contact with reality, wrapped in their delicate consciences.

The Methodist Union has said that a return to the death penalty would be a return to barbarism.

The barbarism is already here.

Yours faithfully,
K. H. OLDAKER,
4 Summit Close, N14.
July 3.

Threat to overseas aid

From Mr John Wright

Sir, The Chairman of Oxfam (July 1) and your leader of June 20 have emphasized the value of the work done by the scientific units of ODA (Overseas Development Administration) recently reviewed, as you say, so superficially by a Rayner team. May I make two further points after experience as a surveyor in the Sudan, in a commercial survey company, and in one of those units?

The first is that it is not so much that the Government proposes to reduce this form of aid (though it may be planning this) as that it intends to cut down substantially the units concerned and hand over most of their work to contractors who are, of course, working for profit.

I believe that this proposal has two aspects needing more consideration: true costs and long-term effects. Many tasks in surveying natural resources can be easily defined and checked and are therefore suitable for contracts: particularly aerial photography and also mapping. But it is by no means certain that these will be cheaper than using the units, once the considerable extra costs of organizing and checking – which is essential – the contracts are included.

The long-term effects on the recipient of technical assistance involving fieldwork or local projects by contract are seldom, in my experience, as good as those of direct aid because of the natural desire of the contractor to finish the job and be paid. This makes it difficult for him to include in a project the frustrating and often unpredictable task of training local staff and giving them increasing managerial responsibility.

Contracts are finished quickly and often well, but they tend to use sophisticated instruments and seldom leave behind suitable equipment or enough experienced and trained local staff to maintain the results or take any pride in the task.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
Webbs Farmhouse,
Cakeham Road,
West Wittering, Chichester,
West Sussex.

Burton's tomb

From Mrs Rosalind Whitworth

Sir, Last Sunday I paid a visit to Sir Richard Burton's famous tent tomb at St Mary Magdalene's church at Mortlake. This tomb, which, I understand, is still regularly visited, particularly in the summer months, stands in a very neglected churchyard, and is in itself hard to locate.

At some later stage another burial has taken place at the rear, and this has to be negotiated in order to climb the iron stair to view the interior of the tomb, which is now unfortunately surrounded by undergrowth.

Considering how unique this monument is, and the tributes that are being paid at the moment to this eminent anthropologist, it seems ironic that nobody has seen fit to maintain his exotic grave.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND WHITWORTH,
9 Tite Street,
Chelsea, SW3.
June 30.

Dismissal of Mr Pym

From Mr Michael Bailey

Sir, Your assertion that Mr Francis Pym "may not have been effective as a departmental minister" (leading article, July 1) calls into question not only the judgment of your leader writer, but also that of the Prime Minister. In her hour of need it was she who prevailed upon Mr Pym to succeed Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary.

It is to his eternal credit that Mr Pym accepted the assigment at the most difficult time imaginable, even though the shrill style of Thatcher government must already have become abhorrent to him during his spell at Defence. In doing so he rightly put the nation's interests above considerations of personal incompatibility.

As a complete outsider, I formed the impression that the Foreign Office which Mr Pym took over was a department so entranced by the supposed wizardry and charisma of Lord Carrington that it had almost forgotten its proper function. However, this and other inherited problems Mr Pym took in his stride, doing a sterling job for Britain in an unassuming, unpretentious, yet very effective way. And, invariably, he allowed the Prime Minister to take the credit for the fruits of his labours.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BAILEY,
48 Kingshill Park,
Dursley, Gloucestershire.

Sale of venison

From Dr John Fletcher

Sir, I believe that "the flavour associated with venison" referred to by Mr John Lawless (*The Times*, June 29) is none other than putrefaction. The red deer of Scotland which produce about 75 per cent of Britain's venison are culled when, by agricultural standards, they are aged, often more than 10 years old; they would be uneatably tough unless partially decomposed by hanging.

Further gamey flavour arises from the wound caused by the bullet and inadequate bleeding. It is an inevitable consequence of meat which is a by-product of a sporting industry and in no way reflects on the enthusiasm, skills and dedication of the hard-worked stalker.

Nevertheless this reek of decay associated with venison is a new thing. When venison was produced in our deer parks, and Professor Cantor has estimated that medieval England had nearly 2,000 such parks, then unquestionably the deer could be grown more quickly, and killed when younger, than is the case on our hills.

The Highland red deer have been forced into that barren high country by man's need for the better ground and he has then removed their shelter by felling the trees around them. Probably this spring some areas of Scotland will have lost 75 per cent of their deer calves and 25 per cent of their total stock by starvation and exposure, for these deer are close to the northern limit of their world range.

The point I wish to make is that the flavour now associated with venison is a relatively recent one; it is not to everyone's taste and the younger, fresher product of the deer farm may paradoxically be the authentic taste enjoyed by our ancestors in the days when deer parks were commonplace.

We have been selling venison from our farmed deer, all less than three years old, through our farm shop for very nearly 10 years now; demand is keen and we are not planning to call it "deer meat". I hope her Majesty will follow suit.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN FLETCHER, President,
Veterinary Deer Society,
Reedie Hill Farm,
Auchtermuchty,
Fife.
June 30.

Labour peers and party policy

From Lord Diamond

Sir, The public argument about new Labour peers is as confusing as it is unseemly. The Labour Party is committed to the abolition of the House of Lords on the ground that it has no necessary function to perform. This proposition has never enjoyed any real support among existing Labour peers, who are, of course, aware of the unique contribution to the government of the country made by the House of Lords.

Does the request for a substantial number of new Labour peers mean that there is a movement afoot to change party policy? Have the trade union leaders, who voted solidly for abolition, let it be known that they have been persuaded to the contrary view by the many ex-trade union leaders who, as peers, make such a valuable contribution to the work of the House of Lords?

If no such movement is afoot, is the request to be interpreted as an attempt to increase the total number of votes in Parliament favouring abolition? Is that how the new Labour peers will be expected to act? The Trojan horse provides a clear precedent of great antiquity; but will they individually have both a clear view and a clear conscience as they take the oath before taking their seats?

Amid this welter of confusion it is fortunate that the duties of her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the Lords can safely be left to the Alliance peers, as was shown in the recent debate on the Queen's Speech. On that occasion, as the figures correctly reported by *The Times* demonstrated, the number of Liberal and SDP peers voting for the Alliance amendment exceeded the number of Labour peers voting for the Labour amendment by eight. By a strange coincidence that is exactly the number of new Labour peers being sought, according to latest reports.

Your obedient servant,
DIAMOND,
(Leader of the SDP peers),
House of Lords.
July 4.

US monetary policy

From Professor J. E. Meade, FBA

Sir, In his article, "Debt: the cancer eating into the US economy" (June 22) Mr Congdon dramatically illustrates the horrific effect of a persistent budget deficit in conditions on which there is a high rate of interest. Compound interest on the national debt causes an explosive rise in the interest burden on the budget, and so in the budget deficit, and so in the national debt itself on which the interest is being compounded.

The cure, as Mr Congdon argues, calls for a reduction in the budget deficit. But it calls also for a reduction in the rate of interest. A less relaxed budgetary stance (for example, a reduction in current government expenditures) will in itself have a deflationary effect on the total money demand for goods and services; and this would make it possible to have a more relaxed monetary policy, with lower interest rates stimulating expenditures, without any net inflationary effect on total expenditures. Remedial action on the debt cancer would than rely on both blades of the surgeon's scissors: a smaller current deficit combined with a lower rate of interest on the national debt.

The US economy is sufficiently large for its policymakers to be able to choose an appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policies. Unfortunately in an open economy smaller countries, such as the UK, are not able to choose their own mix with such complete freedom since the international flow of capital funds will impose a serious strain on their balances of payments if they attempt by a more relaxed monetary policy to maintain interest rates much below those ruling in the USA. The choice of the appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policies in the USA is of crucial importance for the world economy.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. MEADE,
40 High Street,
Little Shelford,
Cambridge.
June 25.

Wayward water

From Professor Joseph Black

Sir, Mrs Speight (July 2) has described very accurately her observation of "two simultaneous small vortices, one clockwise and one anti-clockwise, divided by a smooth flow of water". This effect was also observed by Leonardo and brilliantly illustrated by him in "Studies of water formation," drawing No 12660 (1507), Windsor Royal Library. This shows clearly a jet of water cascading down into water at rest, with the resulting two opposing circular motions.

Attractive though her deduction is that the Equator runs north and south through Berkshire, I am afraid that the explanation is much simpler. When a jet of water has to move within a body of water at rest, or in slower motion, there arises a shearing force acting along each boundary of the jet: this force induces a rotating motion or vortices which act as "rollers".

Since these "rollers" are on opposite sides of the smooth flow of water they will naturally have to rotate one clockwise and one anti-clockwise.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BLACK,
School of Engineering,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath.
July 2.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 5: The Queen this morning left the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

Her Majesty drove to Royal Air Force Turnhouse, was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and subsequently left in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen travelled to Birmingham Airport and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the West Midlands (the Earl of Aylesford) and Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hereford and Worcester (Captain Thomas Dunne).

The Queen then drove to Redditch, Hereford and Worcester where Her Majesty visited the Kingfisher Shopping Centre, and opened Millward Square.

The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the Shopping Centre, escorted by the Chairman of Redditch Development Corporation (Professor Denys Hinton).

Her Majesty then walked to the Town Hall and, having been received by the Mayor of Redditch Borough Council (Councillor Mrs Betty Passingham), honoured the Mayor with her presence at luncheon in the Council Chamber.

This afternoon The Queen visited Forge Mill and, having been received by the Chairman of Redditch Amenity Trust (Mr Derrick Higgs), opened the restored Mill and Museum and unveiled a commemorative plaque. Afterwards Her Majesty visited Hymatic Engineering Co Ltd (Chairman, Mr J. M. Kuipers) and toured the factory.

The Queen later left Birmingham Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Heathrow Airport-London.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, today visited the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment at Tidworth.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Angela Oswald, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 5: The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a Reception for Servicemen and Civilians wounded in the South Atlantic Campaign, and in Northern Ireland, at the Orangery, Kensington Palace this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 5: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon as President of the Royal Ballet, was present this evening at a performance by the Royal Ballet School at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 5: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester today visited the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jane Egerton Warburton was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 5: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, today presided at two congregations for the conferment of degrees at the University of Lancaster.

Her Royal Highness later opened the new therapeutic swimming pool at Mayfield School, Chorley, Lancashire.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Thomas Pike will be held today at noon at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand.

A memorial service for Sir George Beresford-Stooke will be held in the chapel of St Michael and St George, St Paul's Cathedral, tomorrow at noon.

A memorial service for the Earl of Dundee will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster on Thursday, July 21, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM, will be held in Westiminster Abbey on Wednesday, October 26, 1983, at 11.30am. Those intending to be present are asked to notify the Council Officer, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JJ by September 30 at the latest.

Birthdays today

Mr Dave Allen, 47; Mr Vladimir Ashkenazy, 46; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Dick Caldwell, 74; the Dalai Lama, 48; Professor A. G. Dickens, 73; Mr Peter Glossop, 55; Lieutenant-General E. N. Goddard, 86; Mr Jeff King, 42; Sir Paul Mallinson, 74; Sir John Mellor, 90; Professor Barry Nicholas, 64; Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Pedder, 79; Miss Mary Peters, 44; the Right Rev Simon Phipps, 62; Major-General Sir Robert Pigot, 68; Mr Brian Taylor, 44.

Latest wills

Property left to children's fund

Mr John William Frederick Stevens, of Winchester, left estate valued at £63,394 net. He left all of his property to the Save the Children Fund.

Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, of Hampstead, London, a Lord Justice of Appeal, 1958-69, left £62,944 net.

Mr Stephen Umfreville Hay Murray, of Golders Green, London, the actor, left £28,492 net.

Baron Gray of Contin

The life barony conferred on the Hon James Hector Northey (Hamish) Gray has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Gray of Contin, of Contin in the District of Ross and Cromarty.

Forest School

Near the end of a term during which the Lord Mayor of London distributed prizes at Speech Day, more than 400 Old Foresters assembled on July 2 to make a presentation marking the end of the headmastership of Mr Dennis Foxall, who is retiring. On July 9 at 2 pm there will be a "Forest Extravaganza" in the school grounds.

Cranleigh School

Mr Anthony Hart, of HM Treasury, has been appointed Headmaster of Cranleigh School from September, 1984, in succession to Mr Marc van Hasselt, who is retiring.

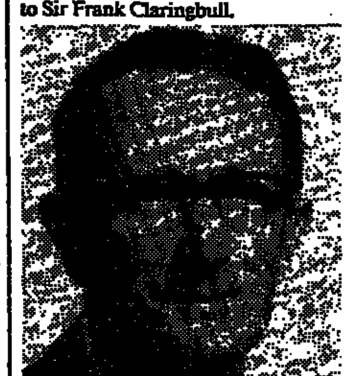
Latest appointments

Latest appointment include:

Mr Peter Lloyd, MP, to be parliamentary private secretary to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Mr Donald McLure, vice-chairman, Beecham Products, to be President of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers.

Professor Geoffrey Sims, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, to be a member of the Museums and Galleries Commission in succession to Sir Frank Claringbull.



Professor Geoffrey Sims.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. C. M. Bryant and Miss N. D. M. Halpin

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs K. M. Bryant, of Ealing, W13, and Nicky, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Cecil Halpin, of Ealing, W5.

Mr E. Kondys and Miss K. Bayly

The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs E. Kondys, of Melbourne, Australia, and Katherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Bayly, of Hildenborough, Kent.

Mr A. Lazarus and Miss D. Goring

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Leon Lazarus, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stuart Goring.

Mr E. B. MacDonald, Jr, and Miss V. A. Hickman

The engagement is announced between Edmund, son of Mr and Mrs Edmund B. MacDonald, of San Francisco, California, and Vivien Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Hickman, of Hale Park, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

Mr W. G. Madewell and Miss B. A. Cameron

The engagement is announced between Guy, elder son of Mr G. Madewell and the late Mrs C. Madewell, of Beckenham, Kent, and Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Alexander Cameron, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. A. H. Palmer and Miss A. C. Mayhew

The engagement is announced between Anthony Athelwold Howard, youngest son of Brigadier G. M. Palmer, of Overton, Hampshire, and the late Mrs G. M. Palmer, and Alexandra Cathryn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. B. Mayhew, of Balcombe, Sussex.

Marriages

Mr G. E. Barling and Miss M. F. Ponsford

The marriage took place on July 2, in Belmont Abbey of Mr Gerald Edward Barling and Miss Myriam Frances Ponsford.

Capt I. H. Dudgeon and Miss V. A. Cookman

The marriage took place on July 2, in Douglas, Isle of Man, between Captain Ian Dudgeon, late Royal Scots Greys, and Miss Valerie Cookman.

Mr R. M. Groves and Miss R. A. Budden

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 2, at Summertown United Reformed Church, Oxford of Mr Richard Michael Groves, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Groves, of Northwood, Middlesex, and Miss Rosemary Anne Budden, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Budden, of Plymouth. The bride's uncle, the Rev A. D. Tucker, officiated.

Mr R Milner and Miss W Singleton

The marriage took place on Friday, July 1, between Mr Robert Milner and Miss Wendy Singleton.

"Phineas and his companions turned to stone", by Luca Giordano, which goes on show at the National Gallery today. The painting, the first major work by Giordano to enter the National collection, was probably executed about 1680. Perseus, holds up the snake-haired head of Medusa to Phineas, and his companions are portrayed at the very instant they are being turned into stone by the gorgon's stare.

Luncheons

Incorporated Society of British Advertisers

Mr Peter J. Prior, president, presided at the luncheon held yesterday at the Café Royal after the eighty-third annual general meeting of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers. The guest speaker was Sir Alex Jarratt chairman, Reed International.

Wheelwrights' Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Sheriff and Mrs Alan Traill, were present at a luncheon at Tattersalls, Newmarket, yesterday. They were received by the Master of the Wheelwrights' Company and Mrs G. R. Hart, the Upper Warden and Mrs H. F. J. Fenton and the Renter Warden.

Receptions

Conference for Independent Further Education

The president, Lord Beloff, the chairman, Mr Richard Smart, and members of the Conference for Independent Further Education gave a reception on June 30 for members of the diplomatic corps in the library of the Reform Club.

Chartered Institute of Arbitrators

The President of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Sir John Donaldson, and his successor, Lord Justice Kerr, and Lady Kerr, received members and their guests at a reception held at Middle Temple Hall yesterday. The guests included:

Lord and Lady Wilberforce, Lord and Lady Roskill, Lord and Lady Denning, Lord Diplock, Lord Justice and Lady Fox, Mr Justice and Lady Mustill, Mr Justice and Lady Lloyd, Mr Justice Bingham, Judge and Mrs Ranking, Dr Gerald Herrmann, Professor Pieter Sanders, Mr W C Beckett and Mr and Mrs C A L Clark.

Anglo-Turkish Society

The Turkish Ambassador and Mme Gümrükcüoglou were the guests of honour at a reception held yesterday commemorating 400 years of diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Dinners

Wyndham Place Trust

On the occasion of the seventh Thomas Corbishley Memorial Lecture, the Wyndham Place Trust entertained Professor C. F. von Weizsacker, Corbishley lecturer, at dinner at the Atheneum yesterday. Professor George Wedell, chairman, and Mrs Wedell received the guests who included:

Canon Stephen Burnett, Mrs C Hanning, Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, OM, Lady Kennet, Mr and Mrs Klaus Meyer, Professor Michael Pentz, Dr John Ponsonby, Mr Douglas Saunders, Mr Peter Storrs, Miss Irene Watson and Miss Monica Wingate.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School

A dinner was held on Friday, July 1, to mark the centenary of the formation by Sir James Cantlie, anatomist and surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and Hospital, of the small band of Charing Cross students as the first company of medical men on call as volunteers with the Armed Forces of the Crown, being in effect the forerunners of the Medical Branch of the Territorial Army. Professor T. W. Glenister, Dean of the Medical School, presided. Among those present were:

Col K Cantlie (son), Mrs J Stewart (granddaughter), Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Reay, Director General, Army Medical Services, and Dr T D Whittet, Master of the Society of Apothecaries.

The Syndicate

The founder members' dinner of The Syndicate was held in Oxford last night. Present were Mr Thomas Green, Mr Johnathan Myers and Mr Edward Bullen.

Distillers' Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were the guests of honour at a ladies' dinner given by the Distillers' Company at Mansion House last night. Mr Michael Henderson, Master, presided, accompanied by Mrs Henderson, assisted by Mr P. R. H. Lynch, Mr D. R. Lamdin and Mr J. H. Howell, Wardens, with their ladies. The Lord Mayor, Mr Graham Dowson and Mr Edward Guinness also spoke.

Plaisterers' Company

Mr D. Tribe was elected Master of the Plaisterers' Company yesterday, Mr R. A. Hills was elected Upper Warden, and Mr B. M. Humber, Renter Warden. At a dinner held after the election the outgoing Master, Mr R. P. Vickers, presented to Lt-Gen Sir Steuart Pringle, RM, a painting, by Mr Ronald Dean, of the Royal Marine Commandos disembarking from SS Canberra on May 21, 1982 at San Carlos bay. Captain Scott-Masson, Master of the Canberra, was also present.

Gardeners' Company

The Gardeners' Company held a court meeting at Carpenters' Hall yesterday at which the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Rear Admiral M. J. Ross, Master; Mr P. D. Marriner, Upper Warden; and Mr W. P. Maclagan, Renter Warden.

A dinner was held afterwards when Mr John Keeling was presented with his past masters' badge by the new Master. The Master, Mr W. Percy Grieve, QC, Mr Lawrence Talbot and Rear Admiral E. F. Gueritz, were the speakers.

Centre for rare farm breeds opened

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire

A permanent centre for rare breeds of livestock was opened at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, yesterday. The occasion marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust, which has helped to save native cattle, sheep, pigs and goats from extinction.

Mr Michael Rosenberg, the trust's director, is an American who bought a farm in Devon 12 years ago. Saving rare species was not just a conservation exercise, he insisted yesterday. Characteristics like hardiness, disease-resistance, fertility and longevity were being increasingly appreciated after generations of concentrating on a few breeds specifically developed to provide high yields of meat and milk.

The folly of allowing species of livestock to die out was shown by the present interest among British pig-farmers in the American Chester Whites, which evolved from three British breeds, all of which had become extinct. Hardy cattle, such as Shetland, were particularly well-adapted to harsh climates, such as that of the Falklands.

Mr Keith Dexter, director-general of the Government's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service, yesterday commended a simple device, designedby two Welsh schoolboys, which could save the lives of thousands of newborn lambs which die each year of hypothermia.

About 900,000 lambs, valued at more than £3m, die on hill farms each winter.

Dewi Jones and Adrian Davies of Lampeter have set up their own company to market the resuscitator, which consists of a plastic bag to which a vacuum hose is attached, connected to a heater fan on a Land-Rover or tractor.

Mr Dexter said yesterday that, once the animal was placed inside the bag, its body temperature could be restored to its proper level within 10 minutes and it could be back suckling its mother after half an hour.

OBITUARY

HARRY JAMES

Trumpet virtuoso of the big band era

Harry James, the trumpeter and band leader, one of the major talents of the big band era, died in Las Vegas yesterday. He was 67.

Success came early to James. He was a major entertainment idol when in his early 20s and compounded this glamorous image by his marriage to the even more glamorous Betty Grable. But he was also a powerful modern musician, a fine trumpeter and the purveyor of a big band style which welded glittering virtuosity of technique to a sheer power of attack which rivetted his audiences.

James was born in Albany, Georgia, on March 15, 1916. As a child he had worked in a circus and subsequently had something of a career as a contortionist. But he had also joined his first band at 14 and later played with Benny Goodman until he formed his own orchestra in 1939.

In that year he also gave his first chance to a young Italian singer from New Jersey named Frank Sinatra. Very shortly Sinatra was to grow out of the 75 dollars a week James could afford to pay him and move to the dizzier heights of 125 dollars a week with Tommy Dorsey. But the singer always remembered his start with James and always called him "Boss" in later years.

James's band soon made an impact and he quickly established himself as one of the best trumpeters on the big band scene. His renditions of numbers like "You Made Me Love You", I Cried For You", "Trumpet Blues" and "I Had The Craziest Dream" never failed, even in his later days, to tap the nostalgic susceptibilities of audiences, while his own trumpet work in "Flight of the Bumblebee" always succeeded in taking the breath away.

Coming on top of this virtuosity both of technique and character, his second marriage in 1943 to the blonde Hollywood star and wartime pin-up, Betty Grable, might have seemed almost too good to be true, or to last. Being married to Grable was likely to prove, as someone remarked "like being married to 25 per cent of the entire war effort". However the marriage confounded the Hollywood pundits who had predicted its wreck within six weeks, and survived until 1965. During the war years and after Grable and James ruled showbusiness as Taylor and Burton were to in a later era.

Besides his club and concert dates James and his band featured in many films, *Springtime in the Rockies, Two Girls and a Sailor, Young Man with a Horn, To Catch a Thief* and *Anything Goes* being among many other titles.

To the end, until stricken by his final illness James's workrate did not slacken. Nor was he content merely to trade on nostalgia for his past achievements in his concert tours. Though nostalgia remained part of his stock in trade, his arrangements continued to be crisp and his approach to update itself in an awareness of new idioms and compositions.

Betty Grable, to whom his marriage ended in divorce, died in 1973, and he was subsequently married for three years to a Las Vegas showgirl, Joan Boyd. His first marriage ended in divorce in 1943.

LORD SORN

Lord Sorn, who died on July 1, at the age of 86, had been a Senator of His Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland, better known in England as the Court of Session, from 1944 to 1963. He had previously enjoyed a large practice at the Scottish Bar, and in 1943 had been Chairman of the Scottish Rating Enquiry.

James Gordon McIntyre was born on July 21, 1896. He was educated at Winchester, which he left at the outbreak of war in 1914, to join the Army.

He served with the Ayrshire Yeomanry in Gallipoli, Palestine and France, and was awarded the MC and the Croix de Guerre. Just before the Armistice he was seriously wounded, and on his recovery he went up to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours in jurisprudence in 1920.

Afterwards he took his LLB at Glasgow University, and he was called to the Scottish Bar in 1922. A fluent speaker, with a pleasant manner, he soon obtained a substantial practice and he was appointed Advocate Depute in 1935. He took silk in 1936, and in 1939 succeeded Lord Patrick as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and the same year he also succeeded that learned Judge as Independent Chairman of the conciliation machinery to settle disputes in the ship-building and ship-repairing industry.

His appointment to the Court of Session in 1944 was fully justified, and from his early days there he proved himself a very competent Judge. He retired in 1963.

He married in 1923, the younger daughter of the late Robert Scott Moncrieff, WS of Downhill.

MISS DOROTHEA GRAY

Miss Dorothea Helen Forbes Gray who died on July 3, was a former vice-Principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford.

An attack of infantile paralysis in early childhood left her permanently crippled and she always walked with a stick, but was quite undaunted by this severe physical disability. She was educated at Bournemouth High School and in 1924 won a scholarship to Somerville College, Oxford. She obtained a first class in Classical Honour Moderations, followed by a second class in the Final Honour School of *Literae Humaniores.*

Election to a Gilchrist Studentship enabled her to spend a year on research in Oxford and Rome. This was followed by five years as classical mistress at St Leonard's School, St Andrews. In 1934 she returned to Oxford as tutor in Classics at St Hugh's College and in 1935 was elected to a Fellowship. She was granted leave of absence by the College in 1940 and worked in the Board of Trade, becoming an Assistant Secretary (temporary) and was transferred later to the Ministry of Production.

From 1943 to 1945 she was in Washington on the staff of the Combined Production and Resources Board and was appointed OBE for her services. After the war she returned to St Hugh's College and in 1947 was appointed University Lecturer in Homeric Archaeology. She was elected Woolley Travelling Fellow by Somerville College for the year 1950-51, and while holding this Fellowship and later she took part in excavations in Smyrna, Mycenae and Myrtou in 1950, 1951 and 1958.

Miss Gray edited and completed Sir John Myres, *Homer and his Critics* 1958, and contributed articles to various periodicals.

HENNES WEISWEILER

Hennes Weisweiler, who died in Aesch, near Zurich yesterday at the age of 62, was one of Europe's most accomplished and widely admired soccer managers. In addition to leading German and Swiss teams to national titles he had coached New York Cosmos to the American title in the very season he took over.

A West German, Weisweiler had been a player-coach with F.C. Cologne before moving to Monchengladbach whom he steered from the West German Second Division to two league titles and the cup as well as the UEFA cup in 1975.

A subsequent spell with Barcelona was brief, largely because of a clash of personalities between him and the club's star, Johan Cruyff, but returning to Germany he rejoined Cologne where he engineered a league title and two cup triumphs for his old club including the double in 1978. His unerring touch was also in evidence at New York Cosmos which he joined in 1980, promptly bringing the US championship to the side.

Latterly he had managed Zurich Grasshoppers whom he had led to a league and cup double in the past season.

MRS MARY MIDDLETON MURRY

A correspondent writes:

Mrs Mary Middleton Murry (née Gamble), whose death was announced on June 29, was married to the author John Middleton Murry as his fourth wife in 1954.

As Mary Gamble she was actively engaged during the 1930s in Labour politics and with the Christian Industrial Fellowship. About this time she published two volumes of verse: *The Heron, and other poems* (1932) and *Sonnets and other poems* (1936).

Her involvement with pacifism led to her standing down as prospective Labour candidate for Tamworth. In 1937 she was asked to be one of the Peace Pledge Union's public speakers, and was elected one of its sponsors in 1938, and to its national council in 1939. In the early months of the Second World War she was one of the leaders (with Sybil Morrison) of the Women's Peace Campaign of the PPU, calling for an immediate negotiated peace with Hitler.

It was her involvement with the PPU that led to her meeting Murry in 1938 when they were both speakers at a meeting at Oxford. The development of their relationship, and their life together from 1941 until Murry's death in 1957, are recalled in her book *To Keep Faith* (1959).

Oxford class lists and first class degrees at other universities

The following Class Lists have been issued at Oxford University:

FINAL HONOURS SCHOOL: METALLURGY, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT – PART II

Class I: R H Cohen, Trin, Windsor Boys School.

Class II: A P Powell, St Cath, Harrogate [illegible]

[illegible]

Oxbridge jobs bias persists, survey shows

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The graduate favoured most by companies is someone who has studied applied science at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge and has been awarded an upper second class degree, according to research on employers' attitudes to be published this week.

The least favourite graduate recruit is the arts student who has attended a polytechnic and received a third class degree, says the study to be published in *Educational Studies*, an academic journal, on Friday.

The research, carried out on 58 companies in the summer of 1981 by Mr Alan Gordon while he was a lecturer in social administration at Bristol University, found that employers had positive views about graduates. In their experience, they were more productive than non-graduates and they were valued particularly for their communication skills (arts and social science graduates) and their relevant knowledge (pure and applied scientists).

But the employers in the survey, who came from firms specializing in banking and insurance, engineering, high technology, manufacturing, oil and chemicals, public services and retailing, were also critical of graduates.

The main criticisms were that they lacked industrial and commercial experience and that they had unrealistic expectations of career advancement. The irrelevance of some studies in higher education was also rated as a serious disadvantage.

Mr Gordon, a research fellow at the Institute of Manpower Studies at Sussex University, says: "Undergraduates who are able to gain appropriate work experience during their courses will be looked upon particularly favourably by recruiting organizations."

He thinks the fact that employers perceive their new graduate recruits as having unrealistic career expectations may reflect poor careers advice.

"It is fair to say that in most universities and polytechnics career orientation and specialist counselling receive a low priority", he said, "and a majority of students it is only when they actively start searching for employment in the final year of their degree courses that any serious attention at all is paid to employment opportunities."

When it came to the subjects studied, the employers preferred their graduates to have studied modern languages, English and classics if they were in the arts field; mathematics if they were pure scientists; and mechanical engineering if they were applied scientists.

Although almost a quarter of the companies said they had no preference over the class of degree, 58 per cent were looking for an upper second or better. A quarter favoured Oxbridge, next came the old civic univesities, then the new civic universities, the new universities and the polytechnics.

Employers' preferences of higher education institutions*

	%
Oxford and Cambridge	25
Old civic universities	21
New civic universities	15
Technological universities (ex-CATs)	14
New universities	12
Polytechnics	9
Colleges of higher education	2
Colleges of education	2

*Number of respondents: 48

MODERN LANGUAGES (FOUR YEAR): Annette Kratz, Sir William Perkins S; M Tuddenham, Worthington VI Form C.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICS (THREE YEAR): Jillian Grose, Hornsey S for Girls; Gillian Holmes, Durham HS; Beverley K Homer, [illegible]

MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING WITH PSYCHOLOGY: M D Baker, William Brookes S, Shropshire; R Woodhead, Airedale and Wharfedale CFE.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING: B Farrar, Carlton-Bolling S, Bradford; M K Khan, [illegible]

COMBINED HONOURS LANGUAGE (FOUR YEAR): I D Johnson, County HS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Aston

The following first-class honours degrees are announced:

[illegible]

Bradford

The following first class honours degrees have been confirmed:

[illegible]

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)

APPLIED BIOLOGY: Jane E Parker, Francis Bacon S, Herts.

MEDICAL SCIENCES: Mrs Denise A Secker (née Taylor), The Abbey HS, Redditch.

[illegible]

Keele

The following first class honours degrees have been awarded:

[illegible]

Cambridge Tripos results, page 26

Copies of this prospectus, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the registrar of companies for registration. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the ordinary share capital of DPCE Holdings plc ("the Company") to be admitted to the Official List. This prospectus includes particulars given in compliance with the regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company and its subsidiaries ("DPCE"). The directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein, whether of fact or of opinion. All the directors accept responsibility accordingly.

No action will be taken on any application for the ordinary shares now being offered until 10.00 a.m. on 12th July, 1983. The application list may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application is set out at the end of this prospectus.



DPCE Holdings plc

incorporated under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980
No. 1539201

Offer for Sale by Tender
by
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
of
3,869,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at a minimum tender price of 170p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		Issued and to be issued
£1,000,000	ordinary shares of 5p each	£589,050
£750,000	11 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each (to be redeemed out of the proceeds of the issue.)	£750,000

Indebtedness. DPCE had outstanding at the close of business on 17th June, 1983 £750,000 nominal of 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88, which is to be repaid out of the proceeds of the Offer. Apart from any contingent liability for deferred taxation and save as aforesaid, apart from intra-group indebtedness, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had at that date any other loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued nor any borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

DIRECTORS
Colin George Clive, B.Sc., M.B.A. *(Chairman)**
Keith George Meadows, M.A. *(Managing Director)*
Christopher Roger Ettrick Brooke, M.A.*
John Desmond Cassidy, B.Sc.
Lionel Geoffrey Stopford Sackville, F.C.A.*
Ernest Harvey Tordoff, F.C.A., Dip.M.S.
David Alan Travers
all of 6 Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG11 1AB
*non-executive

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE
E. H. Tordoff, F.C.A., Dip.M.S.
6 Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 1AB

ISSUING HOUSE
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT

STOCKBROKERS
Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN
and The Stock Exchange

JOINT REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS
Coopers & Lybrand *(Chartered Accountants)*
Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH

AUDITORS AND JOINT REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS
Thornton Baker *(Chartered Accountants)*
Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6DW

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY
Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD

SOLICITORS TO THE OFFER
Herbert Smith & Co.
Watling House, 35-37 Cannon Street, London EC4M 5SD

RECEIVING BANKERS
Barclays Bank PLC
New Issues Department, P.O. Box No. 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Barclays Bank PLC
Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU

INTRODUCTION

DPCE is a market leader in the independent maintenance of a wide range of computer systems requiring highly reliable and sophisticated servicing by engineers on site and/or on call, often on a 24 hours per day basis. It also provides a range of other engineering services to users of computer systems, including the sale of training programmes and equipment.

DPCE operates mainly in the UK and The Netherlands. In both countries its principal maintenance contracts are with leading national and international organisations whose extensive use of sophisticated computer hardware supplied by a number of manufacturers makes reliable servicing arrangements imperative.

HISTORY

The business carried on by DPCE originated with the formation in Australia in 1971 of Data Processing Customer Engineering Pty. Limited ("DPCE Pty."). In 1972 DPCE Pty. was acquired by Dier Computer Corporation Limited, an Australian leasing company, which in turn was acquired in 1977 by Datronics Corporation Limited, a company listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

DPCE Pty.'s first major contract, to maintain the terminal network for Ansett Airlines, was awarded in 1973. The following year it negotiated a long term contract to maintain the computer network installed on the central site of Qantas, the national airline of Australia. DPCE Pty. continued to expand in Australia, winning contracts from leading institutions including the Sydney Stock Exchange, Reader's Digest and the Australian Department of Social Security.

In 1976 DPCE Pty. won its first major overseas maintenance contract following an invitation from British Airways ("BA") to undertake a hardware audit at Heathrow, one of its two principal computer sites, and then to tender for the maintenance contracts for the sites both at Heathrow and at the West London Air Terminal. Having been awarded the contract, DPCE Pty. set up a UK division to provide the necessary maintenance services at the two sites, which contained hardware manufactured by different companies.

From this demanding and exciting beginning, and with the introduction of a new management team in 1979, the UK division quickly expanded its customer base, signing contracts with, among others, British Telecom, University of Exeter and Coventry City Council. In 1980 DPCE won its first maintenance contract in The Netherlands, for KLM Royal Dutch Airlines N.V. ("KLM"). DPCE's rapid growth has resulted not only from the award of contracts by new customers but from increased levels of business with a number of existing customers. The table below demonstrates the growth of the business since 1st July, 1977:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of maintenance contracts at 30th June	5	8	15	19	30	47
Turnover for year ended 30th June (£'000)	859	1,089	1,574	2,537	3,636	5,450 (estimate)

In April, 1981 DPCE's management, together with a consortium of UK financial institutions led by Thompson Clive & Partners Limited and Candover Investments Limited, formed the Company to acquire DPCE (UK) Limited ("DPCE (UK)"), which comprised the UK and Netherlands activities of DPCE Pty.

BUSINESS

Services offered

DPCE's principal activity is the provision of a maintenance service under contract to users of computer equipment, including central processing units, peripherals and distributed networks. Over 90 per cent. of DPCE's revenue is derived from this source. DPCE has developed a concept of total systems maintenance whereby the service is structured to accommodate the specific needs of customers, to avoid the problems that frequently develop in mixed equipment installations, and to enable customers to obtain the maximum serviceable life from their computer systems. The directors believe that DPCE is the largest independent group outside North America providing a service of this nature.

DPCE provides extensive training facilities for its employees and has developed training programmes for sale to customers and equipment manufacturers. It sells computer equipment, primarily to customers with maintenance contracts, and undertakes computer hardware audits which provide customers with advice on the serviceability and reliability of their existing systems.

Contractual arrangements

DPCE obtains contracts either following negotiations with potential customers, or, in the case of government or quasi-governmental institutions, through competitive tender.

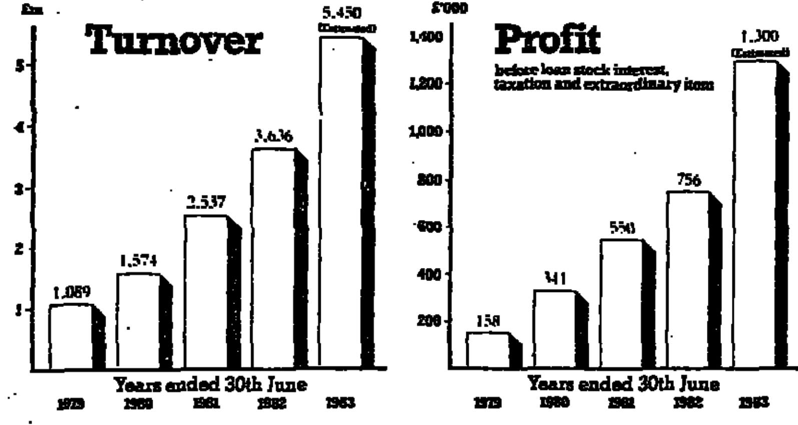
The duration of the contracts ranges from one to ten years but is typically for an initial period of between two and five years, continuing thereafter subject to a period of notice on either side. At 1st June, 1983 the total monthly charges receivable under maintenance contracts amounted to approximately £470,000. Of this total, 32 per cent. was in respect of contracts with over three years to run before the end of the initial period. The contracts stipulate the range and extent of the service and provide that DPCE's personnel will be available for specified periods of up to twenty-four hours per day to provide both routine maintenance and emergency breakdown services. The contract charge, which generally includes the cost of all necessary spare parts, is subject to price escalation over the life of the contract, usually based on Government wage indices. Currently DPCE maintains equipment made by over 120 different manufacturers ranging from older generation machines such as the ICL System 4 to those incorporating the latest technology such as National Advanced Systems' NAS 9060 (Hitachi).

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The following information is derived from the full text of the prospectus and accordingly must be read in conjunction with that text.

Business: DPCE is a market leader in the provision of manufacturer-independent computer maintenance services, primarily under contract, to leading national and international organisations. Its ancillary activities include training, hardware consultancy and supply of equipment. The Company has two operating subsidiaries, one in the United Kingdom and one in The Netherlands.

Trading record



Offer for Sale statistics based on a minimum tender price of 170p per ordinary share, and pro forma earnings* and balance sheet:—

- Number of ordinary shares of 5p in issue and to be issued — 11,781,000
- Market capitalisation — £20.0 million
- Pro forma earnings per ordinary share for the year ended 30th June, 1983
  - (a) on estimated tax charge — 7.6p
  - (b) on full tax charge — 5.8p
- Price/earnings multiple (based on pro forma earnings)
  - (a) estimated tax charge — 22.4
  - (b) full tax charge — 29.3
- Forecast minimum net dividend per ordinary share for the year ending 30th June, 1984 — 2p
- Gross dividend yield — 1.7 per cent.
- Pro forma net assets as at 31st March, 1983 — attributable to ordinary shareholders — £3.9 million
  — per ordinary share — 32.7p

**See "Profit Estimate" for basis of calculation.*

Suppliers

In order to maintain supplies of the parts necessary to keep computer equipment fully operational, DPCE maintains trading relationships with computer manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers, plug-compatible equipment manufacturers, component and sub-assembly manufacturers, and computer dealers and brokers. DPCE has access to suppliers not only in the UK and Europe, but also in the USA. As additional sources for parts, it purchases new and second-user equipment and refurbishes sub-assemblies.

Major customers

The quality and sophistication of DPCE's maintenance service is such that its customers are principally major companies or public sector institutions which are heavy users of computer systems.

The original BA contract, which at 1st June, 1983 was contributing about 28 per cent. of contracted revenue, was originally awarded for a period of three years, but was extended in October, 1978 for five years from that time, continuing thereafter subject to six months' notice on either side. BA has expressed its complete satisfaction with DPCE's performance, and the directors are confident that while DPCE maintains its present standards BA will continue to use its services. BA has awarded DPCE a further contract at a third site, at Bealine House, Ruislip, for an initial three year period from 1st January, 1982.

National Girobank awarded DPCE a contract for an initial five year period, which commenced in May, 1982, to provide a service on site at Bootle, Merseyside to maintain document reading equipment. Since commencement significant additions have been made to this contract and further additions are expected.

In December, 1979 British Telecom awarded DPCE a one year contract to maintain its London Airport Cargo E.D.P. System ("LACES") at Heathrow and Gatwick. On expiry of that contract, it awarded DPCE a contract, expected to continue for ten years, to maintain its ACP 80 system, which was the successor to LACES. The revenues from this contract have increased substantially since its commencement. Further British Telecom contracts followed for the maintenance of systems at Harmondsworth and Leeds.

In January, 1980 KLM awarded DPCE a contract to maintain part of its central site at Amstelveen in The Netherlands. As a result of successful performance, DPCE was awarded a contract for an initial five year period to provide an on site and on call service to maintain all of the central site equipment. An additional contract was awarded with effect from 1st January, 1983 to maintain the KLM Cargo computer system at Schiphol Airport.

As at 1st June, 1983 the contracts described above were generating some 60 per cent. of contracted revenue.

In June, 1983 a major UK food retailer awarded DPCE a substantial contract for an initial three year period for the maintenance of its central computer systems.

Other significant customers include:

British Industry
Austin Rover Group *(a subsidiary of BL Cars)*
John Brown Engineers & Constructors
Hunting Engineering
George Outram & Company *(a subsidiary of Lonrho)*

Government Research
Agricultural Research Council
Natural Environmental Research Council
Science & Engineering Research Council *(part of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority)*
Transport and Road Research Laboratory

Computer Services
Computer Aided Design Centre
Computer Uitwijk Centrum
Elstree Computing *(a subsidiary of John Laing)*
Scicon *(a subsidiary of The British Petroleum Company)*

Other
Coventry City Council
University of Exeter
Lewis's *(a subsidiary of Sears Holdings)*
The London Hospital

Financial Services
Save & Prosper Group
Sentry Insurance (Management)

Sales and marketing

DPCE's marketing technique is to approach prospective customers with a view to making a presentation leading to a formal proposal and the negotiation of a maintenance contract. DPCE does little advertising as it considers that a direct approach to selected prospective customers is more cost effective. It does, however, produce a regular newsletter which is circulated to over five hundred organisations and individuals including existing and prospective customers.

DPCE seeks the custom of major companies and public sector institutions which have large computer installations. The directors consider that the potential market for its services is very substantial and that only a small percentage of computer maintenance is currently contracted to independent companies. They believe that this market share will increase as the benefits of independent computer maintenance become more widely recognised and successful performance and market exposure further enhance the credibility of companies such as DPCE.

There are certain trends in the computer industry which will affect DPCE and the service which it offers, but the directors do not consider they will be prejudicial to DPCE's growth. The most important are:

(a) a slow but definite trend towards remote diagnostics, whereby faults can be traced away from the machine and the faults rectified by semi-skilled staff: progress in this field to date has been limited, but in any event DPCE sees the separation of customers from a manufacturer's skilled engineering service as working ultimately in its favour;

(b) the improved reliability and reduced cost of equipment with a concomitant reduction of manufacturer's maintenance charges, particularly in respect of central processing units: this does not, however, result in a net reduction of DPCE's market as it is more than offset by the increased use, and greater sophistication, of the peripheral equipment attached to central processing units; and

(c) a trend towards distributed processing, in response to which DPCE has organised itself to provide maintenance on remotely located networks as well as central sites.

Experience with customers leads DPCE to believe that organisations with large and complex systems frequently perceive advantages in using independent maintenance, notably:

(a) competitive pricing resulting in cost saving;

(b) arrangements tailored specifically to the needs of customers, including if required, 24 hours per day presence of engineers specifically dedicated to the customer's site, thus increasing available system time;

(c) protection against withdrawal of maintenance by the manufacturer or equipment supplier;

(d) total systems maintenance of mixed equipment, eliminating contention between manufacturers over the allocation of responsibility for faults;

(e) control over capital expenditure because DPCE has no vested interest in up-grading the equipment or declaring it obsolete;

(f) greater freedom to purchase plug-compatible, add-on and second-user equipment, in order to make the best use of financial resources;

(g) charges based on the resources used and not on the number of machines installed (in contrast to the normal supplier charging basis), allowing more flexibility for additions, removals and re-configuration; and

(h) independent advice on the relative maintainability of equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Competition

DPCE's principal competitors are the equipment suppliers who traditionally offer a maintenance service for their own equipment. As well as providing a source of revenue, this service has enabled the manufacturers to maintain close contact with their customers and thereby assist in securing further sales. Some manufacturers have at times made it difficult for DPCE to gain access to documentation, diagnostic facilities and spare parts, and DPCE continues to encounter some resistance. Nevertheless, owing to the existence of anti-trust laws in the USA, DPCE has been able to obtain documentation, diagnostic facilities and spare parts from the USA even when encountering resistance in the UK. Furthermore, the directors consider that DPCE now has good working relationships with nearly all the major manufacturers.

There are several computer maintenance companies in the UK which might provide competition for DPCE in the future. They have not, however, proved a significant force to date. Most of these companies concentrate on minicomputers, microcomputers and smaller systems.

Premises

DPCE has a lease for a period of twenty-five years from 25th March, 1978 of premises at 6 Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire. The rent is currently £36,000 per annum. DPCE will have insufficient space in this building by the end of 1983 and is currently negotiating for the acquisition of larger premises in Wokingham, comprising approximately 9,000 square feet at an annual rent likely to be slightly more than twice the rent for the existing premises (which will be disposed of in due course).

DPCE's only other permanent accommodation is an office in The Netherlands shared with NVO Computer Leasing B.V. ("NVO") to which DPCE (Nederland) BV ("DPCE (NL)") pays a nominal rent. In addition DPCE has a number of repair workshops on customers' premises in the UK and The Netherlands.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

C. G. Clive, aged 46, was appointed the chairman of the Company on its formation in 1981. He has a degree in electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an MBA from Harvard Business School, and has been connected with the computer industry for 25 years. His career has included periods at IBM and as a vice-president of Bankers Trust Co. During his time with the latter he helped to build up its London merchant banking subsidiary, Bankers Trust International, and he has participated in starting up or developing a number of companies in high technology and computer related fields. He is currently joint managing director of Thompson Clive & Partners where he manages two venture capital funds concentrating on high technology investment in the UK and the USA. He is the chairman, or a director, of a number of small to medium sized companies, mainly in the high technology field.

K. G. Meadows, aged 47, was appointed managing director in 1981. After graduating from Oxford University, Mr. Meadows spent four years on the marketing side of British-American Tobacco in Eastern Europe and South America. In 1963 he first entered the computer field by joining Burroughs Machines. He left to join English Electric Computers, now ICL, in 1967, where he occupied various management posts, including that of London area manager for Baric Computing Services. In 1972 he was recruited by First National City Bank of New York, now Citibank, in order to plan and manage a European computer services network. When this project was aborted in 1974 he joined IMS Lycrete as international marketing manager. Following a brief period with Marcol Computer Services, he joined the UK division of DPCE Pty. as general manager in 1979.

C. R. E. Brooke, aged 52, was appointed a director in 1981. He is currently chief executive of Candover Investments, and has held posts as deputy managing director of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation from 1966 to 1969, an executive director of S. Pearson & Son from 1971 to 1979, and group managing director of EMI for a short period until it was merged with Thorn Electrical Industries in 1980.

J. D. Cassidy, aged 46, was appointed a director in 1982. After graduating from London University he spent ten years with the Decca Navigator Company originally as a development engineer, then as chief engineer and finally as general manager of various overseas subsidiaries in Nigeria, the Middle East and the USA. He left Decca in 1970 to concentrate on the computer industry and joined GTE International becoming their sales manager in 1971 and undertaking managerial training in the UK and the USA. In 1973 he joined IBM and was responsible for selling large systems into the distribution industry. Subsequent training in point of sale management systems followed as a precursor to participation in IBM's team for the retail store industry. He spent two years as marketing director of BIS Applied Systems, a major systems house, before joining DPCE as sales manager in 1979. He became sales and marketing director of DPCE (UK) in 1981.

L. G. Stopford Sackville, aged 50, was appointed a director in June, 1983. He qualified as a chartered accountant in 1959, since when he has had extensive experience working for a wide range of companies, principally in the financial and mineral resources sectors. He has been a director of a number of major companies including Charter Consolidated, Selection Trust, Mineral and Resources Corporation and Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. He was chairman of Cape Industries from 1979 to 1980, having been a director since 1970, and of Beralt Tin & Wolfram from 1972 to 1980. He is currently a non-executive director of Anglo American Gold Investment Company and Chairman of Bardsey and Union Jack Oil Company.

E. H. Tordoff, aged 36, was appointed finance director in January, 1983. After qualifying as a chartered accountant in 1968 he spent two years as a partner in a provincial practice before joining Peat Marwick Mitchell in Jamaica. On his return to England he lectured in audit and accountancy for two years at Hull College of Commerce and then became group accountant with the Bishop's Move group. He joined DPCE in 1977 as financial controller and became finance director of DPCE (UK) in 1982. He is also company secretary.

D. A. Travers, aged 39, was appointed a director in 1982. After serving an apprenticeship with Thorn Electrical Industries he joined Sperry Univac as a computer engineer in 1965. He was with Sperry Univac continuously from 1965 until he joined DPCE, apart from a period of 18 months when he was engaged by Burroughs Machines on its Barclays Bank project, and by Computer Field Maintenance as a project engineer. During his time with Sperry he held various engineering and management positions and, as site manager, was directly responsible for the installation and maintenance of the Trans Australian and BA West London Air Terminal computer systems. He joined DPCE in 1976 as a site manager and was appointed engineering manager in 1978. In 1981 he became operations director of DPCE(UK).

Senior Management

The operating subsidiaries of the Company also have the following directors:

J. M. Grieg-Gran, aged 35, was appointed engineering director of DPCE (UK) in January, 1983, having previously been engineering manager with specific responsibility for servicing ICL systems and new projects including the National Girobank contract. Prior to joining DPCE in 1976 he worked with IBM for two years and was on the technical support staff of Sperry Univac from 1969 until 1975.

R. J. Marshall, aged 40, was appointed the purchasing director of DPCE (UK) in 1982. He spent 7 years in the Royal Air Force, and worked for Honeywell as a technical support engineer and for Sperry Univac as a customer engineer. He joined DPCE Pty. in Australia in 1972 as an engineer, and held a number of managerial positions up to 1978, when he transferred to the UK division.

N. J. van Onselen, aged 38, became part-time sales director of DPCE (NL) in April, 1983. After studying at the Technical University of Delft, he joined the National Aerospace laboratory as a programmer, later moving to IBM. In 1971 he joined Data 100 Systems, holding a number of marketing positions, before moving in 1978 to ITEL, a company involved in selling and broking computers. In 1981 he formed NVO, and since 1981 he has acted as consultant to DPCE (NL).

DPCE operates through a management structure of area and site managers, all but one of whom were previously engineers with DPCE. It is DPCE's policy to encourage promotion from within and to create customer awareness throughout the organisation.

Employees

DPCE has approximately 160 employees of whom about 25 are based at Wokingham in Berkshire, 2 at Zeist in The Netherlands and the remainder at customers' premises. An analysis of the employees by function shows:

	%
Operations and engineering	88
Marketing	4
Support services	3
Finance	5
	100

About 80 per cent. of the employees are aged 40 or under and some 30 per cent. are aged 30 or under. Most of the labour used is skilled, and this is reflected in the average total remuneration which is approaching £15,000 per annum. DPCE offers excellent career opportunities for its engineers and has experienced a low rate of staff turnover.

Pension and health insurance schemes

DPCE provides a non-contributory pension scheme for all permanent UK employees and executive directors over the age of 21 with more than six months service. The pension scheme provides its members with free life assurance equal to four times basic earnings. Based on a valuation carried out by the Scottish Life Assurance Company, the funds of the scheme as at 1st October, 1982 were sufficient to meet the accrued liabilities. DPCE also bears the cost of a permanent health insurance scheme which provides benefits in the event of prolonged periods of sickness, and of insuring its employees with B.U.P.A.

Profit sharing scheme

DPCE is in the course of establishing a profit sharing scheme to be approved by the Inland Revenue under the Finance Act 1978 (as amended), a summary of which is set out in paragraph 8 of Appendix 4. It is estimated that the cost of the profit sharing scheme will not exceed the cost of the current profit sharing arrangements, which it replaces.

Shareholdings

Following The Offer for Sale, the directors of the Company and nine senior employees of DPCE will hold a total of 1,712,500 ordinary shares of 5p each, representing 14.5 per cent. of the Company.

PROCEEDS OF THE OFFER FOR SALE AND WORKING CAPITAL

Proceeds of the Offer for Sale

The proceeds of the Offer for Sale will be applied:—

(a) in paying to the Company in respect of 1,962,000 new ordinary shares of 5p each to be subscribed by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited ("Lazards") the sum of £3,217,015, being the minimum tender price of 170p per share less a commission of 4.25p per share (exclusive of VAT) and a fee to Lazards;

(b) in paying to the shareholders of the Company as at 1st July, 1983 a sum in respect of each of those shares equal to the amount (if any) by which the striking price exceeds the minimum tender price; and

(c) in paying to such shareholders in respect of a total of 1,907,000 ordinary shares of 5p each sold by them to Lazards a sum equal to the striking price less a commission of 4.25p per share (exclusive of VAT).

These arrangements are set out in greater detail under "Offer for Sale agreement" in paragraph 2 of Appendix 4.



Out of the proceeds receivable by the Company, estimated to amount to £2.886 million net of expenses, £787,500 will be used to repay the principal of the 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88 of the Company on or before 31st July, 1983 at £105 per cent., £847,500 to redeem its *outstanding 11 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each on or before* 31st August, 1983 at 113p per share, and the balance to finance the expansion of DPCE's business, in particular the cost of establishing new contracts, and to provide working capital.

Working Capital

The directors are of the opinion that, taking account of available bank facilities and the net proceeds of the Offer for Sale receivable by the Company, DPCE will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

DIVIDENDS

In lieu of a final dividend, an interim dividend totalling £12,262 (equivalent to approximately 0.1p per ordinary share of 5p following the reorganisation of the Company's share capital) was paid on 21st June, 1983.

The shares now being offered for sale will rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared, paid or made on the ordinary share capital of the Company. The directors intend, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, to recommend dividends for the year ending 30th June, 1984 totalling not less than 2p per ordinary share. It is intended that an interim dividend of 0.7p will be paid in February, 1984 and the final dividend will be paid in October, 1984.

TRADING RECORD

	Years ended 30th June						
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (estimate)	*1983 (pro forma estimate)*
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	*£000*
Turnover	*859*	*1,089*	*1,574*	*2,537*	*3,636*	*5,450*	*5,450*
Profit before loan stock interest	209	158	341	550	756	1,300	*1,427*
Profit before taxation	209	158	341	522	636	1,180	*1,427*
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary item	131	88	207	287	346	781	*900*
Earnings per ordinary share	1.3p	0.9p	2.1p	2.7p	2.7p	7.1p	*7.6p*

DPCE's business has been consistently profitable throughout the period. On the basis of the profit estimate, turnover and profits before loan stock interest have grown by 45 per cent. and 44 per cent. compound respectively over the five years ended 30th June, 1983 and by 51 per cent. and 56 per cent. compound respectively over the three years ended 30th June, 1983.

The directors estimate that in the year ended 30th June, 1983 turnover attributable to the operations in The Netherlands accounted for approximately 9 per cent. of DPCE's total turnover.

DPCE's success in developing new business and increasing its income over the last few years has been matched by its success in recruiting, training and managing staff to enable consistent levels of profitability and overall margins to be maintained.

The effective rate of taxation has been between 37 and 46 per cent. for the five years ended 30th June, 1982 and, for the year ended 30th June, 1983, it is expected to be not more than 34 per cent. These low rates are attributable to accelerated capital allowances and other reliefs.

The earnings per ordinary share for the years ended 30th June, 1981, 1982 and 1983 were reduced by the significant preference dividends which arose as part of the financing of the purchase by the Company of DPCE (UK).

PROFIT ESTIMATE

The directors estimate that the profit before loan stock interest for the year ended 30th June, 1983 was £1.3 million. Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker, and Lazards, have reported on the profit estimate and their letters are reproduced in Appendix 3.

The pro forma earnings per ordinary share following the Offer for Sale have been calculated on the estimated pro forma profit after taxation for the *year ended* 30th June, 1983, the number of shares which will then be in issue, and the net proceeds of the Offer for Sale available to the Company after repayment of the 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88 and redemption of the 11 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each of the Company. It has been assumed that the balance net of expenses, would have earned a return of 10 per cent. before taxation.

On the basis of the pro forma profit estimate, a tax charge of 37 per cent. and 11,781,000 ordinary shares in issue following the Offer for Sale, earnings per ordinary share are 7.6p. If a notional charge for corporation tax were provided at the rate of 52 per cent. on the pro forma estimated profit, the earnings per ordinary share would be 5.8p.

At the minimum tender price of 170p per ordinary share and on the basis of pro forma earnings per ordinary share of 7.6p the price/earnings multiple is 22.4: based on a notional fully taxed figure of 5.8p per ordinary share it would be 29.3.

PROSPECTS

Based on the profit estimate for the year ended 30th June, 1983, DPCE's profits before loan stock interest have increased by six times over the past five years, and by nearly four times over the three years since 1st July, 1980. DPCE's future is closely linked to the development of the computer industry as a whole and, as relative expenditure on services increases, the strongly customer-orientated nature of DPCE's services can be expected to become more highly valued. The directors therefore expect the business of DPCE and its revenue and profit to continue to grow in real terms. The directors expect that the profit after tax for the six months ending 31st December, 1983 will represent a material improvement over the results for the equivalent period in the preceding year.

In the view of the directors, DPCE's present market has considerable potential for development, and new markets are available, primarily in the UK, Europe and the USA. Future growth will come from a wider acceptance of the independent maintenance concept among potential customers and an expansion of DPCE's capabilities in terms of manpower and expertise. While DPCE currently has no difficulty in recruiting engineering staff of the calibre required, the directors recognise the need to develop the management expertise of DPCE's engineers to handle the increasing business, and they are confident that this can be achieved.

The directors believe that with its competence and experience DPCE is capable of leading the development of independent maintenance in the rapidly expanding markets for computer technology.

APPENDIX 1

PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1983.

Set out below is a pro forma balance sheet based on DPCE's consolidated balance sheet at 31st March, 1983 as set out in the Accountants' Report in Appendix 2 adjusted to reflect:—

(i) the sub-division and conversion of "A" and "B" ordinary shares into ordinary shares of 5p each and the capitalisation of reserves and rights issue of new ordinary shares of 5p each referred to in note 17 to Appendix 2;

(ii) the receipt of the minimum tender price in respect of the issues of shares referred to in note 17 to Appendix 2, *amounting to £2.902 million, net of the estimated expenses* of the issue;

(iii) the redemption of the loan stock at £105 per cent; and

(iv) the redemption of the preference shares at 113p per £1 share.

	Per Accountants' Report £'000	£'000	Pro forma £'000	£'000
Employment of Capital				
Fixed assets		912		912
Goodwill		1,499		1,499
Contract establishment costs		212		212
Advance corporation tax recoverable		—		42
Current assets				
Debtors	435		435	
Short term deposits	795		795	
Bank balances and cash	160		1,144	
	1,390		2,374	
Current liabilities				
Bank overdraft	283		—	
Creditors and accrued expenses	626		626	
Taxation	498		540	
Advance payments received	22		22	
	1,429		1,188	
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(39)		1,186
		2,584		3,851
Capital employed				
Share capital		995		589
Share premium		43		2,668
Distributable reserves		796		594
		1,834		3,851
Loan stock		750		—
		2,584		3,851

APPENDIX 2

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a joint report to the directors of the Company and Lazards received from Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker.

The Directors,
DPCE Holdings plc,
6 Broad Street,
Wokingham,
Berkshire RG11 1AB

The Directors,
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited,
21 Moorfields,
London EC2P 2HT

1st July, 1983

Dear Sirs,

1 DPCE Holdings plc ("the Company") was incorporated on 16th January, 1981 as Brandville Limited and on 2nd October, 1981 its name was changed to DPCE Holdings Limited. The Company was re-registered as a public company on 16th May, 1983.

2 On 8th April, 1981 the Company acquired the whole of the issued share capital of DPCE (UK) Limited ("DPCE (UK)"), which had previously acquired Data Processing Customer Engineering Pty. Limited ("DPCE Pty.") whose only assets, liabilities and business at the time of acquisition were those constituting its UK division ("the division").

3 We have examined the activities, results and net assets of the Company and those companies which are currently subsidiaries (together "DPCE") except that, in the case of DPCE Pty., the definition of DPCE is, and our examination was, restricted to the division. Our examination has covered the five years ended 30th June, 1982 and the nine months ended 31st March, 1983. The principal subsidiaries concerned are detailed at note 12.

4 Thornton Baker has acted as auditor since the incorporation of the Company. Moore Stephens & Co audited the accounts of the division for certain periods relevant to this report as set out in note 1 (b).

5 The accounting reference date for all the companies in DPCE is 30th June, which was also the accounting reference date for the division.

6 The financial information set out in this report is based on the audited accounts of the companies and the division after making such adjustments to the audited accounts as we consider appropriate.

7 In our opinion:—

(a) the financial information set out below under the heading "Historical Cost Accounts" gives, under the historical cost convention, a true and fair view of the profit and source and application of funds of DPCE for the five years ended 30th June, 1982 and the nine months ended 31st March, 1983 and of the state of affairs of the Company and DPCE at 31st March, 1983; and

(b) the summarised current cost information set out below under the heading "Current Cost Accounts" has been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods set out in this report to give the information required by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 16.

HISTORICAL COST ACCOUNTS

Consolidated profit and loss accounts

	Notes	1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
		Years ended 30th June					
Turnover	2	859	1,089	1,574	2,537	3,636	3,979
Profit before loan stock interest		209	158	341	550	756	949
Loan stock interest		—	—	—	(28)	(120)	(90)
Profit before taxation	3	209	158	341	522	636	859
Taxation	4	(78)	(70)	(134)	(235)	(290)	(232)
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary item		131	88	207	287	346	627
Extraordinary item	5	—	—	—	(24)	—	—
Profit for the period		131	88	207	263	346	627
Earnings per ordinary share	6	1.3p	0.9p	2.1p	2.7p	2.7p	6.0p
Movements on distributable reserves:—							
Reserves at beginning of period		73	109	72	114	23	210
Profit for the period		131	88	207	263	346	627
Goodwill written off		—	—	—	—	(65)	—
Net remittances to head office	7	(95)	(125)	(165)	(98)	—	—
Dividends	8	—	—	—	(19)	(94)	(41)
Pre-acquisition reserves of the division	9	—	—	—	(237)	—	—
Reserves at end of period		109	72	114	23	210	796

Balance sheets at 31st March, 1983

Company £'000	Company £'000		Notes	Consolidated £'000	Consolidated £'000
		Employment of Capital			
	—	Fixed assets	10		912
	—	Goodwill	11		1,499
	—	Contract establishment costs			212
	1,356	Subsidiary companies	12		—
		Current assets			
7		Debtors		435	
565		Short term deposits	13	795	
95		Bank balances and cash		160	
667				1,390	
		Current liabilities			
—		Bank overdraft		283	
41		Creditors and accrued expenses		626	
116		Taxation	15	498	
—		Advance payments received		22	
157				1,429	
	510	Net current assets/(liabilities)			(39)
	1,866				2,584
		Capital Employed			
	995	Share capital	16		995
	43	Share premium			43
	78	Distributable reserves			796
	1,116				1,834
	750	Loan stock	18		750
	1,866				2,584

Consolidated statements of source and application of funds

	Notes	1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
		Years ended 30th June					
Source of funds							
Profit before loan stock interest		209	158	341	550	756	949
Extraordinary item before taxation		—	—	—	(49)	—	—
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of funds							
Depreciation		19	31	46	77	133	208
Amortisation of contract establishment costs		33	36	6	34	44	41
Other items		—	—	—	—	38	—
Total generated from operations		261	225	393	612	971	1,198
Funds from other sources							
Issue of share capital		—	—	—	975	3	60
Sale of fixed assets		—	5	7	—	3	33
Loan stock		—	—	—	750	—	—
		261	230	400	2,337	977	1,291
Application of funds							
Taxation paid		—	—	—	(108)	(296)	(41)
Purchase of fixed assets		(59)	(82)	(110)	(178)	(299)	(683)
Expenditure on contract establishment costs		(26)	—	(22)	(73)	(97)	(140)
Purchase of investment		—	—	—	(8)	(17)	—
Loan stock interest		—	—	—	(28)	(120)	(90)
Remittances to head office	7	(145)	(180)	(226)	(121)	—	—
Dividends paid		—	—	—	(19)	(83)	(52)
Purchase of business	9	—	—	—	(1,814)	—	—
		(230)	(262)	(358)	(2,349)	(912)	(1,006)
Increase/(decrease) in working capital		31	(32)	42	(12)	65	285
Debtors		13	12	53	94	(28)	141
Creditors and accrued expenses		(13)	(60)	(101)	(283)	(28)	(61)
Advance payments received		—	(81)	81	(166)	88	56
Movement in net liquid funds							
Bank and cash balances		31	97	9	343	33	149
		31	(32)	42	(12)	65	285

Notes to the accounts

1. Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report are as follows:—

(a) ***Accounting convention***
The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(b) **Basis of preparation**
The consolidated financial information in this report has been compiled after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate from the following:—

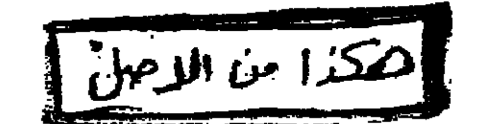
Financial period	Source
(i) Years ended 30th June, 1978 30th June, 1979 and 30th June, 1980	Accounts of the division audited by Moore Stephens & Co.;
(ii) Year ended 30th June, 1981	(a) Results of the division for the period from 1st July, 1980 to 30th November, 1980, audited by Moore Stephens & Co.; (b) Accounts for the division for the period from 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1981, *audited by Thornton Baker*, and incorporating the audited results in (a) above; (c) Accounts of the Company for the period from 16th January, 1981 to 30th June, 1981, audited by Thornton Baker.
(iii) Year ended 30th June, 1982 and nine months ended 31st March, 1983	Consolidated accounts of DPCE audited by Thornton Baker.

(c) **Turnover**
Turnover is total income receivable, excluding value added tax, in the ordinary course of business from third parties and includes:—
(i) income earned from maintenance contracts;
(ii) income earned from other services provided;
(iii) sales of equipment.

(d) **Contract equipment**
Computer devices purchased for a new contract are capitalised as contract equipment. Further purchases are charged directly against profits.

(e) **Depreciation**
Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The principal annual rates adopted are as follows:—
Plant and office equipment — 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. per annum
Contract equipment — over the minimum estimated contract life.

(f) **Goodwill**
Goodwill is stated at original consideration less the fair value of assets acquired, less amounts written off.



(g) **Contract establishment costs**
Expenditure incurred in establishing a maintenance contract is deferred and written off over the minimum estimated contract life. Contract establishment costs include amounts incurred in:—
(i) recruiting and training staff for a contract;
(ii) employing the staff prior to the contract commencement; and
(iii) purchasing the relevant computer user manuals and other documentation.

(h) **Deferred taxation**
Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method for all timing differences except where the directors consider that no liability will arise in the forcieeable future.

(i) **Foreign currencies**
Assets, liabilities and the results of overseas interests in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the relevant period.
Translation differences arising from the retranslation of the opening net investment in overseas interests are dealt with through reserves. All other differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

(j) **Pensions**
DPCE provides a non-contributory pension scheme for its UK employees which is funded in accordance with independent actuarial advice, any revision in the funding rate being implemented from the renewal date following the valuation.

2. Turnover analysis

	Years ended 30th June 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
Maintenance contracts	829	972	1,410	2,451	3,290	3,673
Other services	30	30	78	59	165	215
Sales of equipment	—	87	86	27	181	91
	859	1,089	1,574	2,537	3,636	3,979

3. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:—

	Years ended 30th June 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
Directors' emoluments:—						
Directors' fees	—	—	—	4	18	15
Management remuneration	—	—	—	5	22	87
Other fees	—	—	—	5	20	14
Pension contributions	—	—	—	1	6	9
Depreciation	19	31	46	77	133	208
Amortisation of contract establishment costs	33	36	6	34	44	41
Lease of vehicles and equipment	29	54	88	139	200	210
Auditors' remuneration	—	—	—	10	11	12
and after crediting:—						
Interest receivable	2	11	20	19	52	40

In 1978, 1979 and 1980 the auditors' remuneration was borne by the Australian head office of DPCE Pty. There were no directors' emoluments in the years when the business was operated as a division of DPCE Pty. as there were no local directors.

4. Taxation

The taxation charge, which is based on the profits for the year or period, comprises:—

	Years ended 30th June 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
United Kingdom corporation tax at 52 per cent.	78	70	134	235	273	200
Overseas taxation at 48 per cent.	—	—	—	—	17	32
	78	70	134	235	290	232

The taxation charge has been reduced by accelerated capital allowances on fixed assets and accelerated relief for contract establishment costs.

5. Extraordinary item

	Year ended 30th June, 1981 £'000
Professional fees and interest paid relating to the cost of financing and setting up the group structure (net of attributable taxation of £25,000)	24

6. Earnings per ordinary share

Earnings per ordinary share are based on the profit after taxation and preference dividend but before extraordinary item and on 9,810,000 ordinary shares of 5p each, being the number of ordinary shares in issue immediately prior to the share subscriptions referred to in note 17.

7. Net remittances to head office

These represent amounts remitted by the division to the Australian head office of DPCE Pty. prior to the acquisition of DPCE Pty. by DPCE (UK).

8. Dividends

	Years ended 30th June 1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
"A" ordinary shares of 20p each	—	3	—
"B" ordinary shares of 25p each	—	8	—
11 per cent. convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each	19	83	41
	19	94	41

9. Acquisition of the division by DPCE (UK)

(a) Pre-acquisition reserves of the division represent the reserves of DPCE Pty. at the date of its acquisition by DPCE (UK).

(b) Purchase of business represents the payment to third parties in connection with the acquisition of the goodwill and other net assets of DPCE Pty.

10. Fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £'000	Contract equipment £'000	Office equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost	362	938	76	1,376
Less: accumulated depreciation	(123)	(318)	(23)	(464)
Net book value at 31st March, 1983	239	620	53	912

11. Goodwill

The goodwill in the consolidated balance sheet arises on the acquisition by DPCE (UK) of DPCE Pty. Subsequently DPCE Pty.'s assets, liabilities and business were transferred to DPCE (UK), which continues the trade. Although the goodwill arises on consolidation, it is supported by goodwill in DPCE (UK).

In accordance with DPCE's accounting policy, goodwill is stated at original consideration less the fair value of assets acquired, less amounts written off. The directors are aware that it is likely that an accounting standard will be issued which will require that goodwill arising on consolidation is written off either:—

(a) through the profit and loss account over its economic life, up to a maximum of twenty years; or
(b) in its entirety against reserves.

The effect of complying with this proposed standard and adopting approach (a) above, assuming an economic life of twenty years, would be to decrease profit before and after taxation by £75,000 per annum.

12. Subsidiary companies

	£'000
Shares and loan stock at cost	1,777
Less: amounts owing to subsidiary companies	(421)
	1,356

The principal subsidiaries, both of which are wholly owned, are:—

	Place of incorporation	Date of incorporation	Issued share capital
DPCE (UK) Limited	England	23rd January, 1981	£100,100
DPCE (Nederland) BV	The Netherlands	6th October, 1981	Dfl 50,000

13. Short term deposits

Short term deposits represent monies on deposit with Barclays Bank PLC at up to seven days' notice.

14. Banking arrangements

At 31st March, 1983 the Company and DPCE (UK) had a £250,000 overdraft and documentary credit facility from Barclays Bank PLC renewable on 1st December, 1983 and secured by a cross guarantee and debenture between the Company, DPCE (UK) and another wholly owned subsidiary. On 16th June, 1983 Barclays Bank PLC released the security.

15. Taxation

	The Company £'000	Consolidated £'000
Corporation tax for the years ended 30th June, 1981 and 1982, payable on demand	53	283
Corporation tax for the nine months ended 31st March, 1983, payable in April, 1984	63	166
Overseas tax	—	49
	116	498

DPCE Holdings plc

16. Share capital

The authorised and issued share capital at 31st March, 1983 was made up as follows:—

	Authorised £'000	Issued and fully paid £'000
"A" ordinary shares of 20p each	75	70
"B" ordinary shares of 25p each	925	175
11 per cent. convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each	750	750
	1,750	995

On 1st July, 1983 the capital was reorganised as referred to in note 17 below.

17. Subsequent changes in capitalisation

On 27th June, 1983, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and to be issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, the three non-executive directors each agreed to subscribe in cash at the striking price for 3,000 ordinary shares of 5p each.

Conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, by a special resolution of the Company dated 1st July, 1983:—

(a) the rights of the holders of the preference shares were altered to enable redemption at any date on 30 days' notice in writing by the Company;
(b) each of the existing "A" ordinary shares of 20p was sub-divided into 4 "A" ordinary shares of 5p each;
(c) each of the existing "B" ordinary shares of 25p was sub-divided into 5 "B" ordinary shares of 5p each;
(d) each "A" ordinary share and each "B" ordinary share of 5p was converted into 1 ordinary share of 5p;
(e) £245,250, being part of the amount standing to the credit of the share premium account and distributable reserves of the Company, was capitalised and the directors were authorised and directed to appropriate that sum by alloting 4,905,000 ordinary shares of 5p each, credited as fully paid, to the holders of the ordinary shares;

On 1st July, 1983, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and to be issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, 1,962,000 ordinary shares of 5p each were offered to existing shareholders for subscription by way of rights at a price of 170p per share.

18. Loan stock

The 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88 ("the loan stock") is repayable at par on 31st December, 1988. The Company has the option to repay any part of the loan stock on or after 1st January, 1983 as follows:—

(a) at £105 per cent. before 31st December, 1985;
(b) at par after 31st December, 1985.

On 6th June, 1983 notice was given to the holders of the loan stock that the Company intends (conditionally upon the ordinary share capital issued and to be issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange) to repay the whole of the loan stock on or before 31st July, 1983 at £105 per cent.

19. Deferred taxation

In accordance with DPCE's accounting policy, no provision for deferred taxation has been made by DPCE or the Company at 31st March, 1983. The full potential liability at that date is set out below:—

	The Company £'000	Consolidated £'000
Accelerated capital allowances on fixed assets	—	411
Accelerated relief for contract establishment costs	—	100
	—	511

20. Capital commitments

Capital commitments are as follows:—

	The Company £'000	Consolidated £'000
Expenditure contracted for	—	64
Approved expenditure outstanding	—	—
	—	64

CURRENT COST ACCOUNTS

Consolidated current cost profit and loss accounts

	Notes	Years ended 30th June 1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
Turnover		2,537	3,636	3,979
Profit before loan stock interest under the historical cost convention		550	756	949
Current cost operating adjustments	2	(10)	(15)	(16)
Current cost operating profit		540	741	933
Loan stock interest		(28)	(120)	(90)
Gearing adjustment		5	7	6
Current cost profit before taxation		517	628	849
Taxation		(235)	(290)	(232)
Current cost profit after taxation		282	338	617
Extraordinary item		(24)	—	—
Current cost profit for the period	4	258	338	617
Current cost earnings per ordinary share		2.7p	2.6p	5.9p

Summarised consolidated current cost balance sheet at 31st March, 1983

	Notes	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets	3		968
Goodwill			1,499
Contract establishment costs			225
Net current liabilities			
Monetary working capital		(213)	
Other current liabilities		(498)	
			(711)
Net borrowings			
Bank and cash balances		672	
Loan stock		(750)	
			(78)
			1,903
Share capital			995
Share premium			43
Current cost reserve	4		92
Other reserves	4		773
			1,903

Notes to the consolidated current cost accounts

1. Basis of preparation

The current cost accounts, which are in summarised form, have been prepared by reference to current cost principles in conformity with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16. The accounting policies are the same as those used in the historical cost accounts except as set out below:—

(a) Fixed assets and depreciation
The gross current cost of plant and equipment and office equipment has been based on appropriate indices compiled by the government statistical service. The gross current cost of contract equipment has not been adjusted as this equipment is not increasing in cost.

(b) Contract establishment costs
The gross current cost of contract establishment costs has been based on internally produced estimates incorporating DPCE's pay increases over the relevant periods.

(c) Monetary working capital
Since net current liabilities exist no adjustment has been made for monetary working capital. The amount of net current liabilities has been included with net borrowings in calculating the gearing adjustment.

(d) Gearing
The gearing adjustment represents that portion of the current cost adjustments which is attributable to the net borrowings and therefore is not taken into account when calculating the current cost profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders. The gearing adjustment has been calculated using the opening and closing current cost balance sheets.

2. Current cost operating adjustments

	Years ended 30th June 1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
Depreciation	8	13	13
Amortisation of contract establishment costs	2	2	3
	10	15	16

3. Fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £'000	Contract equipment £'000	Office equipment £'000	Total £'000
Current cost	476	938	86	1,500
Less: accumulated depreciation	(185)	(318)	(29)	(532)
Net current cost at 31st March, 1983	291	620	57	968

4. Movements on reserves

(a) Current cost reserve:—

	Years ended 30th June 1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Nine months ended 31st March, 1983 £'000
At beginning of period	30	44	67
Revaluation surpluses reflecting price changes:—			
Plant and equipment	13	26	17
Office equipment	2	1	3
Contract establishment costs	4	3	11
Gearing adjustment	(5)	(7)	(6)
At end of period	44	67	92

(b) Other reserves:—

	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
At beginning of period	114	18	197
Current cost profit for the period	258	338	617
Goodwill written off	—	(65)	—
Net remittances to head office	(98)	—	—
Dividends	(19)	(94)	(41)
Pre-acquisition reserves of the division	(237)	—	—
At end of period	18	197	773

AUDITED ACCOUNTS

Audited accounts of DPCE have not been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1983.

Yours truly,
COOPERS & LYBRAND
Chartered Accountants

Yours truly,
THORNTON BAKER
Chartered Accountants

APPENDIX 3

PROFIT ESTIMATE

The following are copies of letters to the directors of the Company from Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker, and from Lazards, relating to the profit estimate for the year ended 30th June, 1983:

The Directors,
DPCE Holdings plc,
6 Broad Street,
Wokingham,
Berkshire RG11 1AB.

Abacus House,
Gutter Lane,
Cheapside,
London EC2V 8AH.

Fairfax House,
Fulwood Place,
London WC1V 6DW

1st July, 1983

Dear Sirs,

We have reviewed the accounting policies and calculations adopted in arriving at the profit estimate of DPCE Holdings plc and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th June, 1983 as set out in the paragraph headed "Profit Estimate" of the prospectus to be dated 4th July, 1983. The profit estimate, for which you, as directors, are solely responsible, has been prepared under the historical cost convention, and is based on audited accounts for the nine months ended 31st March, 1983, management accounts for April and May, 1983 and an estimate of results for June, 1983.

In our opinion, the profit estimate, so far as the accounting policies and calculations are concerned, has been properly compiled and is presented on a basis consistent with the accounting policies normally adopted by DPCE Holdings plc and its subsidiaries.

Yours truly,
COOPERS & LYBRAND
Chartered Accountants

Yours truly,
THORNTON BAKER
Chartered Accountants

The Directors,
DPCE Holdings plc,
6 Broad Street,
Wokingham,
Berkshire RG11 1AB.

21 Moorfields,
London EC2P 2HT

1st July, 1983

Dear Sirs,

We have discussed with you, Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker the profit estimate of DPCE Holdings plc and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th June, 1983 as set out in the prospectus to be dated 4th July, 1983. We consider that the profit estimate, for which you, as directors, are solely responsible, has been made after due and careful enquiry.

Yours truly,
for and on behalf of
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
David Verey
Director.

APPENDIX 4

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Changes to share capital

(a) At 4th July, 1981 the authorised share capital of the Company was £1,750,000 divided into 375,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each, 3,700,000 "B" ordinary shares of 25p each and 750,000 11 per cent. convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each ("the preference shares") of which 312,500 "A" ordinary shares, 650,000 "B" ordinary shares and all the preference shares were in issue and fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(b) On 9th November, 1981 15,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each were issued for cash at par.

(c) On 14th December, 1982 8,750 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each were issued for cash at £2 per share.

(d) On 14th February, 1983 50,000 "B" ordinary shares of 25p each were issued for cash at par upon the exercise by Thompson Clive Finance Limited and Candover Investments Limited of options to subscribe for that aggregate number of "B" ordinary shares.

(e) On 28th March, 1983 15,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each were issued for cash at £2 per share.

(f) On 27th June, 1983, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, C. G. Clive, C. R. E. Brooke and L. G. Stopford Sackville each agreed to subscribe in cash at the striking price for 3,000 ordinary shares of 5p each.

(g) On 1st July, 1983:

(i) the conversion rights attaching to the preference shares were abrogated and the articles of association of the Company were amended accordingly;

(ii) conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List:

— the rights of the holders of the preference shares were altered to enable redemption at any date on 30 days' notice in writing by the Company;
— each of the existing "A" ordinary shares of 20p was sub-divided into 4 "A" ordinary shares of 5p each;
— each of the existing "B" ordinary shares of 25p was sub-divided into 5 "B" ordinary shares of 5p each;
— each "A" ordinary share of 5p and each "B" ordinary share of 5p was converted into 1 ordinary share of 5p;
— new articles of association were adopted;
— 4,905,000 ordinary shares of 5p each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves;
— 8,000,000 unissued ordinary shares of 5p each were cancelled and the authorised share capital diminished accordingly;
— authority was given to the directors pursuant to section 14 of the Companies Act 1980 to allot relevant securities (as defined in section 14(10) of the said Act) up to a maximum nominal amount of £540,185 during the period expiring on 30th June, 1988 and to allot equity securities (as defined in section 17 (11) of the Companies Act 1980) for cash as if section 17(1) of the said Act did not apply to the allotment, such latter authority being limited to:—
  (1) the allotment of shares up to £40,000 in nominal amount;
  (2) the allotment of equity securities in connection with a rights issue, subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under any laws or requirements of any regulatory authority;
— 1,962,000 ordinary shares of 5p each ("the rights issue shares") were offered to existing shareholders for subscription by way of rights at the minimum tender price;
— conditionally upon the redemption of the preference shares, each of the 750,000 unclassified shares of £1 each arising therefrom was sub-divided into, and re-classified as, 20 ordinary shares of 5p each, and the articles of association were amended by the deletion of all references to the preference shares.

(h) Immediately following the Offer for Sale, the redemption of the preference shares and the subscriptions referred to in (f) above, the share capital of the Company will be £1,350,000 divided into 27,000,000 ordinary shares of 5p each, 11,781,000 of which will have been issued and fully paid or credited as fully paid.

2. Offer for Sale agreement

By an agreement dated 4th July, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) Thompson Clive Investments Limited, Thompson Clive Finance Limited, The British Petroleum Pension Trust Limited, Railway Pension Investments Limited, Candover Investments Limited, Electra Investment Trust plc, Investors in Industry plc, Lazard Investments Limited, Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Murray Technology Investments plc, Prudential Assurance Company Limited, R.D. van Roijen, P. Perkins, C.G.E. Scotland, N.S. Orr, C.J. Brackley, A. Harvey, N.E. Smith, R.D. Stokeley, D.C. Wesson, J.D. Cassidy, J.M. Grieg-Gran, R.J. Marshall, K.G. Meadows, E.H. Tordoff and D.A. Travers ("the vendors") (3) the directors and (4) Lazards, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List not later than 22nd July, 1983:—

(a) Lazards agreed to purchase from the vendors the rights to all the rights issue shares, to subscribe for such shares at the minimum tender price (including a premium of 165p per share), to purchase from the vendors 1,907,000 further ordinary shares of the Company of 5p each, and to offer such rights issue shares and further shares for sale on the terms that (subject to deduction of the commission and fee referred to below) Lazards would:—
  (i) in respect of the rights issue shares, pay the minimum tender price to the Company and the amount (if any) by which the striking price exceeds the minimum tender price to the vendors; and
  (ii) in respect of such further shares, pay the striking price to the vendors;

(b) warranties were given to Lazards by the directors, and the Company has been indemnified against certain charges to taxation by all the vendor shareholders apart from Investors in Industry plc, whose proportion of such liability has been assumed by Candover Investments Limited. Investors in Industry plc has given Candover Investments Limited a limited counter indemnity in accordance with its normal practice;

(c) the Company in respect of the rights issue shares and the vendors in respect of such further shares agreed to pay to Lazards a commission at the rate of 4.25p per share (exclusive of VAT) out of which Lazards would pay an underwriting commission of 2.125p per share (exclusive of VAT), and a fee to Cazenove & Co. as brokers to the Offer for Sale;

(d) the Company agreed to pay all other costs and expenses of and incidental to the Offer for Sale and the application for admission to the Official List, including the expenses of printing and advertising this prospectus, capital duty and a fee to Lazards of £35,000.

3. Directors' and other interests

(a) Taking into account the capitalisation issue referred to above, the directors held the equivalent of 2,040,000 ordinary shares at 30th June, 1983. They have agreed to sell 812,000 of these shares as part of the arrangements for the Offer for Sale, and not to sell any further shares for a period of one year thereafter.

(b) Taking into account the capitalisation issue referred to above, the interests (as defined in the Companies Act 1967) of the directors (all of which are beneficial) in the share capital of the Company before and immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale will be as follows:

	Number of shares Following capitalisation issue	Number of shares Following completion of Offer for Sale
C. G. Clive	—	3,000
K. G. Meadows	1,000,000	500,000
C. R. E. Brooke	—	3,000
J. D. Cassidy	400,000	268,000
L. G. Stopford Sackville	—	3,000
E. H. Tordoff	240,000	192,000
D. A. Travers	400,000	268,000

(c) The directors were notified of the following interests which, as at 30th June, 1983 but taking into account the capitalisation issue referred to above, amounted to 5 per cent. or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company:—

	Number of shares	%
Candover Investments Limited	900,000	9.2
Electra Investment Trust plc	975,000	9.9
K. G. Meadows	1,000,000	10.2
Lazard Investments Limited	585,000	6.0
Midland Bank Trust Company Limited	1,040,000	10.6
(as trustee for Thompson Clive Growth Companies Fund)		
Thompson Clive Investments Limited	1,560,000	15.9

(d) The directors have been notified of the following interests which, immediately following completion of the Offer for Sale, will amount to 5 per cent. or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company:—

	Number of shares	%
Candover Investments Limited	810,000	6.9
Midland Bank Trust Company Limited	780,000	6.6
(as trustee for Thompson Clive Growth Companies Fund)		
Thompson Clive Investments Limited	*1,560,000*	13.2

(e) No director has, or has had, any interest in any assets which, within two years immediately preceding the date hereof, have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or leased to, the Company or any of its subsidiaries, and no contract or arrangement exists in which a director is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of DPCE taken as a whole.

4. Directors' service agreements

(a) Mr. K. G. Meadows has a service agreement with DPCE (UK) for a term of three years from 6th April, 1981. His annual salary is currently £32,500.

(b) By an agreement dated 1st July, 1983, Kopilka Limited (a company of which Mr. K. G. Meadows is a director and the controlling shareholder), has agreed to continue to provide consulting and management services to DPCE (NL) for 12 months for a fee of £20,000.

(c) The aggregate emoluments of the directors for the year ended 30th June, 1983 were £172,840 and for the year ending 30th June, 1984, under arrangements in force at the date hereof, are expected to be £190,000. The executive directors may, in addition, receive further payments not exceeding in aggregate 2½ per cent. of the pre-tax profits of DPCE in respect of the six month periods covered by the half-year and end-year results. In the case of the managing director, such payments are at the discretion of the non-executive directors and, in the case of the other directors, such payments are at the discretion of the managing director and the non-executive directors.

5. Articles of association

The articles of association of the Company will contain, inter alia, provisions to the following effect:—

(a) *Variation of rights*
The rights attached to any class of shares in the Company may be modified, abrogated or varied in such manner as may be provided by such rights or with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

(b) *Voting*
Subject as mentioned below in relation to the preference shares, on a show of hands every member present in person or (being a corporation) present by a duly authorised representative shall have one vote, and on a poll every member present in person or by a representative or proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

(c) *Borrowing*
The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities. The directors are to restrict the borrowings of the Company so as to secure that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undischarged of all monies borrowed by the Company and its subsidiaries shall not at any time, without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting, exceed a sum equal to twice the aggregate of the amount paid up on the share capital of the Company and the total of the consolidated capital and revenue reserves of the Company and its subsidiaries for the time being (adjusted as may be appropriate in respect of any variation in the amount paid up on the share capital, or share premium account or capital redemption reserve since the date of the latest audited consolidated balance sheet) and after deducting any amounts distributed or proposed to be distributed (but not provided for in the latest audited consolidated balance sheet) other than to the Company, any sums set aside for taxation, any amounts attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiaries of the Company and any debit balance on the latest audited consolidated profit and loss account.

(d) *Directors*

(i) Unless and until the Company in general meeting shall otherwise determine, the number of directors shall not be less than three. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution vary the minimum number and/or fix and from time to time vary the maximum number of directors.

(ii) *A director shall not be required to hold any shares in the capital of the Company.*

(iii) The provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 1948 (retirement of directors at age 70) apply to the Company.

(iv) The directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for their services as directors such sums (if any) as the directors may from time to time determine (not exceeding in the aggregate an annual sum of £50,000 or such larger amount as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine). Such remuneration shall be divided between the directors as they shall agree or, failing agreement, equally. The directors shall be entitled to be paid all reasonable expenses properly incurred by them in connection with the business of the Company.

(v) The directors may appoint any one or more of their body to be an executive officer of the Company. A director who holds an executive office or performs duties which, in the opinion of the directors, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, percentage of profits or otherwise as the directors may determine.

(vi) The directors may establish and maintain, or procure the establishment and maintenance of, any pension or superannuation fund for any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company or any other company which is a subsidiary of the Company, including any executive directors or officers of the Company or of any of such subsidiary.

(vii) A director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with the office of director or may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the directors may arrange. No director or intending director shall be disqualified by his office from entering into any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any such other office or place of profit or to his acting in a professional capacity or as a vendor, purchaser or otherwise nor shall any such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any director or person connected with him is in any way interested, whether directly or indirectly, be liable to be avoided, nor shall any director who enters into any such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal or who is so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal by reason of such director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

(viii) A director who is to his knowledge in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in any contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of directors. A general notice given to the directors by any director to the effect that he is a member of any specified company or firm or is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with the company or firm shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract so made.

(ix) Save in the particular circumstances specified in the articles a director shall not vote in respect of any contract, arrangement, transaction or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by reason of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. A director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting. The Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax these provisions to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of the contravention thereof.

The particular circumstances are:—

(a) the giving of any security or indemnity to a director in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

(b) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which a director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

(c) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which a director is interested in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;

(d) any contract, arrangement, transaction or other proposal concerning any other company in which the director is interested, directly or indirectly, whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever, provided that he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital or of the voting rights of the relevant company;

(e) any contract, arrangement, transaction or other proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirements benefit scheme under which the director may benefit and which relates to both employees and directors of the Company and which does not accord to any director as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to whom such scheme or fund relates; and

(f) any contract, arrangement, transaction or other proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of any scheme for enabling employees including full time executive directors of the Company and/or any subsidiary to acquire shares or other securities of the Company, or any arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company, or any of its subsidiaries under which the director benefits in a similar manner to employees.

6. The preference shares

The following is a summary of the rights as to voting, income and capital attached to the preference shares:—

(a) *Voting*
The preference shares entitle the holders thereof to receive notice of and to attend any general meeting of the Company but not to vote thereat unless any preference dividend is more than six months in arrears or any preference share due to be redeemed shall remain unredeemed for more than 60 days and the holders of a majority in nominal amount of the preference shares, or of the preference shares so unredeemed, as the case may be, shall serve notice upon the Company, whereupon the holders of all the preference shares shall be entitled until payment of the dividend or redemption of the preference shares due to be redeemed, as the case may be, to vote at any general meeting of the Company.

(b) *Income and capital*
The preference shares confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate (subject to the provisions of the articles of association) of 11 per cent. per annum to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December in each year, and, on a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise, to repayment of:—

(i) the amounts paid up on the preference shares held by them, and

(ii) a sum equal to any arrears or deficiency of the fixed dividend thereon, to be calculated down to the date of the return of capital and to be payable irrespective of whether such dividend has been declared or earned.

DPCE

DPCE Holdings plc

(c) *Redemption*

(i) The Company shall, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1981, redeem for cash at par on the following dates the following proportions in nominal amount of the preference shares then outstanding and unconverted, namely:

31st December, 1990 — one third
31st December, 1991 — one half
31st December, 1992 — the whole of the balance not previously redeemed.

(ii) The Company shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981, to redeem all or any of the preference shares on 31st December in any of the years prior to 1990 for cash at 113p per share, provided that no such redemption shall be made whilst any of the principal amount of the 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88 of the Company remains outstanding.

(iii) As from the date fixed for redemption of any preference shares dividends shall cease to accrue on such shares unless on the presentation of the certificate relating thereto the Company fails to make payment of the money due on such redemption, in which case dividends shall be deemed to have continued and shall continue to accrue from such redemption date.

Note: *Conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 22nd July, 1983, the Company will be entitled to redeem the preference shares on any date on 30 days' notice in writing on the terms that dividends thereon will cease to accrue as from the last preceding dividend payment date. The Company intends to redeem all the preference shares out of the proceeds of the Offer for Sale.*

7. Taxation

In the opinion of the directors the Company is not, and will not immediately after completion of the Offer for Sale be, a close company as defined in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

8. The profit sharing scheme

The Trust Deed and/or Rules constituting the Employee Share Scheme ("the Scheme"), which were approved by the Company in General Meeting on 1st July, 1983 conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the company, issued and now being issued, being admitted to the Official List, contain provisions to the following effect:—

(a) *Eligibility*
The Scheme is available to:—

(i) each person who at the relevant date is a full time employee of a participating company, as defined in the Scheme, (including directors with a contract of employment with such company) and has been an employee of a participating company for a period of six months ending on the last day of the financial year of the Company last preceding such relevant date; and

(ii) any other employee of a participating company employed on such last day and nominated by the directors.

A full-time employee is one who works not less than 25 hours per week for a participating company and is resident and ordinarily resident in the UK.

(b) *The Profit Sharing Fund*
The directors shall, on or before the date upon which the final results of the Company for any financial year are announced, determine the amount of the profit sharing fund for that financial year, being not more than 5 per cent of the consolidated profit before taxation of DPCE for such year attributable to operations in the UK and each participating company shall then pay to the Trustee the appropriate proportion of such fund pro rata to the salaries of its participating employees.

(c) *Acquisition of shares*
Upon receipt of the profit sharing fund in respect of a financial year, the Trustee will acquire ordinary shares of the Company for appropriation to each eligible employee, such acquisition of shares to take place by way of subscription or purchase on The Stock Exchange or by arms length purchase, within seven weeks of the date upon which the Company's ordinary shares are first quoted "ex-dividend" in respect of the final dividend for such year.

(d) *Subscription*
If the Trustee subscribes for shares, the price shall be payable in full on application and shall be the average of the middle market quotations of an ordinary share of the Company as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the first three dealing days of The Stock Exchange account commencing with such "ex-dividend" date. When allotted the shares will rank pari passu in all respects with the other issued ordinary shares of the Company save that they will not carry the right to any dividend declared or recommended before allotment. The directors shall apply to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all such shares to be admitted to the Official List.

(e) *Maximum Number of Shares to be subscribed for*
The maximum number of ordinary shares that may be acquired upon subscription by the Trustee under the Scheme shall not exceed the lesser of 1,178,100 ordinary shares and 10 per cent. of the ordinary shares in issue (subject to adjustments for rights issues and capitalisation issues or any other reorganisation of the share capital of the Company).

(f) *Maximum Value for each participant*
The maximum value of ordinary shares that may be appropriated to any one participant in any year shall be the amount permitted under Schedule 9 to the Finance Act 1978 (as amended or re-enacted from time to time) subject to an overriding limit of £5,000.

(g) *Holding of shares by Trustees*
The Trustee will appropriate and hold all shares acquired pursuant to the Scheme on trust for the relevant participant until directed to sell or transfer the legal ownership of or otherwise deal in such shares. Such direction may be given within the first two years following the date of appropriation only if:

(i) the participant shall have either ceased to be an employee by reason of injury, disability or redundancy or reached pensionable age, or died; or

(ii) a scheme of arrangement is proposed which affects, or a cash offer is made which is part of a general offer for, all the shares of the same class as the scheme shares; or

(iii) an offer is made the acceptance of which would result in a new holding as defined in section 77 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 being equated with the original shares for the purposes of capital gains tax.

(h) *Voting*
The Trustee shall vote on a poll in accordance with the instructions of each participant in respect of any general meeting or class meeting relating to such shares and in the absence of instructions the Trustee shall abstain from voting in respect of such shares.

(i) *Amendment*
The Company may at any time by deed in the case of the Trust Deed and by resolution of the directors in the case of the Rules modify, alter, amend or extend the Scheme save that no amendment shall be made to the disadvantage of participants in respect of rights already acquired, and, without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting, no amendment shall be made to certain specific provisions of the Rules. No amendment shall in any event be made unless the approval of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall first have been obtained.

(j) *Other Provisions*
The Trust Deed and Rules also contain provisions as to rights issues, payment of dividends to participants and an indemnity in favour of the Trustee. The participating companies will bear all costs in connection with the Scheme.

9. General

(a) No share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or has been agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option and, since 4th July, 1981, save as disclosed in this Appendix, no such capital has been issued or is proposed to be issued either for cash or otherwise, and no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the issue or sale of any such capital.

(b) The expenses of the Offer for Sale and of the application to the Council of The Stock Exchange for listing of the Company's ordinary share capital are estimated to amount to £530,000 exclusive of VAT, of which £450,000 is payable by the Company and £80,000 is payable by the vendors.

(c) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any material litigation or has any claim of material importance pending or threatened against it, and the directors are not aware of any circumstances likely to give rise to any such litigation or claim.

(d) Having taken expert advice, the directors are of the opinion that DPCE carries reasonable insurance cover for all major risks facing DPCE which would be expected to be the subject of insurance cover.

(e) There has been no material adverse change in the trading or financial position of DPCE since 31st March, 1983.

(f) Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker have given and not withdrawn their written consents to the issue of this prospectus with the inclusion herein of their joint report and letters in the form and context in which they are respectively included.

(g) Lazards has given and not withdrawn its consent to the issue of this prospectus with the inclusion herein of its letter in the form and context in which it is included.

(h) Apart from the Offer for Sale agreement referred to above no contracts (other than those in the ordinary course of business), have been entered into within the two years immediately preceding the date hereof that are or may be material.

(i) The documents attached to the copies of this prospectus delivered to the registrar of companies for registration were the above mentioned consents, a statement of the adjustments made by Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker in arriving at the figures set out in their joint report and giving the reasons therefor, copies of the application forms and a copy of the Offer for Sale agreement referred to in paragraph 2 above.

(j) The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the directors, must be raised to provide for the matters specified in paragraph 4(a) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 is as follows — (i) nil (ii) £83,385 (iii) £787,500 and (iv) £1,200,000. No amount is to be provided from any other source in respect of any of the matters aforesaid.

(k) Apart from the issue of ordinary shares in connection with the Offer for Sale, no material issue of shares (except to shareholders pro rata to existing holdings) will be made within one year from the date hereof without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting. 15,219,000 ordinary shares (56.4 per cent.) will remain authorised but unissued following the Offer for Sale. No issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting.

(l) For the purposes of section 11(6) of the Companies Act 1981:

(i) the accounts set out in this document are not full accounts;

(ii) full accounts of the Company for the period from incorporation to 30th June, 1981, and for the year ended 30th June, 1982 (but not for any other period) have been delivered to the registrar of companies; and

(iii) the auditors have reported on such accounts and all their reports were unqualified.

(m) As at 30th June, 1983, but taking into account the capitalisation issue referred to above:—

(i) Lazard Investments Limited, a subsidiary of Lazards (which is receiving a fee and commission in connection with the Offer for Sale) held the equivalent of 585,000 ordinary shares of 5p each of the Company;

(ii) Thompson Clive & Partners Limited, of which Mr. C. G. Clive (the chairman of the Company) is a director and shareholder, held through a subsidiary the equivalent of 250,000 such shares, and Thompson Clive Investments Limited, of which Mr. Clive is chairman and a shareholder, held the equivalent of 1,560,000 such shares; and

(iii) Candover Investments Limited, of which Mr. C. R. E. Brooke (a director of the Company) is a director and shareholder, held directly or through its subsidiaries the equivalent of 900,000 such shares.

10. Documents for inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2 during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) until 20th July, 1983:

(i) the memorandum and articles of association of the Company;

(ii) the audited accounts of DPCE for the period from incorporation of the Company to 30th June, 1981, for the year ended 30th June, 1982 and for the nine months ended 31st March, 1983;

(iii) the Offer for Sale agreement referred to in paragraph 2 above;

(iv) the agreements referred to in paragraph 4 above;

(v) the Deed dated 8th April, 1981 constituting the 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/1988;

(vi) the joint report of Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker set out in Appendix 2 and the statement of adjustments referred to in paragraph 9(i) above;

(vii) the letters set out in Appendix 3;

(viii) the written consents referred to in paragraphs 9(f) and 9(g) above; and

(ix) a draft (subject to modification) of the Trust Deed and Rules constituting the Profit Sharing Scheme referred to in paragraph 8 above.

Dated 4th July, 1983

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

1. Applications must be made on the accompanying application form at the minimum tender price of 170p per share or at any higher price per share being a whole multiple of 5p.

2. Applications must be for a minimum of 250 shares; applications for up to 2000 shares must be in multiples of 250 shares, between 2000 and 10,000 shares in multiples of 500 shares, between 10,000 and 25,000 shares in multiples of 1000 shares, and above 25,000 shares in multiples of 5000 shares.

3. Applications must be lodged with Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, or posted so as to arrive in either case not later than 10.00 a.m. on 12th July, 1983.

4. Each application must be accompanied by a separate cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner) made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the application price. The right is reserved (1) to present all cheques for payment and to retain letters of acceptance and surplus application money pending clearance of the successful applicants' cheques and (2) to reject any application in whole or in part and in particular multiple or suspected multiple applications. Due completion and delivery of an application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation; attention is drawn to the declaration in the application form to that effect. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

5. No person receiving a copy of this prospectus or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. Any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder should satisfy himself as to observance of the laws of any relevant territory, and should obtain any requisite governmental or other consents and observe any other requisite formalities.

Basis of acceptance

Applications complying with the above procedure will be dealt with on the following basis:

1. All shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price (the "striking price"), which will be not less than the minimum tender price of 170p per share.

2. If applications are received for more than the total number of shares offered, the striking price will not exceed the highest price at which sufficient applications (including applications at above that price) are received for the total number of shares offered, but may be a price lower than such highest price. If applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the striking price will be the minimum tender price of 170p per share. Subject to the foregoing, Lazards will have complete discretion in deciding the striking price and the basis of allocation. In so deciding, Lazards will have regard to the need to establish a satisfactory market in the shares, for which purpose a reasonable number of shareholders is required. No allocation will be made in respect of applications at prices below the striking price.

3. Up to 193,450 shares, which will be sold at the striking price, are reserved in the first instance for applications from employees (including executive directors) of the Company and its subsidiaries. Such applications must be made on the special pink application forms which are being made available to such employees. They will state a maximum aggregate purchase price and be treated as applying at the striking price. In the event of excess applications being received from employees, the basis of allocation among them will be determined by Lazards, at its discretion.

4. The Offer for Sale by tender is conditional on the whole of the ordinary share capital of the Company, issued and now being issued, being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 22nd July, 1983. Money paid in respect of all applications will be returned if such listing is not granted and in the meantime will be retained by Barclays Bank PLC in a separate account.

5. The striking price and the basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after 12th July, 1983. Renounceable letters of acceptance are expected to be despatched by 15th July, 1983. If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer shares than the number applied for, or is accepted at a lower price than that tendered, the application money or the balance, if it exceeds 50p, of the amount paid on application will be returned by cheque through the post at the applicant's risk.

6. Letters of acceptance will be renounceable up to 3.00 p.m. on 26th August, 1983. The shares now being offered for sale will be registered free of stamp duty in the names of the purchasers or persons in whose favour letters of acceptance have been renounced, provided that, in cases of renunciation, letters of acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration at or before 3.00 p.m. on 26th August, 1983. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on 23rd September, 1983.

7. Dealings in the ordinary shares of the Company are expected to commence on Monday, 18th July, 1983.

Copies of this prospectus and application forms may be obtained from:

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited,	Cazenove & Co.,	Barclays Bank PLC,
21 Moorfields,	12 Tokenhouse Yard,	New Issues Department,
London EC2P 2HT.	London EC2R 7AN.	P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House,
		25, Farringdon Street,
		London EC4A 4HD.

and at the following branches of Barclays Bank PLC:

Birmingham:	P.O. Box No. 34, 63 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2BY.
Bristol:	P.O. Box No. 207, 40 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7AJ.
Liverpool:	4 Water Street, Liverpool L69 2DU.
Manchester:	P.O. Box No. 357, 17 York Street, Manchester M60 2AU.
Edinburgh:	35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AD.
Glasgow:	90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5UQ.

APPLICATION FORM No....................

NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN ON ANY APPLICATION FOR THE ORDINARY SHARES NOW BEING OFFERED UNTIL 10.00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 12TH JULY, 1983. THE APPLICATION LIST MAY BE CLOSED AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER.

This form should be completed and forwarded to Barclays Bank PLC., New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD with a cheque representing payment in full at the application price, so as to arrive not later than 10.00 a.m. on 12th July, 1983. Cheques, which must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, must be made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" and be crossed "Not Negotiable", and are liable to be presented for payment on receipt. A separate cheque must accompany each application. No application will be considered unless it fulfils these conditions.

Applicants are advised to use first class post and to allow at least two days for delivery.

DPCE HOLDINGS plc

Offer for Sale by Tender by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited of 3,869,000 ordinary shares of 5p each at a minimum tender price of 170p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

*Applications must be for a minimum of 250 shares; applications for up to 2,000 shares must be in multiples of 250 shares, between 2000 and 10,000 shares in multiples of 500 shares, between 10,000 and 25,000 shares in multiples of 1000 shares, and above 25,000 shares in multiples of 5000 shares.

** The price per share at which application is made must be indicated here and must be 170p or a higher price being a whole multiple of 5p.

*Number of shares for which application is made	**Price per share at which application is made	Amount of cheque enclosed
	p	£

For Office Use Only
1. Acceptance number
2. Number of shares accepted
3. Amount received £
4. Amount payable £
5. Amount returned £
6. Cheque Number

To: LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED

I/We enclose a sterling cheque payable to Barclays Bank PLC for the above mentioned sum, being the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of shares in DPCE Holdings plc (the "Company") at the price per share indicated above, and I/we offer to purchase that number of shares and I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number in respect of which this application may be accepted at the striking price upon the terms of the prospectus dated 4th July, 1983 and subject to the memorandum and articles of association of the Company. I/We request that you send to me/us a fully paid renounceable letter of acceptance in respect of such shares, together with a cheque for any amount in excess of 50p overpaid, by post at my/our risk to my/our address first given below.

I/We understand that the completion and delivery of this application form accompanied by a cheque constitutes a warranty that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation. I/We acknowledge that renounceable letters of acceptance and cheques for excess application money are liable to be held pending clearance of applicants' cheques.

Dated.................................. July, 1983   1. Signature ....

Please use Block Capitals

← Forename(s) (in full)

← Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)

← Address (in full)

Please pin your cheque here

(In the case of joint applications all further applicants must sign and complete below).

2. Signature ....

Forename(s) (in full) .... Surname .... and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)

Address (in full) ....

Please use Block Capitals

3. Signature ....

Forename(s) (in full) .... Surname .... and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title) ..

Address (in full) ....

Please use Block Capitals

4. Signature ....

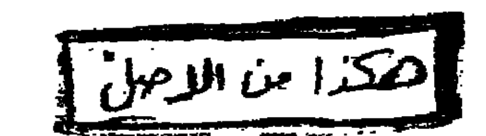
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THE ARTS

John Russell Taylor, writing on this page yesterday, found an 'extraordinary charge' in the work of Malcolm Morley, who is currently exhibiting at the Whitechapel Gallery. Interview by **Roger Berthoud**

A marriage of heart and head

Not many professional artists have started their careers in prison. The exhibition at the Whitechapel Gallery of the work of Malcolm Morley, a 51-year-old British painter living in New York since 1958, is in a way a monument to those who believe that society gains if prisoners are treated humanely, and to those prepared to help them. In Morley's case it was a local painter who took an art class while he was serving a three-year sentence at Wormwood Scrubs. "If anyone out there is still doing such things, carry on!" Morley says.

There was little that was normal in Morley's early life. Born in Highgate, he never knew who his father was – "There was some talk that he may have been an Italian, or an orphan adopted by an Italian family." When he was six, his mother married a sour Welshman called Evans (Morley was his mother's name). Young Malcolm was fascinated by the sea, and used to make balsa-wood models of famous liners. After attending a minor boarding school or two, he went to a naval cadets' school in Surrey. Later he served as a galley-boy on some notably stormy trips on an ocean-going tug before ending up, for reasons still too painful to disclose, first in a borstal near Birmingham and then in the Scrubs.

"The art teacher's encouragement really gave me this feeling of worthwhileness", Morley recalls. "Then I read *Lust for Life* [about van Gogh] and that really got me going." While on parole – he had been a model prisoner – he worked his way down to Cornwall, having read about the St Ives artist colony, selling topographical watercolours en route to earn his keep. His probation officer spotted his talent. He got a night job at a Lyons Corner House; and by day, for a year, he attended Camberwell School of Art. One of his first buyers was Sir John Mills, who admired a painting he was doing in Richmond of a house Romney had lived in. Then Sir Richard Attenborough wanted one. Morley could "go out on the street and make out".

When he heard about Picasso on his second day at Camberwell, he felt that artist's surge of power and understood his significance. Every prison, he explained, is run by a charismatic daddyo, to whom even the warders defer. "I recognized Picasso as the daddyo of painting, who in turn had a daddyo, Cézanne." On then to the Royal College of Art, where he felt rather out of it, suspecting he was being used as an angry young man. But he loved the girls there, and overlapped with painters like Peter Blake, Jo Tilson, Dick Smith and Robyn Denny.

He went to New York in 1958 partly because he felt the excitement of the Tate Gallery's 1956 exhibition of contemporary American painting; partly because he had fallen for an American girl, to whom he was later briefly married; and partly perhaps to make a fresh start. While working as a waiter in a restaurant, he served – and met – the painter Barnett Newman, who stood up and embraced him as a colleague, and later gave him much encouragement. The meticulous studies of luxury liners which open the Whitechapel show came after Morley had worked his way through an abstract period. Within a year of the ships being exhibited, there were some 40 painters working in the photo-realist manner, as it was dubbed. The blood-red "X" he put over his last such work, a South African scene punningly entitled *Race Track*, symbolized *inter alia* the end of that chapter, he says.

Listening to Morley is a fairly overwhelming experience. He talks with great articulateness and charm, and at high speed. Perhaps at first he is feeling defensive, since he packs references to Sartre's *La Nausée*, James Joyce, Schoenberg and Delacroix into the first few minutes, as well as an amusing description of why he claims to have been educated by *weight*: in the Scrubs, he says, they were allowed only two books a week, and he used to sell food to the librarians to ensure they gave him good, heavy, long-lasting tomes like the works of Theodore Dreiser. One imagines his psychiatrist – he has spent 12 years in analysis – must have had a strenuous if informative time.

Nowadays he is strong on American writers like Alvin Toffler and Norman O. Brown, whose analysis of the conflict between the sophisticated and the primitive in man, the split between body and head, libido and ego, touches on one of the central themes of his paintings. When we grow up, Morley explains, we have to give up the instant gratification of our desires or libido. But there is a constant danger of going too far in giving either the libido or the ego its head, so to speak – especially for the artist, who is expected to break through frontiers. "That's really what the work is all about – trying to integrate the whole self into one thing . . . each picture is another me." He hopes that those who see his paintings will be able to share at least part of his experience, and aims to "hit their unconscious through the central nervous system, so they experience it like a tingling under the skin".

We can all extend our capacities almost endlessly, he believes. "You can imagine that a piano is only a bit cut out of a keyboard going to infinity at either end. The idea is to keep enlarging the range of the keyboard." His own life seems to exemplify that belief.

The reactions of those who see his works reflect what they are at that moment, he believes, just as for him they are an attempt to establish his own identity, uniting heart and head. He is both painter and stroke-by-stroke spectator, and each painting is a cycle of losing, gaining and evolving. He once slashed a painting he had sold for a much-needed 40,000 dollars and handed back the cheque. "It was a form of renunciation."

Refreshingly, Morley finds New York "more provincial than it can ever imagine". Yet, like some Flying Englishman, he feels condemned to serve out his term there – and also doubts the capacity of the English to respond to his work. In mastering those disguises and subterfuges which delay gratification and make people "civilized", he seems to fear we have gone too far in separating the head and body which, in his own work, he tries to unite.


Tony Weaver

Malcolm Morley with his *Cradle of Civilization with American Woman*

Television

Woman's work

Ada Nield Chew was a formidable woman. An early campaigner for women's rights, she was the second child and eldest daughter of a family of 13, with all the domestic burdens that entailed. She left school at 11 to work in a Crewe sweatshop making British Army uniforms, earning 14s. for an 82-hour week. Somehow she acquired considerable literary skill and wrote a series of letters to a local paper exposing conditions. She was fired and became an itinerant socialist preacher, delivering broadsides from a converted soup van, called The Clarion Van after the socialist newspaper.

Her pioneering gained her little credit but her daughter Doris, now 83, a retired history teacher from Burnley, sought to remedy this in a biography which formed the basis for Alan Plater's play, celebrating that van, from Granada last night.

Daughter Doris, who travelled with her mother and did not attend school – mother sent her to a private one – until she was seven, acted as a guide in the play. Father, who married Ada when he was the van-driver, stayed at home later. Being married to such an independent lady must have had its trials.

Anyway Ada, working for the Women's Trade Union League, did a sterling job that had to be done. One suspects she might have succeeded in any sphere had that sweatshop not impelled her to launch herself against the capitalist ramparts.

Moira Armstrong directed this glimpse of socialist and feminist history and Howard Baker produced. The part of Ada as an adult was resolutely played by Diane Fletcher but the dramatization left me with more curiosity about the intricacies of Chew family life than facts.

Open Space, which ventures on behalf of BBC2 to parts where other programmes might not reach, making films with social significance in partnership with the public, began a new series. There will be 46 programmes and, it is hoped, half will be made by the public.

Julie Walters, whose successes includes her appearances in Alan Bleasdale's *Boys from the Blackstuff*, acted as pied piper for the Community Programme Unit, revisiting Liverpool to demonstrate just how three previous films had helped groups to establish little oases of hope in the desert of recession. Jeremy Gibson produced and, on the strength of this excellent start, the unit should not lack for suggestions from the public to make its odyssey worth viewing.

Dennis Hackett

Jazz

Bill Perkins
The Canteen

Sometimes you can tell what they sound like just by watching them: the way the body sways or remains still, the way the finger-joints move on the keys or valves, the way the eyes are screwed up or stare blankly at a distant horizon. Bill Perkins is an exception. To look at him, thinnish, greying and bespectacled, the tenor saxophone locked into position as he rocks stiffly from foot to foot, you would not expect the kind of sleek phrasing, simple and graceful, that becomes apparent when you close your eyes.

Even his tone gives little away: it is harder than might have been expected from the many recordings this 58-year-old San Franciscan made after he graduated from the bands of Woody Herman and Stan Kenton in the early Fifties; there is none of the anticipated breathiness of a one-time stalwart of the Cool School. The sound, like the stance, almost disguises that phrasing, the true signature of his lineage, the echo of Lester Young.

Perkins is by no means a spectacular musician: he would be easily overshadowed by younger, more technically developed players. On the first night of his London season he was clearly happy to integrate himself as selflessly as possible within the matrix provided by Lennie Best's energetic vibraharp, Brian Dee's spare, bluesy piano, Jeff Clyne's superlatively helpful bass and the level swing of Tony Kinsey's drums.

A thoughtfully chosen repertoire of medium-tempo finger-snappers included John Lewis's blues "2 Degrees East, 3 Degrees West" (which Perkins recorded with the composer in 1956), Best's clever integration of Latin motifs and a hint of minuet in "Café au lait" and the jazz standard "Grooveyard", by the late pianist Carl Perkins, on which the tenorist and Dee hit their most fluent stride, jointly and severally.

Richard Williams

● The second season of Aldeburgh Festival-Snape Maltings "Proms" takes place from August 25 to 28.

Theatre

Underground
Prince of Wales

Amid flashing stop-lights and the rumble of rolling stock, the curtain rises on a party of 11 travellers and a guard bouncing along in Alan Miller Bunford's stage-sized replica of a London Underground compartment. Familiarity already arouses a sense of dread, duly justified when the train shudders to a halt leaving the passengers entombed for the rest of the show.

What happens next, however, does not quite live up to this opening commuter nightmare. First the regal Elspeth March strikes up an acquaintance with a young actor; Alfred Marks, clad as a city gent, sits fulminating behind his newspaper, a girl changes seats to avoid a tramp and another conversation gets under way. Then a hefty figure next to Miss March tips back his hat revealing the genial presence of Raymond Burr, and the party really gets going. They need only summon the guard to wheel in the drinks to convert the whole thing into a house party.

Michael Sloan has evidently been struck by the sad fact that they don't write them like Agatha Christie any more; perhaps because house parties are not what they used to be. So why not select a familiar environment that has the same effect of cutting a small group of suspects off from the outside world: a Tube interior, for example?

The answer to that, of course, is that strangers in the tube do not converse. And Mr Sloan's play never recovers from the opening solecism of unleashing a flood of noisy theatrical talk in an ultra-realist setting that forbids anything beyond a murmur of apology when somebody stands on your foot.

However, Mr Sloan presses ahead with his murder story, relying on unexplained blackouts to leave a string of victims laid out for Mr Burr's inspection. Not that Mr Burr has it all his own way; one departure from the Christie formula being that there are rival British sleuths aboard who see no reason for kowtowing to an American investigator, whatever his record in the Perry Mason cases. Marc Sinden, for one, discharges public school insults in all directions before taking over the inquiry only to be knocked off his perch by a passing shot. He is followed by a sinister computer operator (Ian Cullen) who later emerges as prime suspect in the theft of some diplomatic papers.

By now, however, the play has changed to a game of "Are they what they seem?" – with the tramp dropping hints about solitary confinement, and meaningful private references between apparent strangers, and gradual realization that we are not only in Agatha Christie country but taking a repeat trip on the Orient Express.

Simon Williams's prodiction contains tactful performances from Mr Marks and Peter Wyngarde that achieve a workable compromise between the setting and the stereotypes, but it is a preposterous evening. One character refers to a random group of people being gradually stripped of their humanity in a confined space with the temperature rising. He could have been describing Monday night's audience.

Irving Wardle

Polly
Playhouse, Oxford

Is *Polly* the worst play ever banned by the Lord Chamberlain? Was the Establishment of 1728, infuriated by *The Beggar's Opera's* anti-Walpole satire, taking revenge on its harmless sequel, which relied feebly on exiling Polly Peachum to a Caribbean setting where virtuous savages would appear and cater to the increasingly facile super-moral taste of the eighteenth century? Or is the nobler morality of the Indian chiefs set up as a criticism of Downing Street?

I think you could answer "yes" to all three questions. *Polly* is a mixture of satire and sentiment that had (as far as I know) defied the Weill treatment but now crumples before the machine-guns of black guerrillas in Bill Pryde's modern-dress production for the Cambridge Theatre Company. The white planter pursuing Polly is a clapped-out colonialist downing bottles of Bacardi; the pirates commanded by a post-transportation Macheath in disguise (and Jenny Diver as his blowsy queen) are modern British mercenaries at their roughest; the Indians represent contrasting virtue that finally tempts Polly to let the captured Macheath (Alfred Molina) die and to marry the native prince Cawwawkee instead.

So what have we got in this new version? A coherent but plodding satire, constantly interrupted for a few dozen unmemorable folktunes rescored by John Telfer as if for a réggae evening or a disco smooch, setting up an enlightened black ruler in a bush shirt exclaiming "We think virtue, honour and courage as essential to man as his limbs or senses".

There is vicious energy in the play, but it demanded more thorough rewriting of both dialogue and score. At least the moral confrontations are sharpened, but we could have dispensed with the sarcastic prologue showing a yawning divine committing Gay's ashes to Poet's Corner in the anachronistic presence of Dr Johnson, and a black chorus crying "Johnny, oh John, don't play dead" until a black boy in shorts leaps out of the coffin.

The Polly, Susan Beagley, retains poise and musicality when transsexualized from lightweight suit to guerrilla denims. Victor Romero Evans (Cawwawkee) takes Gay's moralizing at face value as he sings "Virtue's treasure is a pleasure" in calypso rhythm. Burdened with Martin Connor as his wife and David Delve as his procuress Mrs Trapes, "both colonially dressed to kill", Jonathan Adams's Mr Ducat submits to the fate in Croydon (or was it Morecambe?) invented for him by David Pownall like a running dog of capitalism receiving his last kick in the rear.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Wren Orchestra/ Kasprzyk
Queen Elizabeth Hall

American independence was celebrated on Monday in more than one sense, for if anybody ever asserted a distinctively American character in music it was surely the two composers featured in the Wren Orchestra concert, Charles Ives and Aaron Copland. Not that you would have guessed it from the performance of Ives's Third Symphony.

Admittedly this is quite early Ives, without the spice which came with maturity, but the inclusion of popular hymn-tunes lends the music rather more flavour than we were led to believe in this fairly anodyne reading. The actual orchestral sound was surprisingly full and homogeneous for such a small band, but more of the score's detail needed to be thrown into relief.

Jacek Kasprzyk's tendency to gloss over expressive points also marred Wagner's *Siegfried Idyll*. Here the disquieting factor was not that he took the music at an unusually measured tread but that he gave it little shape or sense of direction. The phrasing was plain; passages that can be magical and thrilling (the glorious shift of key at bars 193-4, for instance) remained solidly earthbound.

Brahms's Serenade in D fared little better. In the third movement the orchestra could well have reached some agreement over the syncronization of their double dots, and in parts the level of dynamics neither followed the score nor was specifically appropriate to the music. But there were some tender instrumental solos, particularly from oboe and clarinet, and the cellos tackled their exposed, yearning lines with rather more passion and conviction than was sometimes the case elsewhere.

Thank goodness, then, for the brilliant young clarinettist Michael Collins, whose playing made the entire evening worthwhile. In Copland's Clarinet Concerto, with its unusual scoring for strings, harp and piano, Mr Collins not only coped with the formidable technical demands with consummate ease but also moulded them into an interpretation that had purpose, character and flair.

In the first section he filled the hall with a rich, rounded, varied tone and placed each note perfectly on a thread of sensuous, languorous melody. Not that it was ever static, for Mr Collins's phrasing had a constant sense of forward movement, enlivened by the most sensitive rubato. The cadenza found him dextrous and rhythmically alert, and the finale, often lying high in the register, was done with jazzy vigour and élan. Here is a musician who gets right inside the music and knows exactly what he wants to convey.

Geoffrey Norris

Orlando Quartet
St John's/Radio 3

In the glare of Monday's noonday sun at Smith Square, the Ravel Quartet, with its shimmering tremolandi and dissolving harmonies, could well have been an aural mirage. But, in the hands of the Orlando Quartet, it had vivid physical presence, the opening gentle only through its perfectly judged pace and the firm assurance of its long, smooth lines.

There was never any temptation to peck at its expressive minutiae: each tiny modulation of accent or dynamic was dovetailed and absorbed into its textual counterpoint. Each moment of hesitation and reassertion was, similarly, part of a broad flow of design, and most beautifully so in the entry into the quiet undertones of the recapitulation.

Istvan Parkanyi, the firtst violin, took a firm, though never over-obtrusive, lead in these matters, yet it was Ferdinand Erblich's viola that epitomized the character of the third movement. Following his example, the timbre and voice of each instrument reflected with cunning imagination the particular quality of Ravel's part-writing at any given bar.

The fine, needlepoint articulation of the last movement, and the precision with which its rushing breaths were caught for a second by accent or rest, were freshly applied in the Haydn D major Quartet, Op 76 No 5. Again there was that sense of generous breadths, of strong inner parts, in the opening Allegretto but it was lightened, too, by an inner spring and by deft semiquaver movement.

The sense of sadness which Haydn wanted for the *cantabile* of his Largo was found by the Orlando in the very sense of weight of movement being pulled down in every dotted figure and in the long distance of dynamic gradation from the beginning to the end of a phrase.

The mock gruffness in the first violin's voice in the Minuet led wryly into a Trio nicely flecked with humour instilled by delicate rubato. It was as if to prepare us for another of Haydn's jokes: the mock ending with which the finale, here a skirling Austro-Hungarian fiddling party, is propelled on its way.

Hilary Finch

Law Report July 6 1983

House of Lords

Relief over ship time charter is refused

Scandinavian Trading Tanker Co AB v Flota Petrolera Ecuatoriana

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered June 30]

The High Court had no jurisdiction to grant relief against a shipowner's right, under a time charter not by demise, to withdraw the vessel on the charterers' failure to pay the hire as provided for by the withdrawal clause in the charter.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the charterers under a Shelltime 3 charter, Flota Petrolera Ecuatoriana, from the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Robert Goff) (*The Times*, November 11, 1982; [1983] 2 WLR 248) who dismissed the charterers' appeal from Mr Justice Lloyd. Mr Justice Lloyd assumed that the jurisdiction point could be decided in the charterers' favour but on the particular facts decided against them on discretion. The Court of Appeal decided against the charterers on the jurisdiction point.

Mr Johan Steyn, QC and Mr Anthony Bompas for the charterers; Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr Timothy Saloman for the owners, Scandinavian Trading Tanker Co AB.

LORD DIPLOCK said that their Lordships had heard argument on one question only: "Has the High Court any jurisdiction to grant relief against the exercise by a shipowner of his contractual right, under the withdrawal clause in a time charter, to withdraw the vessel from the service of the charterer upon the latter's failure to make payment of an instalment of the hire in the manner, and at a time that is not later than, that for which the withdrawal clause provides?"

His Lordship should like to say how helpful he had found both the typewritten summary of the propositions intended to be developed and the chronological table of relevant events that leading counsel for the charterers had handed in at the beginning of his oral argument. That response to suggestions recently made in the House had shown how useful it could be in shortening the time needed for the hearing and in concentrating their Lordships' (and counsel's) attention on the points essential to the argument being presented.

Apart from a throwaway sentence in the speech of Lord Uthwatt in *Tankexpress A/S v Cie Financière Belge des Pétroles* ([1949] AC 76, 100) ("Courts of equity, indeed, in appropriate cases relieve against failure to pay on a stipulated day"), which had not suggested that the operation of a withdrawal clause in a time charter provided a case that was "appropriate", the origin of what his Lordship would, proleptically at this stage, describe as a beguiling heresy was to be found in Lord Simon of Glaisdale's speech in *Mardorf Peach & Co Ltd v Attica Sea Carriers Corporation of Liberia (The Laconia)* ([1977] AC 850, 873-874).

A time charter, unless it was a charter by demise, with which their Lordships were not concerned, transferred to the charterer no interest in or right to possession of the vessel; it was a contract for services to be rendered to the charterer by the shipowner. Being a contract for services it was the very prototype of a contract of which before the fusion of law and equity a court would never grant specific performance.

An unbroken line of authority in the House of Lords had held that, if the withdrawal clause so provided, the shipowner was entitled to withdraw the services of the vessel from the charterer if the latter failed to pay an instalment of hire in precise compliance with the provisions of the charter.

To grant an injunction restraining the shipowner from exercising his right of withdrawal of the vessel from the charterer's service, though negative in form, was pregnant with an affirmative order to the shipowner to perform the contract; juristically it was indistinguishable from a decree for specific performance of a contract to render services, and in respect of that category of contracts, even in the event of breach, that was a remedy that English courts had always disclaimed any jurisdiction to grant.

That was, in his Lordship's view, sufficient reason in itself to compel rejection of the suggestion that the equitable principle of relief from forfeiture was juristically capable of extension so as to grant to the court a discretion to prevent a shipowner from exercising his strict contractual rights under a withdrawal clause in a time charter that was not a charter by demise.

In *The Afovos* ([1980] 2 Lloyd's Rep 469), Mr Justice Lloyd had sought to extract from Lord Wilberforce's speech in *Shiloh Spinners Ltd v Harding* ([1973] AC 691) a more general proposition that wherever a party to a contract was by its terms given a right to terminate it for a breach consisting only of non-payment of a sum of money and the purpose of incorporating the right of termination in the contract was to secure the payment of that sum, there was an equitable jurisdiction to grant relief against the exercise of the right of termination.

That Lord Wilberforce's mainly historical statement, at p 722, had never been meant to apply generally to contracts not involving any transfer of proprietary or possessory rights but providing for a right to determine the contract in default of punctual payment of a sum of money payable under it was clear from his speech in *The Laconia*. Speaking of a time character, he had said, at p 870: "It must be obvious that this is a very different type of creature from a lease of land".

Quite apart from the juristic difficulties in the way of recognizing a jurisdiction in the court to grant relief against the operation of a withdrawal clause in a time charter, there were practical reasons of legal policy for declining to create any such new jurisdiction out of sympathy for charterers.

The freight market was notoriously volatile. If it rose rapidly during the period of a time charter, the charterer was the beneficiary of the windfall, which he could realize if he wanted to by subchartering at the then market rates. What withdrawal of the vessel did was to transfer the benefit of the windfall from charterer to shipowner.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal. He did so with the reminder that his reasoning had been directed exclusively to time charters that were not by demise. Identical considerations would not be applicable to bareboat charters and it would in his Lordship's view be unwise for their Lordships to express any views about them.

Lord Keith, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Elborne Mitchell & Co; Sinclair Roche & Temperley.

No submission to jurisdiction in challenge

Obikoya and Others v Silvernorth Ltd and Others

Where, on an *ex parte* application, leave had been granted to issue a writ against a defendant out of the jurisdiction and a Mareva injunction, to preserve assets within the jurisdiction, had been issued against that defendant, the defendant was not to be taken to have submitted to the jurisdiction with regard to the main action merely because he had later applied to discharge the Mareva injunction.

Moreover the mere fact that a Mareva injunction was sought did not of itself confer jurisdiction on the court to grant leave to serve the writ out of the jurisdiction under Order 11, rule 1 (i) of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Parker so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division on June 29, granting an application by the second defendant, a Norwegian bank, to set aside the service on them, out of the jurisdiction, of a writ issued by the plaintiffs.

HIS LORDSHIP said that a defendant on whom a writ had been served out of the jurisdiction had, by virtue of Order 12, rule 8, 28 days in which to contest the court's jurisdiction by applying to set aside service of the writ.

Frequently when leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction was granted, a Mareva injunction was also issued, and if a subsequent challenge to such an injunction involved submission to the court's jurisdiction with regard to the substantive action, a defendant would be deprived of the right conferred on him under Order 12, rule 8 if he wished to free his assets before the 28 days had expired.

Order 11, rule 1 (i) gave the court jurisdiction to grant leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction if an injunction was sought in the action. "Injunction" there meant one which could be granted by way of substantial relief at the trial, and a simple Mareva injunction was not sufficient.

Court of Appeal

ICC arbitration precludes costs security

Bank Mellat v Helleniki Techniki SA

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Robert Goff) held on June 28 that, where a contract provided that any arbitration should take place in London but the substantive law was Iranian, where the original contracting parties and the subject matter had no connexion with this country and the arbitration was to be conducted under the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce, it was inappropriate for the English court to order the claimant to give security for costs under section 12 (6) of the Arbitration Act 1950.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that all the powers of the court under section 12 (6) were wholly discretionary and their grant or refusal would take account of the relevant contractual provisions and of the requirements of justice in the circumstances of each case.

In an international arbitration, particular regard would be given to the connexion the parties or the arbitration had with this country. If foreign parties had agreed to arbitrate in this country under some foreign or international set of rules, such as those of the ICC, the case for the exercise of a purely English discretionary jurisdiction must inevitably be weakened.

The application for security in the present case was sufficiently inconsistent with the scheme and spirit of the ICC rules to make it inappropriate in principle for the court to exercise its discretion in favour of the order sought.

Criminal appeal proceedings guide published

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, sitting in the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, with Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Skinner, on July 5, said that he wished to draw attention to, and to commend, a new edition of *A Guide to Proceedings in the Court of Appeal Criminal Division* – an invaluable booklet.

A copy would be supplied free to practitioners on application to the Criminal Appeal Office.

In a foreword, his Lordship said that he commended the guide to all who practised in the division. The awesome volume of work which the court had to handle could not be done without cooperation between all. That involved, among other things, a familiarity with the court's practice.

RECENT ISSUES

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MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Buying spree at Bambers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 4. Dealings end, July 15. Contango Day, July 18. Settlement Day, July 25.

Mr Tuker Suleyman, the Turkish entrepreneur, has emerged as the reason behind the recent activity in Bambers Stores, the textile manufacturer and retailer.

Yesterday he announced the purchase of 2.23 million shares from the Vernon family, who control Bambers, at 15p a share. He also has an option to buy a further 2.23 million shares at 18p a share and another 839,000 at 24p a share.

If the options are exercised it takes his total holdings in the company to just under 15 per cent.

Shares of Bambers closed 1p dearer at a new high of 26p, after 29p, valuing the entire company at £9.3m.

Last night Mr Suleyman was coy about his plans for Bambers. "It's a good investment for Mellins and helps us move away from manufacturing. The deal is attractive when you compare the share price against assets", he said. In the last set of accounts assets were quoted at 42p a share.

Meanwhile, the market is hoping that even if a full bid for Bambers is some way off, Mr Suleyman's magic touch might achieve the same as it did for Mellins. Last year When Mr Suleyman took over as chairman the shares stood at a mere 24p, yesterday they were trading at 168p.

Biomechanics International, the effluent disposal group, made up for its late arrival yesterday when the shares started dealings on the USM. The 3 million shares placed by brokers North cote at 50p a share opened a at 108p before closing at 101p – a premium of 51p. Close observers now reckon the shares are worth between 150p to 200p within the next couple of months.

The rest of the equity market remained in the doldrums not helped by the nervous opening on Wall Street and worse-than-expected money supply figures showing M3 up by 1.75 per cent against forecasts of 0.7 per cent.

The *FT* index fell below 700, closing 10.0 down at 691.8 – its lowest since May 19. Dealers are becoming increasingly bearish and fear the market may be due for a sharp fall.

Fears of higher US interest rates and the banking figures left gilts with falls of up to £1 in nervous selling with another drab session by the pound on the foreign exchange leaving it 0.25 cents lower at $1.5285.

Leading equities were nearly all marked lower. The exception was Bowater 1p up at 221p with dealers reporting heavy call option business as hopes of a possible bid from across the Atlantic continued to help the price. The market estimates that assets could be worth about £8 a share.

BICC was another firm spot, adding 3p to 233p, while Beecham came under pressure, losing 10p to 333p as another large line of the new shares came under offer. BOC Group also came under renewed selling pressure falling 5p to 208p still reflecting disappointment with the group's poor performance in the US. Last week the shares stood as high as 330p.

Among the insurance composites, Eagle Star slipped 2p to 416p, after Monday's meeting with the institutions at the offices of brokers E. B. Savory Milln. Despite the continuing problems in the composite insurance market, Savory Milln think Eagle is well cushioned with its non-insurance business.

Shares of ICC Oil Services, the oil rig services group, held steady at an all time high of 32p yesterday. Word is the company is soon to announce details of a major acquisition within the related services field.

Its Grovewood subsidiary plays an increasingly important role and last yer contributed 25 per cent of pre-tax profits with a figure of £17m against a total of £68m. Savory think the shares are still good value for money

Brokers Phillips & Drew put the finishing touches to their latest circular on Saatchi & Saatchi, the Conservative Party's advertising agency.

However, the broker's are doubtful that the Government's election win will play a big role in Saathci's full-year profits. They are looking to an improvement in margins and recent acquisitions to set the trend for future profits growth.

The brokers forecast profits of £10m this year against £5.5m with £12,5m next year, including a full year's contribution from McCaffrey & McCall in the US of about £500,000. Phillips & Drew feel there is still some leeway in the share price and see it possibly as high as 550p in the short term.

A large slug of shares changing hands in the Far East produced a flurry of takeover speculation for Boustead, the commodity and trading group, as the shares rose 8p to 82p. Ultramax of Hongkong has bought Overseas Union Enterprises' 5 million shares for an undisclosed sum.

This amounts to about 15 per cent of the share capital and has raised hopes that the deal may be shortly followed by a full bid.

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 691.8 down 10.0
FT Gilts: 81.08 down 0.52
Bargains: 22,224
Datastream USM Leaders: 95.51 down 0.76
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8,928.13 down 43.45
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,021.90 down 14.07
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1,210.44 down 14.82
Amsterdam: Index 146.2 up 1.3
Sydney: AO Index 606.6 down 1.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 970.6 up 4.9

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5280 down 45 pts
Index 84.5 up 0.1
DM 3.93 up 0.050
FrF 11.7825 up 0.0075
Yen 367.75 down 0.75
Dollar
Index 125.7 up 0.3
DM 2.5690

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5290

INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.580880
SDR 0.697522

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance Houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅜–9¼
3 month interbank 9 15/16–9 13/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅞–10
3 month DM 5 5/16–5 3/16
3 month Fr F 14½–14⅜

US rates
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed Funds 9
Treasury long bond 92 17/21

PRICE CHANGES

Bremar Tst.	88p + 25p
H. Ingram	67p + 5p
BL	31p + 2p
Audiotronic	16.5 + 1p
Ldn. Shop	149p + 9p
Staffs. Potts.	55p + 3p
Allied Plant	7p - 1p
A I Ind.	10.5 - 1.5p
Grattan	34p - 4p
Hanimex	28p - 3p
Milford Docks	41p - 4p
Freemans	62p - 6p.

TODAY

Interims: Blundell - Permoglaze Hldgs.
Finals: Equity Consort Inv Tst, Marston, Thompson and Evershed.
Economic statistics: Advance energy statistics (May).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Altifund, 2 St Mary Axe, EC4 (12.30).
Case, Caxton Way, Watford Business Park, Watford (noon).
C.E. Heath, Queens Rooms, Baltic Exchange, 14/20 St Mary Axe, EC3 (noon).
London & Northern Group, Essex Hall, Essex Street, WC2 (3.00).
London Trust Company, Connaught Rooms, Great Queens Street, WC2 (noon).
J. Sainsbury, Plaisterers Hall, 1 London Wall, EC2 (noon).

William Sindall, Gonville Hotel, Cambridge (12.15).
TR North America Investment Trust, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, EC4 (12.45).
Thomas Warrington & Sons, Queens Hotel, City Road, Chester (11.00).

● **FRESH TALKS:** A high-level American Government delegation has arrived in London to continue talks with British Government officials on the dispute arising from the Laker Airways crash in which the British have forbidden two British airlines from complying with an American subpoena demanding information.

● **NIGERIA REFINANCING:** Nigeria was expected in Lagos yesterday to sign an agreement next with 24 creditor banks to refinance about $1.6bn in trade debt arrears. Government officials were said to have initiated an agreement in London.

● **CRODA SELL-OFF:** The Dutch Shell Group hopes to conclude the £15m acquisition of Croda International's synthetic chemical division within two months. The division is expected to make pretax profits of £500,000 on a turnover of £28m this year.

● **STEEL SLUMPS:** Steel output in the EEC was 15.3 per cent down in the first five months of the year against a year earlier, it was announced yesterday.

M3 well above target after 1.75% monthly rise

Surge in money growth dashes hopes of cut in interest rates

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A fresh surge in monetary growth last month has extinguished hopes of a further fall in interest rates in the coming weeks. It has also fuelled speculation that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will shortly reduce state spending this year in an attempt to curb a threatened overshoot in public borrowing.

The Bank of England said yesterday that the most widely watched measure of broad money, sterling M3, grew by an estimated 1.75 per cent in the four weeks to mid-June, a much bigger rise than expected.

Since February the money supply has grown at an annual rate of 16 per cent, well above the 11 per cent limit of the Government's target band.

But changes to the way the figures are adjusted for seasonal factors have led to a downward revision of monetary growth for earlier months. In the three months to May, sterling M3 is now estimated to have risen by 13.8 per cent at an annual rate, compared with the 15.7 per cent previously published.

A detailed breakdown of the money figures will not be available until next week. But separate statistics from the London clearing banks point to a sharp jump in bank lending last month, mainly for mortgages and to farmers, although the manufacturing sector also borrowed more.

The clearing banks put the underlying rise in bank lending at nearly £1bn and adding lending by other institutions could swell the total to nearer £1,500m, more than at any time since last autumn.

The increase in bank lending, while unexpected, may not worry the authorities unduly. Industry loan demand remains low, and the Bank of England said in its *Quarterly Bulletin* last week that it expected personal borrowing to taper off later in the year.

Much more worrying is the evidence that state borrowing is continuing to run ahead of target. What at first looked like a one-off government spending spree at the end of the 1982-83 financial year appears to have continued into the present year.

MONEY GROWTH

	June %	Feb-June at annual rate
M1	1¾	17½
£M3	1¾	16
PSL2	1	17½
Target range Feb 83 to April 84 at annual rate		7-11

Source: Bank of England

Mr Lawson said in a radio interview last week that there were signs that spending was running too high. He had earlier told the Commons that "at a time when the monetary aggregates are growing rather quickly we shall be watching the course of (government) borrowing very closely in the coming months, and I stand by ready to take action if our objectives are endangered."

Analysts believe that government borrowing could overshoot its £8.2bn target by as much as £2bn.

The clear indication is that Mr Lawson will wish to take action on state spending rather than raise interest rates to restrain money growth. Higher interest rates could stifle the fragile recovery and are unlikely to prove effective, officials will argue. But further cuts are ruled out unless the pound strengthens substantially

The Chancellor will not find it easy to make immediate spending cuts; these take timne to put in place. But his other short-term option–to sell more government stock to cover higher borrowing–has been made more difficult by the nervous state of the gilt market

Share index slips below 700-mark

By Michael Clark

Share prices beat a hasty retreat yesterday after the worse-than-expected money supply figures and a nervous post-holiday opening on Wall Street.

The *FT* index of 30 leading shares fell below the 700-mark closing *10.0 down at 691.8* – its lowest level since May 19. Dealers now fear that the market is poised for a sharp fall after Mrs Thatcher's election victory amid fears that an increase in US interest rates is inevitable.

Gilts had another disappointing day yesterday with falls of around £1 as sterling continued to lose ground on foriegn exchanges.

Rebel institutions in search of power

Nine shareholders who speak for a quarter of the votes in the Rank Organization are in a corner. Their names are among the powerful and wealthy investment institutions in the City. Yet they are beginning to look, at least to the casual observer, rather impotent.

All want a big shake-up of Rank's 19-member board on which sit seven knights and where fewer than half take any day-to-day responsibility in running the company. But none of the nine is sure how to effect that wish.

Three months ago they knew. At least, they thought there was agreement with the board that a new executive deputy-chairman should be appointed who would eventually take over complete control. They and other shareholders thought that therewould be a real change to improve the poor return which Rank was getting from substantial assets. Nothing has happened so far.

On Monday, Rank is expected tocome out with first-half profits at least two-thirds of the figure reported for the whole of 1982. It should also maintain the dividend.

So Rank is far from on its back. And that makes it harder for institutions to effect change.

There is also the more practical point of where to find the right person to run Rank efficiently and in doing so, to carry the incumbent board with him.

Normally, companies are in a much worse state before board changes are demanded and managements become much more attentive to shareholders' demands.

That is why the institutions, which include the Prudential Assurance, the National Coal Board and Save & Prosper, must be seen to get results.

There are a number of options. With 25 per cent of the shares, the institutions could let it be known that a takeover bid might tempt them to part with their strategic holding. Alternatively, they could call a special shareholders' meeting and use their voting power to demand board resignations.

Both actions would take place in a glare of publicity – something that institutions, until recently at least, have liked to avoid in their relationships with companies.

Howewver, having taken a public stand by announcing the recruitment of a new Rank commander at the group's annual meeting, it no longer does them credit to return to the method of coaxing changes behind closed doors.

Building societies in search of cash

The problems now besetting the building societies are highlighted with the publication of Nationwide building society's first-half results.

A slowdown in the growth of gross receipts, and increase in the rate of withdrawals and declining net receipts combined with the unprecedented demand for home loans to produce a decidely uncomfortable situation.

Withdrawals as a percentage of gross receipts have risen from 67 per cent in 1979 to 75 per cent. In other words Nationwide, in common with most other building societies, is hanging on to a smaller proportion of its deposits.

Nationwide has been quicker than most in reacting to the changing circumstances, raising £65m during the first half of this year from the money markets by the issue of negotiable bonds

The interesting statistic will be the overall figures for money market fundraising, expected to be a gross £100m during June. If the societies are to raise new money in the immediate future, this is the most likely source.

Argyll forms fourth biggest food group

By Wayne Lintott

James Gulliver is to merge his Argyll Foods group with Almagated Distilled Products to form Britain's fourth largest food and drinks company.

Mr Gulliver, who is chairman of both companies, is forthright about his determination to have Argyll's Prest supermarket chain ranking beside the big three of Tesco, and Sainsbury. It has taken him only four years of spectacular growth to reach his present position.

He acquired 900 Presto stores in a £104m takeover a year ago and says that he sees Sainsbury as his main competitor.

The merger of ADP, one of the last independent Scottish distillers, with Allied's extensive food manufactering interests, freezer company and 1,000 retails outlets, will give Mr Gulliver the ingredients he needs to begin own-label sales within a revamped Presto framework.

Mr Gulliver sales this year to reach £1,500m, producing pretax profits of £30m. He forecasts an accelerating growth once the present £100m development programme reaches fruition. Another 32 Presto stores are planned to open within the next year.

The combined group will have a stock market capitalization of £23m and will immediately rank as one of the top 50 British companies in terms of sales.

The merger will be effected through James Gulliver Associates which will be formed into a new holding company, Argyll Group. James Gulliver Associates owns 7.1 per cent of Argull and 11.9 per cent of ADP.

No details of the merger were disclosed, but Samuel Montagu the merchant bankers representing Argyll and N. M. Rothschild, representing ADP, expect to have the terms agreed within three weeks and the deal completed by September.

The directors of the two companies said the ADP shareholders can expect to own a generous 20 per cent of the combined group, primarily because of the sharply improved profitability of ADP. Much of that profit arises from ADP's lucrative American takeover of the Barton Brands drinks group last October for £22m.

ADP announced pretax profits of £4.7m for the year ended March against £1.2m the year before. That was earned on sales of £176.8m against £72.9m last time. Barton group contributed 50 per cent of those profits. Shareholders can expect total dividends of 2.75p per share compared with 2p a year earlier.

Mr Gulliver says that the merger will remove a conflict of interest, enabled ADP to sell its products through the Argyll chain and allow the strong cash flow of Argyll to help reduce ADP's heavy borrowings.

Mr Gulliver was chairman of the Fine Fare food chain at the age of 33. He left in 1973 with a "few hundred thousands" and bought Oriel Foods for £2m. He sold it a year for £11m "enabling me to make a modest personal fortune".

GULLIVER'S EMPIRE

Argyll
Market capitalization £170m
Issued shares 137m
Sales £1,200m
Main stores:
Presto (900 outlets)
Liptons (130)
Templetons (in Scotland)
Cordon-Bleu freezer centres.

ADP
Market capitalization £65m
Issued shares 36m
Sales £176m
Products:
House of Stewart Scotch (US and Exports)
Highland Mist, Scotia Royale and Royal Culross
OVD dark rum (Scottish brand leader
Bardinet brandy
Tequila and bourbon brands in US.
More than 300 retail outlets.

Bischoff: need for more aggression

Schroder Wagg picks young chief

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Schroders is appointing Mr Win Bischoff, 42, a German national, as the youngest chairman of is merchant bank J. Henry Schroder Wagg. He succeeds Mr John Hall, who has run the bank for six years, in October. Mr Hall, who is 57, will continue as a director as well as joint deputy chairman of Schroders, the parent company.

Lord Airlie, chairman of Schroders, said yesterday that running the merchant bank was an arduous task and the decision was made some time ago to give some of the younger blood its head.

In the City the blue-blooded Schroder Wagg is perceived to have slipped in the merchant bank ratings, particularly in corporate finance. Thomas Tilling, recently bought by BTR, replaced Schroder Wagg, its long-standing adviser, with S. G. Warburg to try to fight off the BTR bid.

Mr Bischoff said the bank's market share of merger business was well up this year but conceded that perhaps it needed to publicise itself better and be more aggressive.

United Leasing's rights call flops

By Our Financial Staff

United Leasing's new issue has been a flop. The computer leasing company announced that only 50 per cent of its offer of 4,107,142 shares – a third of the equity – was taken up at a price of 140p.

Trading starts next Monday and the remaining shared will be allotted by advisers Barclays Merchant Bank and lead sub-underwriters Phillips and Drew.

Barclays is hoping that the underwriters will keep their shares for some time, rather than unload them on to a falling market and depress the troubled new shares.

The troubles began last February when United decided to sack its then finaricial advisers Hill Samuel. This caused a three-month delay.

United leases new and second-hand IBM machines and sells new computers. It is a complex business beset by investor worries over the company maintaining sales growth – from £1m in 1978 to a projected £26.2m this year

Pontin in tourist venture

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Fred Pontin, who sold his Pontins/Pontinental holiday camps and overseas package holidays business to the Coral group in 1978 for £56m, is chairman of a new leisure company planning widespread acquisitions in Britain.

National Leisure Group, with authorized capital of £10m, is being created by injection of leisure interests into Kunick Holdings, a fashion group whose shares were suspended two years ago.

Sir Fred, now 77, is injecting his Farringford Hotel at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and taking out £200,000 in cash and 27 per cent of the shares.

Managing director of the new venture will be Mr Don Robinson, whose Millet Investors Group with extensive leisure interests in the Scarborough area is also being injected.

Tokyo link for Morgan Guaranty

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the world's largest pension fund manager, and Nomura Securities, Japan's largest securities house, have applied for approval of a joint venture investment trust management company, the first of its kind in Japan.

Such a Japanese – US venture could have broad implications for foreign pension funds, especially American ones, which have been slow to diversify their portfolios into Japan. It would also add a new dimension to the competition for pension fund management in Japan, where the market is expanding rapidly.

Morgan and Nomura have already agreed in principle to form a joint venture, although many of the details have yet to be worked out. The venture, however, must now be approved by the Japanese finance ministry, which could take some time as various interest groups battle it out.

A Morgan-Nomura venture involving trust activities will most likely be strongly opposed by Japanese life insurance companies as well as Japanese trust banks. It would be the first advisory company set up specifically to manage trust funds in Japan,

Yamani pledges price stability

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) – Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said oil prices should remain steady at present levels until at least the end of 1985 and pledged that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would hold to its reference price of $29 a barrel until then.

In an interview with *Stern*, the West German magazine, Shaikh Yamani also said that Opec would raise its present production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day in the next 18 months because of an expected rise in demand.

This production limit would be changed, Shaikh Yamani said, so that by 1985 there would be no need for a ceiling or individual limits for member countries.

He said that Opec's structure would change dramatically in the 1990s because some members would run out of oil. Opec would still retain its importance on world oil markets. Opec's main production centre would be in the Arabian Gulf, because many countries were likely to stop exporting crude oil in the 1980s.

The Shaikh did not name the countries that he said would leave Opec, but Ecuador's shrinking oil reserves make it a likely candidate.

Opec did not expect a growing threat from such rivals as Britain, Norway and Mexico.

The North Sea had, he said, just about reached the peak of its production. Britain would reach its maximum production levels next year. Then it would start to go down and eventually it would no longer be able to export oil.

Norway, he said, would be able to increase its output, but only slightly, while Mexico's own consumption was rising and demanding an increasing share of production.

North Sea hopes boost gas group

By Andrew Cornelius

Imperial Continental Gas Association, the Calor Gas and CompAir parent company, is in line for additional revenue of £44m a year when its £70m investment in the North Sea Maureen oilfield comes on stream this autumn.

Mr Jim Strectch, the group's director of oil operations, said of Maureen's potential yesterday that IC Gas was aiming to pump 2.3 million barrels each year. At today's prices that would be produce £44m of revenue and about £14m of pretax profit. Further oil and gas exploration would mean that about 25 per cent of the group's current £486m yearly turnover would come from this source within the next five years, he indicated.

The significance of the projected Maureen oil revenues coupled with optimism about the group's core businesses after extensive rationalization reflected the bullish tone of the IC Gas board when it announced results for the year ending March 31.

The final dividend was increased by 15 per cent to 7.6p, making a total of 10.6p for the year against 9.2 last time. This was despite a 6.5 per cent downturn in pretax profits to £38.5m compared with the previous year, on sales which were by 7.4 per cent to £486m.

The Calor Group proved to be the strongest performer achieving a £2 increase in pretax profits to £18.4m. It achieved its results despite a mild winter which dented sales after strict efforts to contain costs and introduce new Calor gas products.

Imperial Continental Gas
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £38.5m (£41.1m)
Stated earnings 22.53p (22.19p)
Turnover £486m (453m)
Net final dividend 7.6p (6.2p)
Share price 230p up 2p.
Dividend payable 19.8.83

After the election, business booms

Advertisers vote for Saatchi

By Torin Douglas

Four weeks after the election that produced the biggest Parliamentary majority for years, it is business as usual for Saatchi and Saatchi the Conservative Party's advertising agency. If that implies that business has quietened after the hectic pace of the election campaign, however, nothing could be further from the truth.

In the past month, the country's biggest and best-known advertising agency has announced a doubling of profits to £4.8m for the first half of the year; taken over a second New York advertising agency, McCaffrey and McCall; resigned its first account, the Health Education Council, whose ads, such as the notorious "pregnant man" poster, first brought Saatchi to public attention; won million-pound business from BP Oil, Maples-/Waring & Gillow, Massey-Ferguson and Nestle; and been involved in the bitter takeover battle between Trafalgar House and P&O, producing eye-catching full page ads for the bidder.

How much of this activity has been influenced by the fact that Saatchi was involved in the election victory is hard to say, though the chances are very little, simply because it is too soon for people to have had time to react to last month's events.

The advertising world's reaction to the Saatchi campaign this time round has been mixed, in marked contrast to 1979 when there was general agreement that the agency's startlingly direct posters, proclaiming "Labour Isn't Working" and "Cheer Up! Labour Can't Hang On For Ever", had a big influence on the direction of the campaign.

"Many people think that at least some of the Conservative Party's ads were counter-productive," says Mr Winston Fletcher, chairman of the Ted Bates agency, who in a personal capacity advised the Social Democratic Party on its advertising n its early days. "I have heard it said that the Conservatives won almost in spite of the advertising," he says.

While many people, he says, were full of praise for the double-page spread headed "Putting a cross in the Labour box is the same as signing this piece of paper", ads such as that offering bottles of claret to the first person to name the SDP's policies were just "silly – and did not reflect well on the Conservative Party".

In particular, Mr Fletcher says, the central strategy of the campaign – to paint Labour red – was misguided in that the main beneficiary was actually the Alliance, since few disaffected Labour supporters would vote Conservative. "I believe those ads boosted the Alliance, and in fact the Alliance rating in the polls started to rise just as the Conservative advertising began."

WALL STREET

Dow Jones falls 14 points

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks held their ground yesterday after a sharp early decline in response to worse-than-expected money supply news.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 14.82 points at 1,210.44. Declines were about 5-to-1 ahead of advances in quieter trading.

General Motors was 71¾, off 1; **General Electric** 53¾, off ¾; **International Business Machines** 119½, down 1¾; **American Cyanamid** 46, off 1; **Exxon** 33⅞, off ⅜; **Eastman Kodak** 72¾, off ⅜; **Chrysler** 30⅝, off 1; **Merck** 93, off 1; **Texas Instruments** 117¾, down 1½; and **American Express** 70¾, down 2.

Commodore International was off 1½ to 52⅛; **Great Northern Nekoosa** up ½, at 46¼; **International Paper** off ½, at 51¼;

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Investors: racy image, cautious view

Finance for Industry, the bank-owned institution which this week acquires a new name - Investors in Industry - and a new racy image, has, revealed a cautious attitude towards the country's ability to pull out of recession.

Lord Caldecote, the chairman, announcing the group's results for the year to the end of March, disclosed that bad debt provisions had been increased to a record £30.8m from £19.7m the previous year, "which in our view means that the effects of the recession will continue."

Resulting pretax profits for 1982-83 were £25m, compared with £28.2m but the balance sheet remains as strong.

The organization, now to be known under the clumsy title of the 3i Group, has proved itself to be far from inept in surviving the ravages of the last three years and now holds equity shares which cost £84.9m but have a current valuation of £239.7m.

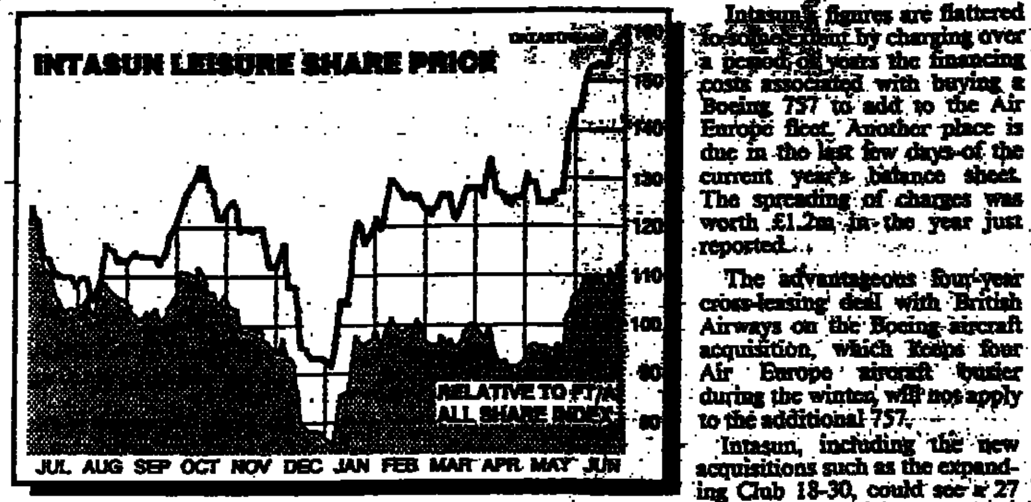
New investments last year were only slightly lower at £261m, bringing the group's total investments to more than £1,000m. Earnings per share were 16.1p (19.1p) and a total dividend of 7p per share (6p) is proposed.

The 3i shareholders - the Bank of England and the clearing banks, - should be well pleased with its performance although it is clear that the new attempts to jazz up the corporate identity indicate a fear of growing competition.

Certainly, there seems to be no shift in the old FFI policy of offering capital and loans to the traditional sectors of industry, to small companies through the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, and to new high risk ventures through Technical Development Capital, now called the Ventures Division.

This concentration on the traditional sectors, like the West Midlands mechanical engineering industry, has hit FFI to the tune of more than 400 business failures in the last two years and the need to write off £25m of investment. Now there is a belief that the rot has been stopped.

The sheer size of the 3i group should guarantee its continued success. Last year, its income fell by £3.5m but it still achieved a total of £15.7m and also managed to raise £180m in overseas markets, particularly New York, Switzerland and Japan, where many 3i customers would find difficulty. The ability to raise funds where others cannot will be its most valuable asset and contribution over the next few years.



Intasun

Leisure Group
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £14.52m (£14.07m)
Stated earnings 24.3p (19.6p)
Turnover £141.65m (£114.11m)
Net final dividend 2.8p net making 4p net (3.5p)
Share price 158 Yield 3.6
Dividend payable 26.8.83

Mr Harry Goodman, Intasun's ebullient chairman, was justifiably smiling yesterday. Despite last year's problems in the package holiday trade, including heavy discounting to maintain volumes, Intasun's results were up to expectations. More particularly, prospects for this summer look better.

Intasun, with its new acquisitions, was 24 per cent up on last year. Excluding the new acquisitions leaves the mainstream businesses with an 8 per cent rise. Possibly half that increase, however, is from growth in the company's new venture in coach holidays.

Intasun's figures are flattered to some extent by charging over a period of years the financing costs associated with buying a Boeing 757 to add to the Air Europe fleet. Another plane is due in the last few days of the current year's balance sheet. The spreading of charges was worth £1.2m in the year just reported.

The advantageous four-year cross-leasing deal with British Airways on the Boeing aircraft acquisition, which keeps four Air Europe aircraft busier during the winter, will not apply to the additional 757.

Intasun, including the new acquisitions such as the expanding Club 18-30, could see a 27 per cent or more improvement this summer, according to Mr Goodman.

This has led the City to expect at least £17.5m in the next full year and probably more. A final dividend of about 4.5p at the minimum could be expected.

Elsewhere in the holiday sector, Horizon has been losing market share as it has stuck to prices.

Cosmos has also been hit although it is one of the beneficiaries in the late booking period.

In April trade estimates put Intasun bookings down 7 per cent while Thomson was 16 per cent up.

The question that remains is how Horizon will react especially as Intasun's share price is crossing over that of Horizon. If as seems likely Horizon follows the Thomson trend to keener prices it could increase pressures on Intasun which has profited from being towards the lower end of the price range.

DPCE

City stags are likely to be out in force again this week filling in their applications for the offer for sale by tender of 3,869,000 shares in DPCE Holdings, Britain's largest independent computer maintenance company.

The minimum tender price is 170p, but experience of high-tech flotations suggests that the striking price will be fixed at 200p or above. DPCE has an impressive client base of 47 blue-chip customers and maintains 120 makes of computer equipment. The directors are looking for pretax profits of £1.3m on a turnover of £5.45m in the year which ended on June 30, giving compound growth of 44 per cent in pretax profits and 45 per cent in revenue over the past five years.

Earnings per share after the reorganization will be 7.6p gross. At the minimum tender price the shares on what looks like a fancy 29 times last year's earnings.

However, the DPCE board says it has only small slice of Britain's £500, market for computer maintenance, while there is also growth potential in the US and continental Europe. Longer term shareholders as well as stags should make money.

The People's Bank of China announces that loans to state enterprises "affecting the national economy" will be fixed at a 7.2 per cent prime rate. Loans to small and outdated firms, or those with low turnover and high debt, will be at more than prime. Could this be the new HMG approach to certain nationalized industries?

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Independent Newspapers:** Dublin-based Newspapers plans to make a one-for-four rights issue at 118p a share to raise £3.37m (Irish), after expenses. The board expects to pay an unchanged total dividend of 11p net (11.58p gross) on the enlarged capital.

Neil & Spencer Holdings
Half-year to 31.5.83.
Pretax profit, £121,000 (loss, £506,000)
Turnover, £13.1m (13.74m).
Net interim dividend, Nil (nil).

Glass Glover Group
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £495,000 (£492,000).
Stated earnings, 3.36p (3.54p).
Turnover, £25.57m (£24.82m).
Net interim dividend, 1.25p (1.125p).

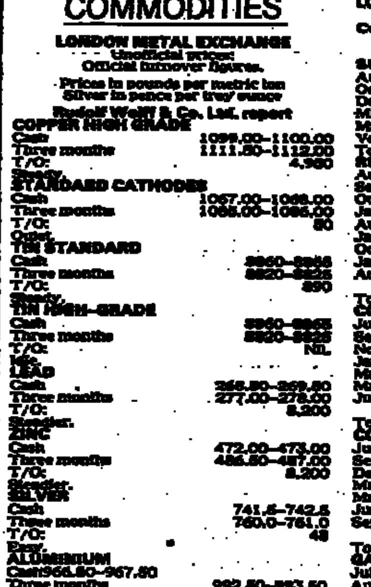
Gordon & Gotch Holdings
year to 321.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.12m (£1.14m)
Stated earnings, 11.19p (11.78p).
Turnover, £35.45m (£35.14m)
Net dividend, 7.5p (7.5p)

Textured Jersey
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit, £306,000 (£645,000)
Stated earnings, 7.15p (13.52p)
Turnover, £11.34m (£10.84m)
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p)

Tex Abrasives
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £138,000 (£187,000)
Stated earnings, 4.2p (6.9p)
Turnover, £5.16m (£4.93m)
Net dividend, 3.25p (3.25p)



COMMODITIES



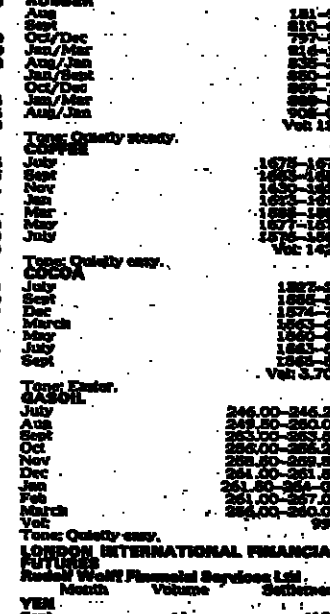
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1099.00-1100.00
Three months	1111.50-1112.00
T/O:	4,950
Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1067.00-1068.00
Three months	1085.00-1086.00
T/O:	50
Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	890
Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
T/O:	NIL
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	268.50-269.50
Three months	277.00-278.00
T/O:	8,200
Steadier.	
ZINC	
Cash	472.00-473.00
Three months	486.50-487.00
T/O:	8,200
Steadier.	
SILVER	
Cash	741.5-742.5
Three months	760.0-761.0
T/O:	48
Easy.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash 966.50-967.50	
Three months	992.50-993.50
T/O:	2,550
Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3108-3118
Three months	3180-3190
T/O:	1,950
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

July	409.00-411.70
Aug	413.60-413.90
Sep	416.50-417.80
Oct	420.20-420.70
Nov	423.50-424.50
Dec	427.00-428.00
Jan	430.00-431.00
Vol:	698

Tone: Steady at lower levels.

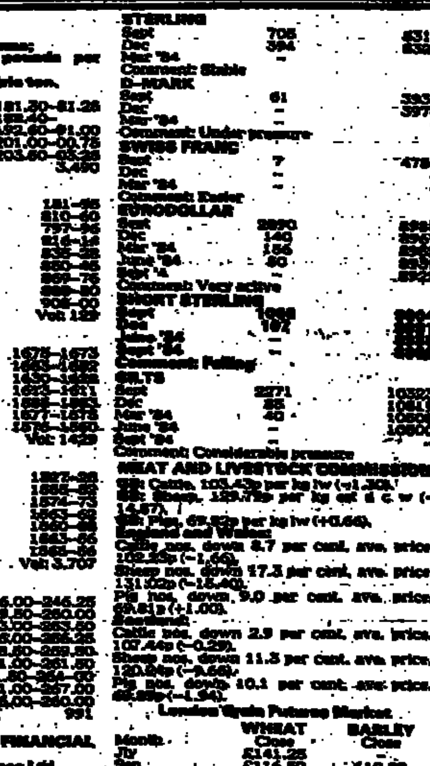


LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

SUGAR	
Aug	181.30-81.28
Oct	188.40-
Dec	192.60-91.00
March	201.00-00.75
May	203.60-03.28
Vol:	3,490
Tone: Quiet.	
RUBBER	
Aug	181-85
Sept	810-60
Oct/Dec	797-96
Jan/Mar	[illegible]
Aug/Jan	[illegible]
Jan/Sept	[illegible]
Oct/Dec	[illegible]
Jan/Mar	[illegible]
Aug/Jan	[illegible]
	Vol: 129
Tone: Quietly steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1675-1673
Sept	[illegible]
Nov	[illegible]
Jan	[illegible]
Mar	[illegible]
May	1577-1578
July	[illegible]
	Vol: 1429
Tone: Quietly easy.	
COCOA	
July	[illegible]
Sept	[illegible]
Dec	1574-73
March	[illegible]
May	[illegible]
July	[illegible]
Sept	[illegible]
	Vol: 3,707
Tone: Easier.	
GASOIL	
July	246.00-246.25
Aug	249.50-250.00
Sept	253.00-253.50
Oct	256.00-256.25
Nov	258.50-259.50
Dec	261.00-261.50
Jan	261.50-264.00
Feb	261.00-267.00
March	256.00-260.00
Vol:	991
Tone: Quietly easy.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	11	4189
Dec	–	–
Mar '84	–	–
Comment: Weaker		



Month	Volume	Settlement
STERLING		
Sept	705	[illegible]
Dec	394	[illegible]
Mar '84	–	–
Comment: Stable		
D-MARK		
Sept	61	3933
Dec	–	3976
Mar '84	–	–
Comment: Under pressure		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	7	4784
Dec	–	–
Mar '84	–	–
Comment: Easier		
EURODOLLAR		
Sept	2890	[illegible]
Dec	140	[illegible]
Mar '84	156	[illegible]
June '84	80	[illegible]
Sept '4	–	[illegible]
Comment: Very active		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]
June '84	–	[illegible]
Sept '84	–	[illegible]
Comment: Falling		
GILTS		
Sept	2271	[illegible]
Dec	85	[illegible]
Mar '84	40	[illegible]
June '84	–	[illegible]
Sept '84	–	–
Comment: Considerable pressure		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: [illegible]

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Jly	£141.25	–
Sep	£116.80	110.80
Nov	£118.65	113.80
Jan	£122.10	117.15
Mar	£125.15	120.00
May	£128.60	122.95

Total lots traded Wheat: 234 Barley: 24



Graham Searjeant outlines the career of a rise-again retail magnate

Gulliver and his expansive travels

Mr Jimmy Gulliver is at it again. It was no surprise in the city yesterday that Amalgamated Distilled Priducts should accompany its revelation of £4m annual profits with the news that it is holding merger talks with Argyll Foods.

Mr Gulliver controls 12 per cent of ADP and 7 per cent of Argyll through his own James Gulliver Associates: in recent years, the passage of only a few months without an important Gulliver deal has been likely to cause an air of expectation, not to say speculation, on the stock exchange.

The ambitious Scot has made no secret of his aim to make Argyll a truly giant food group, to match the big high street retailing names and the likes of Unilever or Grand Metropolitan. He has spouted from the rooftops that the only way to do this in the 1980s is to buy up other companies rather than grow organically like Tesco or Sainsbury.

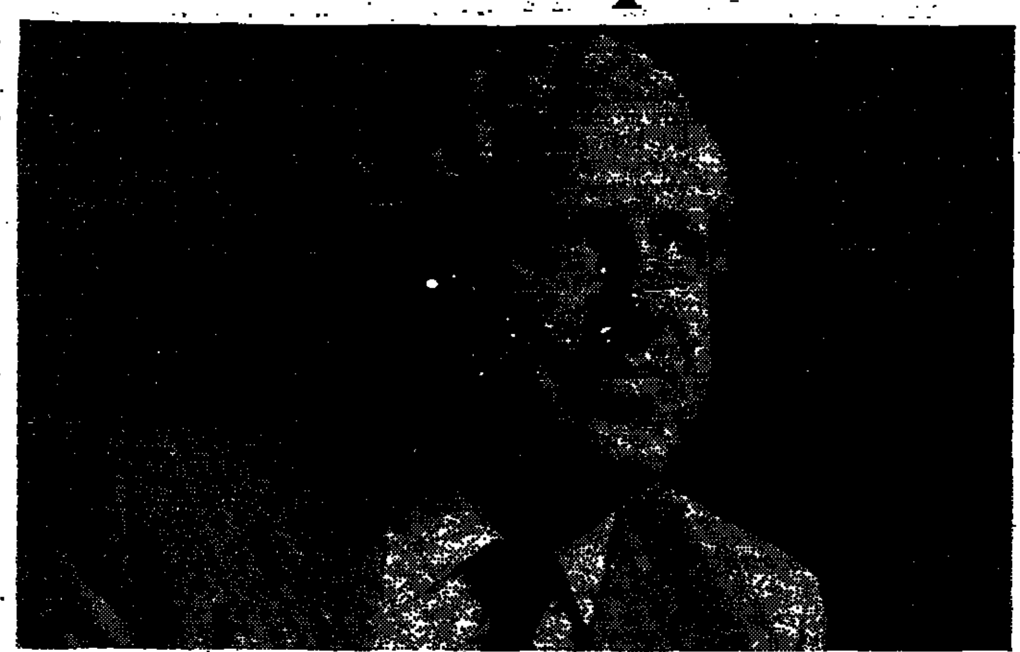
"I have stated on a number of occasions," he said in last year's Argyll annual report, "that the very substantial investment and development programmes of the major grocery multiple retailers over recent years have made it increasingly impracticable for another major national grocery retail business to be developed, in order to compete effectively, other than by acquisition or merger."

The same clearly applies in Mr Gulliver's mind to food. The result, if the ADP merger goes through, would be a group ranging from cash and carry wholesaling to whisky, from freezer centres to oatcakes, with sales around £1.3bn, profits around £30m and a stock market value approaching £250m.

Most of this has been built up over four years and few suppose that ADP will mark the end of expansion for Mr Gulliver.

So far, the City has been content, with the odd hiccup, to put up the money that Mr Gulliver needs for his expansion via new share capital and loans. A special relationship with Samuel Montagu, merchant banking arm of the Midland Bank, has helped underwrite City approval and, from time to time, the City's cash.

The stock market gives Argyll what appears to be a high rating, but much of this is on faith. Few in recent years have found that food distribution and food manufacturing mix well in the same group: hence Fitch Lovell's recent disposal of its Key Markets subsidiary.



Gulliver: compact, quiety spoken, reserved and analytical

Nor has Argull stopped long enough for anyone to find out whether its policy of buying businesses which others did not want will create a group with long-term trading potential.

Although most of Mr Gulliver's interests are in food – the chairmanship of Alpine Holdings, the double glazing group, is an exception – Argyll's success has been as a financial vehicle and a management turn around group, with Mr Gulliver ably supported by Mr Alistair Grant and finance director Mr David Webster.

The City backs the record of Mr Gulliver himself

The whole operation is still at a stage when the City is backing less the record of Argyll itself as the long-run record of Mr Gulliver.

The son of a Campbeltown grocer, Mr Gulliver studied engineering at Glasgow, then management at Harvard and went straight into consultancy. He leapt back on the grocery ladder 20 years ago when he joined an offshoot of Garfield Weston's Fine Fare group and, a year later became managing director of the then ailing supermarket empire at the age of 33.

He built his reputation essentially by licking Fine Fare into shape and producing impressive profits growth over a seven-year period to match its size.

On the strength of this, he had little trouble raising funds when he left the Weston empire to buy into the small Oriel Foods group. "I decided it was time I was running my own show", he said later, "and I also wanted some capital for myself. It was the start of one of the City's happier relationships with would-be venturers.

In the early 1970s Gulliver and Oriel were overshadowed in every sense by Sir James Goldsmith, then busily constructing his giant Cavenham Foods. Apart from the sheer size of Cavenham's operation, Sir James himself was large, ebullient and aggressive, while Gulliver is compact, quietly spoken, reserved and analytical. But he delivered the goods.

In 1974 RCA, the American conglomerate, bought Oriel for £11m, chiefly because it wanted to buy a good grocery management team. In the process, it made Gulliver a millionaire and his backers a good profit.

Mr Gulliver stayed three years with RCA, then went back on his own, making investments in ADP, Alpine and, most important, the Manchester meat and butchery business of Louis Edwards, the man who built up both this business and Manchester United. From 1979, this became the genesis of Argyll Foods.

All these businesses had been in trouble for one reason or another. All were ready for an injection of the Gulliver expertise, summed up as vocation for proferssional management allied to a talent to attract and keep other good managers working with him.

Mr Gulliver virtually became a fixture in the meeting rooms of Samuel Montagu as one deal followed another: Yorkshire Biscuits, Cordon Bleau and Freezer Fare frozen food stores, Dalgety's frozen food, Pricerite stores and several more. But Argyll's two most vital acquisitions had about them a quiet aura of a man proving his point.

It is time to pause to show the business can grow internally

In February 1981, Argyll paid £20m to buy Oriel Foods from Mr Gulliver's old emplyers, RCA. When the financial year ended in March 1982, he was able to add up a group turnover of £230m and pretax profits of £7m.

Stiff opposition and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission scuppered a bid for Linfood. But the situation was soon put right when he bought Allied Suppliers, the retailing heart of the old Cavenham business from Sir James Goldsmith's General Occidentale. The price was £101m.

At that time Argyll was valued at £44m on the Stock Exchange. Allied, which had been through several phases since it was formed from Liptons, Home & Colonial and Maypole, had a turnover of some £800m. It featured anything from Presto supermarkets to quite small outlets and was not regarded as the pearl of the grocery trade at a time when Sainsbury, Tesco *et al* were fighting it out at a high level of growth, expansion and consumer service.

The takeover marked the biggest hiccup in Mr Gulliver's relationship with the City, as a huge share issue made on an unusual tender basis flopped in unsettled days for the stock market. But the mutual admiration between Mr Gulliver and the City survived with better than expected early results from the merger.

And Mr Gulliver had won what he wanted. "We are now in the league of major food retailers in Britain", he reported. If most of the businesses were familiar, Argyll, as number four in retailing, had become an important new force in the food industry.

Meanwhile, he had not been idle at ADL. The company was built up from a variety of small and lesser-known whisky brands by Mr Ellis Goodman, but ran into trouble and a small loss in 1977. Recovery was on the way when Mr Gulliver arrived and took over the chair. By 1982, after acquisitions and disposals, profits reached almost £1.5m.

But the big move came last October in a remarkable £22m deal that made ADP the seventh biggest bourbon company in the US and sent Mr Goodman off to Chicago to run the new American acquisition, now clearly booked as the core of Argyll's ambitions to follow Sir James Goldsmith into North America.

A new enlarged Argyll, will have twin food and retailing divisions. It will still be dominated by the supermarket business, but more so by Messrs Gulliver, Grant and Webster.

Mr Gulliver is both entrepreneur and manager. Now that the entrepreneur has created his big company and kept the City behind him, perhaps it is time to pause and show that what is still an agglomeration of businesses can grow internally. Then it may establish itself as a more permanent addition to the food giants than Cavenham ever proved.

APPOINTMENTS

Glanvill names board for new division

Jardine Glanvill: The European and overseas non-marine divisions have merged as the international division, **Mr J. G. Bullpitt** has become chairman, **Mr R. T. Rogers** managing director, **Mr C. G. Donadio** deputy managing director and Messrs **C. W. Newman, L. V. Southall, S. J. Tilley** and **T. F. Gammell** directors.

Mr C. P. Branch has been appointed director of the marine & energy resources division, **Mr K. R. Alston** and **Mr M. O'Donnell** become associate directors.

Mr R. G. Hawkins is an associate director of international non-marine division. **Mr D. Adcock** has become associate director of the aviation division and **Mr J. E. Staniland** an associate director of the central facilities division.

HILL SAMUEL: **Mr Paul Walsh** has been appointed a director.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL TRUST: **Mr John Woolam** has become deputy chairman, and Messrs **Michael Robinson** and **James Russell** joint managing directors.

IVORY & SIME: **Mr Terry Steele** and **Mrs Marianne Hay** have been appointed assistant directors.

WILLIS FABER: Messrs **J. H. Rogers** and **V. G. Williams** have been elected directors of Willis Faber & Dumas (UK). **Mr L. J. Ball** has been made a deputy chairman of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management). Sovereign Marine & General Insurance Company, Devonport Underwriting Agency and Devenport Insurance Company.

DOBSON PARK INDUSTRIES: **Mr G. J. Chibbett** has been elected chairman of the engineering division in addition to his present post as chairman of the power tool division.

Mr L. L. H. Dacey has become managing director and deputy chairman of **KANGO WOLF POWER TOOLS.** **Mr P. L. Crook** managing director of **MARKON ENGINEERING**, and **Mr J. T. Naylor** managing director of **BYRON INTERNATIONAL.**

CBI: **Mr Alan Stote**, chief executive of the BTS Group, is to becomee chairman of the Smaller Firm's Council next January.

ASH & LACY GROUP: **Mr John Seal** has been made a director of Joseph Ash & Son, **Mr Brian Jones** has become a director of W. & S. Allely.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Financial notebook

Rossminster lessons remain unlearned

By the time leading counsel and the attorney-general had persuaded the Inland Revenue not to prosecute the principals in the Rossminster affair, both the idea of criminal charges and indeed Rossministe itself had become irrelevances. And what a relief that is for anyone who cares about a decent society free from Italianate cant, in which laws apply to all.

Criminal proceedings were an irrelevance because the Inland Revenue achieved its objectives more satisfactorily through the courts; Rossminster is an irrelevance because those court desisions put an end, for the time being at least, to the genesis of its ultimately anti-social business.

People have always sought to minimize tax. But in the permissive world of the 1960s and 1970s with tax rates sometimes at absurdly high nominal levels, it became a half accepted feature of individualism to use any means to thwart the will of Parliament and dodge your dues.

The poor used the illegal black economy.

Householders were proud of saving money by cash-only payments. The rich and the big corporations could afford tax experts to do the job within the letter of the law.

Mr Roy Tucker was one of the most brilliant tax experts of them all. The Rossminster group, which he created with fellow accountant Mr Ronald Plummer, converted artifucial tax avoidance schemes from a cottage industry to the production line, complete with sophisticated marketing, standard packages and even a sort of warranty.

A typical Rossminster fill-in-the-blanks package might involve 25 transactions, carried out in precise order over a seven-day period. They used hundreds of cardborad companies, making nonsense of the legitimate use of companies to limit liability.

They used the opinions of leading tax counsel as sales literature, leading some to ponder the bar's professional morality. And one scheme at least made use of charitable status, passing £50m through a small charity, of which little was left genuine charitable purposes. The would-be clients queued up, from pop-stars to politicions.

Others were in the game, but Rossminster became the unacceptable face of avoidance for the Inland Revenue which feared it had lost hundreds of millions in taxes. They pursued their criminal investigation through the famous dawn raids mainly because they feared they would get nowhere in civil courts, which tended to take an exquisitely subtle, but almost exclusively literal, reading of the law.

They did challenge the schemes through the civil courts, as much to make life difficult for Rossminster and its clients as for any hope of success. The civil court was the right place, for Messrs Tucker, Plummer and co intended to act within the law. Criminality would have been an oversight.

In the event, the Law Lords reversed their usual stance in the case of W. T. Ramsay. They ruled in effect that they would look through highly artificial schemes involving transactions that had no basis in reality, thus thwarting the aim of eliminating tax. This has foxed all but one of the Rossminster schemes and left a lot of clients facing nasty assessments from the Revenue.

The judges learnt a lesson, that too legalistic an interpetation of statute can undermine the law. But have the politicians and civil servants who shape our tax system learnt the message of the Rossminster years?

Surely that message was that if Parliament enacts oppressive tax laws it is inviting non-compliance. Any law that taxes income, gain, capital or goods at much more than 50 per cent is potentially oppressive.

Since then, the top rates of income tax have come down to much more sensible levels, capital gains have been indexed and inheritance tax further emasculated. There has been some movement towards the American system where people are, in a sense, encouraged to avoid tax by pushing their money into approved areas, or tax shelters.

But British tax rates, especially corporation tax, are still far too high and laws too complex. More allowances may be cheaper than lower rates, but open more anomalies and encourage the more discreet tax avoidance industry.

More important, little has been done to ease the crippling taxes on low-level employed incomes, the "poverty trap" overlap between tax and welfare or the stupid restrictions on unemployment pay. We encourage the new millions of poor to join the black economy. And that saps morality among the poor as much as the Rossminsters did among the wealthy and famous.

Graham Searjeant

Dome calls in Shell chief for recovery

From Patricia Best, Toronto

Cash-starved Dome Petroleum, the leading Canadian oil and gas company that was saved from the brink of bankruptcy almost a year ago, still has a long way to go if it is to return to normalcy.

This problem now becomes the task of Mr John Howard MacDonald, a 55-year-old group treasurer from Royal Dutch Shell, who was given the top executive job at Dome at the company's annual meeting.

He replaces the colorful Mr Jack Gallagher, a pioneer in Canadian oil development for decades.

Mr MacDonald's said he has had very little experience with the Canadian oil industry but he believes he had the qualifications to run one of the country's thorniest, most politically sensitive corporate groups.

"My main strength has ben in financial matters," he said and that is clearly why Dome's board hired him. Mr Gallagher had the misfortune of witnessing the company's fall in a morass of huge debt last year. He denies rumours that he was squeezed out of the chief executive's role by the company's bankers. He will remain on the board.

Dome's bankers say that the company needs $1bn in fresh equity in order to develop normally and they believe the capital will have to come from the federal government and themselves. The refinancing is expected to take place in September. The $1bn injection would be net of any debt principal repayment.

Many Dome shareholders oppose this because this because it could give the banks and the Canadian federal government virtual control over the company.

"There is a lot of talk about another financing scheme but the practical world is a very simple one. A large part of Dome's debt is demand if we choose to make it demand," Mr William Mulholland, chairman of the Bank of Montreal, said. "Refinancing of Dome outside the (bail-out) agreement is not feasible without formal extension of the term of that debt."

Some ran into trouble as a result of an overly ambitious acquisition of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas, which was accomplished largely through bank borrowing.

The $1bn refinancing figure was calculated by an independent technical review of the company's reserves and productive capability.

Although Dome has so far kept up with its interest payments, the banks have concluded that Dome would be better off with additional equity as proposed in the original bail-out agreement.

Financial analysts appear unanimous in their view that Dome could not hope to raise anything like $1bn from the Canadian public. Investors who participated in a previous issue floated by Dome Canada in early 1981 are likely to recall that the $10 shares are now trading at $6.

Dome's financial health is gradually improving because of the company's cost cutting efforts and a decline in interest rates. Much of Dome's $6.36bn load is being rolled over on a monthly basis. But the company still has severe problems with a $2.5bn working capital deficiency and a negative cash flow.

The company is expected to be profitable in 1983 but it has taken a $214m writedown on its US properties and has reported a $369.3m loss for 1982.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Barclays	9½%
BCCI	9½%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

his document includes particulars given in compliance with the gulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving rmation to the public with regard to GRE Managed Currency Fund ited (the "Fund"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure t the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and t there are no other material facts the omission of which would make leading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors ept responsibility accordingly.
pplication will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the res of the Fund to be allotted to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of this Prospectus and of the documents specified herein have been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies in England.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. Persons receiving this Prospectus are required by the Fund and GRE International Investment Managers Limited (the "Managers") to inform themselves of and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation, nor does it constitute an offer of Shares for subscription after 20th July 1983.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the offering of Shares and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been authorised by the Fund or by the Managers. The delivery of this Prospectus or the allotment or issue of Shares does not imply that there has been no change in the affairs of the Fund since the date hereof.

The Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933. Except in a transaction which does not violate the Act, they may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America, or any of its territories, possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction or to or for the benefit of a national or resident of the United States of America (including its territories, possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction), the estate of any such person and any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised under the laws of the United States of America or any political subdivision thereof.

All references to "sterling," "£" and "p" are to the currency of the United Kingdom.

PROSPECTUS

GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited

(A company registered with limited liability in Jersey on 30th June 1983 under the provisions of the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968)

nitial Offer for Subscription of up to 10,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each (the "Shares") at £10.00 per Share payable in full on application.

Minimum Investment £500

INDEBTEDNESS

At 4th July 1983 the Fund had no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unissued, borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing outstanding, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances, acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments, guarantees and other material contingent liabilities.

Applications and Allotments

Applications can be made on the Application Form that accompanies this Prospectus, or by telex in the form prescribed under "Application Procedure for Initial Offer".

The subscription lists for the initial offer will open at 10.00 am on 20th July 1983 and will close at 11.00 am on the same day.

Application monies received before 20th July 1983 will be placed upon deposit and any interest earned will be retained for the benefit of the Fund.

Dated 5th July 1983

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		*Issued and fully paid*
£100	Management Shares of £1 each	£100
£100,000	Unclassified Shares of 1p each	—

RECTORS

rman Eric Shepherd, MA (Chairman)
esterly", Carrick Drive, Sevenoaks,
nt, England.
eral Manager, Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc, with over years' experience in investment management.

rek William Allen, ACII
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puty General Manager, Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc, h over 40 years' experience in investment management.

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Advocate of the Royal Court of Jersey since 1957.

David St. Clair Morgan
"Roschill", Rue des Arbres, Mont à l'Abbé,
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
English Solicitor and former Commercial Relations Officer, Jersey.

Remi Vermeiren (Belgian)
Berkenlaan 22, B-9308, Aalst, Belgium.
Manager of the Investment Management Division, Kredietbank N.V., with over 20 years' investment management experience.

REGISTERED OFFICE
P.O. Box 194, Royal Trust House, Colomberie, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

MANAGERS, REGISTRAR AND SECRETARY
GRE International Investment Managers Limited,
P.O. Box 194, Royal Trust House, Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

CUSTODIAN
National Westminster Jersey Trust Company Limited,
P.O. Box 6, 23/25 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

BANKERS
National Westminster Bank PLC,
P.O. Box 20, 23 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Royal Trust Bank (Jersey) Limited,
P.O. Box 194, Royal Trust House, Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

AUDITORS
Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants,
La Motte Chambers, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

LEGAL ADVISERS
In Jersey
Perrier & Labesse, Piermont House, 33 Pier Road, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
David Morgan, Whitehead & Co., Westway Chambers, 39 Don Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
In England
Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

STOCKBROKERS
Buckmaster & Moore, The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2JT.
Laing & Cruickshank, Piercy House, 7 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7BE.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The objective of the Fund is to obtain growth in the capital value of its Shares through the investment of its assets in bank posits, money-market instruments and other short-term securities denominated in a selection of major currencies (including, en appropriate, sterling). Capital growth will also be provided by the retention of income within the Fund.

Deposits will only be made with banks whose assets amount to not less than $3,000 million (or subsidiaries of such banks) d investment in securities and instruments of any corporate borrower will be restricted to borrowers qualifying for not less an an 'A' rating by Moody's or Standard and Poor's rating services (or borrowers considered by the Directors to be of similar edit rating). Investment in any security or instrument of any single company or body corporate (other than any security or strument issued by any sovereign or local authority or such public utility or supranational agencies as may be approved by the irectors) will under no circumstances exceed 10 per cent of the net asset value of the Fund at the time the investment is ade.

The prospects for movements in interest rates and currencies will be closely monitored, and variations made in the ployment of the Fund's assets in order to take advantage of opportunities to both protect and increase their value in sterling rms.

In order to allow redemptions of the Fund's Shares to be made without the need for premature realisation of investments, the und will normally maintain a minimum of 20 per cent of its assets at 7 days notice or less.

Although the investment policy adopted by the Managers will normally produce a diversified portfolio of investments, it must recognised that the value of the Fund's Shares can go down as well as up.

No dividend will be paid on the Fund's Shares. All income of the Fund will be accumulated and the Share price will be lculated to reflect each day's accrued income.

RESTRICTIONS ON HOLDINGS

The Fund's Articles of Association contain provisions requiring compulsory transfer or redemption of any Shares owned ectly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government or authority by virtue which such person is not qualified to hold such Shares.

THE MANAGERS

GRE International Investment Managers Limited (the "Managers") have been appointed to manage the Fund. The Managers e a wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Exchange Assurance, which is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of Guardian Royal change Assurance plc ("GRE"). GRE is one of the largest and longest-established insurance groups in the world, with a orld-wide organisation and assets under management exceeding £4,500 million of which over £1,800 million is invested outside e UK. The GRE Group currently has under management 7 unit trusts and a range of linked-life investment funds. GRE is presented in more than 80 countries and is an active and experienced investor in all the major investment markets of the orld, the range of its investment expertise being rivalled by few other investing institutions. In managing the complex currency quirements of its worldwide business, GRE has acquired particular expertise in the international currency markets.

The Managers will have full access to GRE's extensive economic analysis and investment research facilities.

THE CUSTODIAN

The Fund has appointed National Westminster Jersey Trust Company Limited as its Custodian. The Custodian is a holly-owned subsidiary of National Westminster Bank PLC.

The function of the Custodian is limited to holding (either itself or through agents) the assets of the Fund and dealing with em in accordance with the instructions of the Directors and the Managers.

CHARGES AND FEES

The Articles of Association provide for a maximum initial charge of 5 per cent, but it is not the intention of the Managers hat any initial charge will be made. The Managers will receive a monthly management fee at an annual rate of ¾ per cent of he value of the net assets of the Fund at the last Valuation Day of each calendar month. This will be deducted from the gross ncome of the Fund. See also "Material Contracts" under "General Information". The Managers' out of pocket expenses in relation to their services to the Fund will also be borne by the Fund. Out of the Managers' remuneration, fees will be paid to The Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited for certain services to the Managers as Administrators.

The Custodian will receive from the Fund a monthly fee at an annual rate of 0.15 per cent of the net assets of the Fund (up to £6,000,000) as at the last Valuation Day in each month, 0.10 per cent of the balance over £6,000,000, but not exceeding £12,000,000, and 0.05 per cent of the balance over £12,000,000. The annual fee will in no case be less than £3,000. In addition, the Fund will reimburse the Custodian for all out of pocket expenses incurred in the provision of services to it. The Custodian's fee is subject to review with effect from July 1984 and every two years thereafter.

Information relating to other expenses of the Fund is set out in the "General Information" section of this Prospectus.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES AFTER THE INITIAL OFFER

Application for Shares may be made on any business day in Jersey (a "Dealing Day") by telex in the prescribed form, or on he application form accompanying the continuing prospectus which will be available from the Managers after the initial offer eriod. Written applications must be accompanied by payment in the form of cheque or banker's draft. Payment in respect of elex applications must be by way of telegraphic transfer. Shares will only be allotted against receipt by the Managers of cleared unds (which in the case of payment by sterling cheque or banker's draft will normally be 3 working days after receipt by the Managers). It is recommended that payments of amounts exceeding £10,000 should be made by telegraphic transfer in time to each the Managers before 11.00 a.m. on the relevant Dealing Day.

The price at which Shares are allotted will be based on the net asset value of the Fund. See "Issues and Redemptions of Participating Shares" under "General Information".

Following allotment a contract note specifying the number of Shares allotted and their price will be despatched to the nvestor. Share certificates will normally be despatched within 28 days.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The price at which Shares are redeemed will be the redemption price calculated by reference to the value, with assets taken t market values, of the net assets of the Fund at the close of the business day immediately preceding each daily Dealing Day the "Valuation Day").

Instructions to redeem Shares must be given in writing to the Managers specifying the number of Shares to be redeemed, and iving payment instructions for the redemption proceeds. Redemption instructions must be accompanied by the relevant share rtificate with the request for redemption on its reverse completed and signed. Instructions received after 3.00 pm on any ealing Day in Jersey will be held over until the following Dealing Day.

Settlement of the redemption proceeds will normally be made by sterling cheque to the shareholder at his registered address r to his agent. This will normally take place within 7 days of the Dealing Day on which redemption takes effect.

If required, redemption proceeds of more than £10,000 may be paid by telegraphic transfer at the shareholder's expense.

A partial redemption of Shares may be refused if, as a result of such redemption, an investor would become the holder of hares with an aggregate redemption value of less than £500 at the time of the partial redemption.

The Directors of the Fund may suspend valuation of assets at any time if, in their opinion, it is not reasonably practicable r the Fund to dispose of investments or to fairly determine the value of the net assets, or if a breakdown occurs in any of the eans normally employed in ascertaining such value. The Directors will use their best endeavours to cause notice of such spension to be placed in the *Financial Times*, or another national newspaper.

PUBLICATION OF SHARE PRICES

Prices of Shares will be published daily in the "Offshore Funds" section of the *Financial Times*. Prices will also be available om the Managers during business hours. In normal circumstances subscription and redemption prices will be the same on any ealing Day.

REPORTS, ACCOUNTS AND MEETINGS

A report on the Fund will be sent half-yearly to shareholders in May/June and November/December of each year. The port sent in November/December will include a copy of the Fund's annual audited accounts to 30th September. The first nancial period of the Fund will be from the date of incorporation to 30th September 1984.

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held each year in Jersey and shareholders will be given at least 14 days otice of the meeting. Shareholders may either attend in person or complete and return the form of proxy which will be sent ith the notice.

FEATURES OF THE FUND

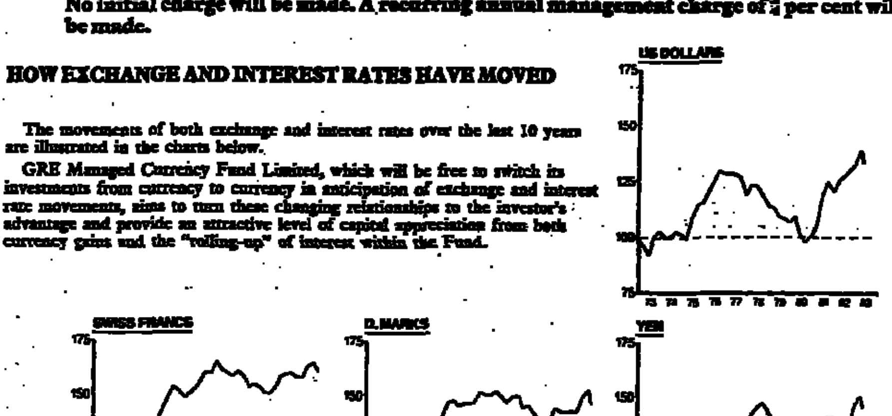
- **The Fund offers investors a means of investing in the international currency markets without the difficulties and complexities normally associated with this type of investment.**
- **The minimum subscription of only £500 brings this type of investment within the reach of the majority of investors.**
- **The Fund, which is based in Jersey, can issue and redeem its Shares at prices based on underlying net asset value, and therefore operates in a similar way to a unit trust or mutual fund.**
- **The Fund will be invested in a high-quality managed portfolio of bank deposits, money market instruments and other short-term securities denominated in the major currencies (including, when appropriate, sterling).**
- **Investors in the Fund will have access to wholesale rates of interest that are normally only available to professional investors able to commit very substantial amounts of money.**
- **Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the Fund will pay no tax on its income.**
- **All income will be accumulated (or "rolled-up") within the Fund in order to produce growth in the value of the Fund's Shares.**
- **Close monitoring of the prospects for exchange and interest rate movements in all the major currencies will be undertaken on the investor's behalf, and the Fund's investments will be switched between currencies in order to take advantage of opportunities to increase and protect the value of the Fund's Shares in sterling terms.**
- **The investment expertise of the GRE Group will be available to the Managers. The GRE Group is one of the largest and longest-established insurance groups in the world, with more than £4,500 million of assets under management world-wide of which over £1,800 million is invested outside the UK.**
- **Investors will have quick access to funds. Shares can be redeemed on any business day in Jersey, with settlement normally being made within 7 days.**

No initial charge will be made. A recurring annual management charge of ¾ per cent will be made.

HOW EXCHANGE AND INTEREST RATES HAVE MOVED

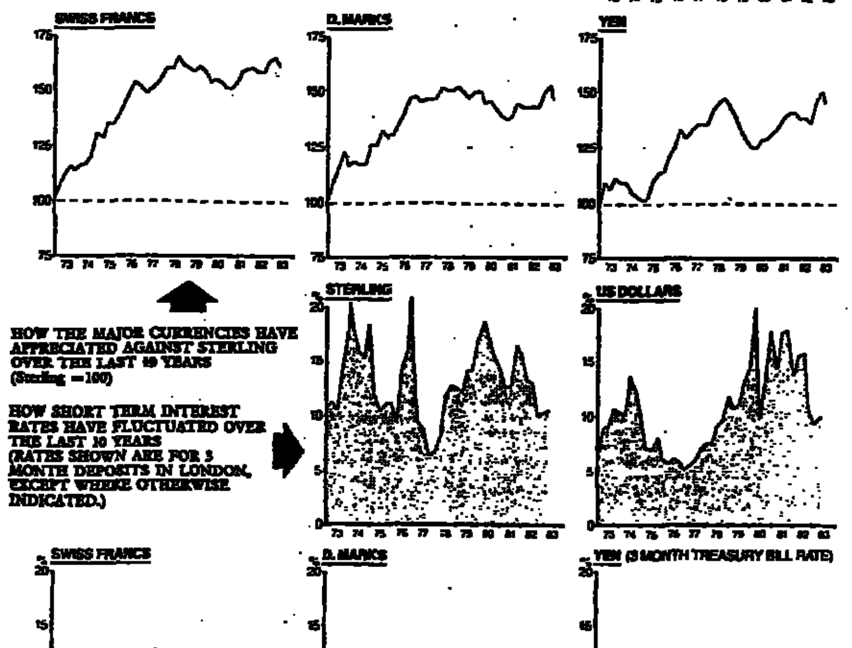
The movements of both exchange and interest rates over the last 10 years are illustrated in the charts below.

GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited, which will be free to switch its investments from currency to currency in anticipation of exchange and interest rate movements, aims to turn these changing relationships to the investor's advantage and provide an attractive level of capital appreciation from both currency gains and the "rolling-up" of interest within the Fund.



HOW THE MAJOR CURRENCIES HAVE APPRECIATED AGAINST STERLING OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS (Sterling = 100)

HOW SHORT TERM INTEREST RATES HAVE FLUCTUATED OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS (RATES SHOWN ARE FOR 3 MONTH DEPOSITS IN LONDON, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED.)



TAXATION

The Comptroller of Income Tax in Jersey has confirmed that income of the Fund arising outside Jersey and deposit interest receivable in Jersey, will be exempt from Jersey income tax. The Fund's liability to Jersey taxation is, therefore, limited to corporation tax, currently £300 per annum.

It is the intention of the Directors to place money on deposit (or hold securities) where interest accruing thereon will be paid to the Fund free of withholding tax.

Jersey does not levy taxes upon capital, inheritances, capital gains, sales or turnover, nor are there any estate duties. No stamp duty is levied in Jersey on the issue, transfer or redemption of Shares in the Fund.

The Directors intend conducting the Fund's affairs in such a manner that it will not be resident in the United Kingdom or Jersey for tax purposes.

Clearance has been obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue of the United Kingdom under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 that the provisions of Section 460 of that Act (cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities) will not apply.

For United Kingdom tax purposes, the proceeds on redemption of Shares do not, subject as mentioned below, constitute income unless the recipient is regarded as dealing in securities, but any profits realised by a person resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, or carrying on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency, may, depending on their individual circumstances, be subject to tax on capital gains.

The United Kingdom Finance Bill, as originally ordered to be printed on 21st March 1983, contained Clauses which were deleted from the Finance Act 1983, but which were to have come into force in 1984. If re-introduced in a similar form at a future date the provisions may in certain circumstances subject companies resident in the United Kingdom to tax on the profits of companies resident outside the United Kingdom which are controlled for the purposes of the legislation by persons resident in the United Kingdom. The draft legislation was such that it would only apply to a United Kingdom company if its interest (together with the interests of persons connected or associated with it) in the overseas company was 10% or more.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to the provisions of Section 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and to Section 45 of the Finance Act 1981. These contain provisions for preventing avoidance of income tax by individuals by transactions resulting in the transfer of income to persons (including companies) abroad and may render them liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income and profits of the Fund.

The consent of the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey under the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1958 (as amended) has been obtained for the issue of Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each. The consent of the Advisory and Finance Committee of the States of Guernsey under the Control of Borrowing (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Ordinances 1959 and 1970 has also been obtained for this issue. It must be distinctly understood that in giving these consents neither Committee takes any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

The attention of Jersey residents is drawn to the provisions of Article 134A of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law 1961 which may in certain circumstances render a resident liable to income tax on undistributed income and profits of the Fund attributable to his Shares.

Prospective investors should ascertain from their professional advisers the consequences to them of acquiring, holding, or redeeming Shares of the Fund under the relevant laws of the jurisdictions to which they are subject, including the tax consequences and any exchange control requirements.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE FUND

The Directors,
GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited

La Motte Chambers
St. Helier,
Jersey,
Channel Islands
30th June 1983

Dear Sirs,

GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited was registered under the laws of Jersey on 30th June 1983. As at the date of this letter it has not traded and no accounts have been prepared.

Yours faithfully,

Coopers & Lybrand
Chartered Accountants.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR INITIAL OFFER

Written Application

The application form accompanying this Prospectus must be completed and sent to GRE International Investment Managers Limited, P.O. Box 194, Royal Trust House, Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands [Telephone No: Jersey (0534) 27441] together with a cheque or banker's draft for the amount to be invested made payable to GRE International Investment Managers Limited.

Please note that the application form accompanied by the cheque or banker's draft should be sent in sufficient time for the Managers to receive cleared funds by 11.00 a.m. on 20th July 1983.

It is recommended that remittances exceeding £10,000 should be made by telegraphic transfer—see "Telex Application" below.

Telex Application

Telex applications should be sent to GRE International Investment Managers Limited (Telex No. 4192351) in the form set out below:—

"I/We hereby apply to invest ....(state amount) in Participating Shares of GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited subject to the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Fund and the Prospectus dated 5th July 1983.

I/We have instructed ....(state name and address of your bank) to pay for value on 20th July 1983 that sum free of charges by telegraphic transfer to National Westminster Bank PLC, 23 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands for account of GRE International Investment Managers Limited, re GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited, Account No.49890719.

Please register the Participating Shares in the name of............ (state full name and address).
The contract note and share certificate should be sent to............ (state full name and address).

I/We declare that these Participating Shares are not being acquired by or on behalf of a US Person and will not be owned beneficially by a Jersey resident who is less than 20 years of age at the date of this application.*

From: Name(s)............
Address............
Telephone No. ....
Telex No. ...."

*See definition in Application Form.

The applicant should instruct his bank to effect the transfer to the Broad Street, St. Helier, branch of National Westminster Bank PLC, requesting it to state the applicant's name when making the payment.

Immediately after the telex application has been made, the applicant must confirm the telex application by completing the Application Form appearing in this Prospectus and sending it to GRE International Investment Managers Limited.



GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited

GENERAL INFORMATION

hare Capital

The Fund has an authorised share capital of £100,100 divided into one hundred anagement Shares of £1.00 each and 10,000,000 Unclassified Shares of 1p each. he Unclassified Shares may be issued as Participating Redeemable Preference ares ("Participating Shares") or as Nominal Shares.

The initial issue of Participating Shares is being made at the price of £10.00.

anagement Shares

Under Jersey law, Participating Redeemable Preference Shares must have a eference over another class of shares, and this is the reason for the existence of e Management Shares.

The Management Shares carry one vote each on a poll. They carry no right to vidends and on a winding up rank only for return of paid-up capital (but after e return of paid-up capital on the Participating Shares and Nominal Shares). e Managers own beneficially the 100 issued Management Shares.

rticipating Redeemable Preference Shares

Each holder of Participating Shares will be entitled, on a poll, to one vote for ch Participating Share held. In a winding up, the Participating Shares have a eferential right to paid-up capital and a right to all the surplus assets after urn of capital paid up on Nominal and Management Shares. The Participating ares carry no right to dividends.

Power is taken in the Articles of Association to issue more than one class of rticipating Shares denominated in currencies other than sterling.

ominal Shares

The Nominal Shares may only be issued at par and only for the purpose of oviding funds for the redemption of the nominal amount of Participating Shares deemed. The holder of Nominal Shares (in practice the Managers) is entitled, a poll, to one vote irrespective of the number of Nominal Shares held. The minal Shares carry no right to dividends and, on a winding up, rank only for urn of paid-up capital in priority to the Management Shares.

The Managers are obliged to subscribe for Nominal Shares at par when rticipating Shares are redeemed unless the Directors decide that the nominal ount of Participating Shares will be redeemed from profits.

The Managers may, on payment to the Fund of the relevant premium, convert minal Shares into Participating Shares for sale to investors.

riation of Class Rights

The rights of shareholders are as summarised above. The rights attached to any ss of share (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of that class) may, ether or not the Fund is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction a resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that ss by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast at such a meeting.

ues and Redemptions of Participating Shares

The Articles of Association provide that, after the initial issue, except where re is a suspension of the valuation of the Fund's assets, further Participating ares may be issued on Dealing Days at a subscription price per share termined by assessing the net value of the assets of the Fund on the relevant luation Day, adding an appropriate provision for duties and charges, deducting paid-up capital of the Management and Nominal Shares in issue, dividing the ulting amount by the number of Participating Shares in issue and deemed to be issue and adding thereto such amount as may be necessary to round the price wards to the nearest whole minimum unit of the relevant currency.

The Managers are entitled at their discretion pursuant to the Articles of sociation to make an initial charge on Participating Shares allotted or sold ovided such initial charge does not exceed five per cent of the then current scription price.

Participating Shares may be redeemed on any Dealing Day at the redemption ce determined by the Managers, being an amount calculated by ascertaining the ue of the net assets of the Fund on the relevant Valuation Day, deducting an propriate provision for duties and charges, deducting the paid-up capital of the nagement and Nominal Shares in issue, dividing the resulting amount by the mber of Participating Shares deemed to be in issue and rounding the resulting n downwards to the nearest whole minimum unit of the relevant currency.

The Fund is not bound to redeem on any Dealing Day more than one-fifth of the total number of Participating Shares then in issue.

The rounding adjustments are payable to the Managers.

Compulsory Redemption

If the value of the Fund's assets shall on each Valuation Day within a period of twenty-six consecutive weeks be less than £1,000,000, the Fund may redeem all the Participating Shares then in issue at the relevant redemption price.

All the Participating Shares not redeemed will be redeemed by the Fund on the 31st December 2083, or, if that date is not a business day, on the next following business day at the redemption price ruling on the relevant day.

Certificates

Certificates for Participating Shares will be in registered form.

Options

No share or loan capital of the Fund is under option or agreed unconditionally or conditionally to be put under option.

Share and Loan Issues

Save for the Management Shares, which are owned by the Managers, no share or loan capital of the Fund has been issued or agreed to be issued fully or partly paid-up for cash, or otherwise than for cash.

No commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted or are payable by the Fund in connection with the issue or sale of any capital of the Fund.

Directors' Remuneration and Interests

Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the Fund in General Meeting, each Director shall be entitled to remuneration at an annual rate not exceeding £1,000. The Directors may also be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Fund and may receive remuneration for special services.

Any Director may act in a professional capacity for the Fund (other than as Auditor) and may hold any other office under the Fund and may receive remuneration for any such services as if he were not a Director. A Director shall not be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Fund.

Except in the usual circumstances as set out in the Articles of Association, a Director may not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is materially interested.

Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Labesse and Mr. Morgan are also Directors of the Managers but do not receive fees or other benefits as such Directors. The other Directors of the Managers are Martin Wilkinson and Douglas Alan Romaine.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Labesse are partners in the firms of Jersey legal advisers named in this Prospectus and which will be receiving fees in respect of their work in connection with the formation of the Fund and the compilation of this Prospectus.

Save as disclosed in the preceding paragraph, there are no existing or proposed service agreements between any of the Directors and the Fund.

Save by virtue of his office as Director, none of the Directors of the Fund has any interest in the Fund or holds any of its Participating Shares.

No Director has any interest in the promotion of the Fund or in any property acquired, disposed of by or leased to the Fund and no Director has a material interest in any contract or arrangement entered into by the Fund which is significant in relation to the business of the Fund.

Share Qualification and Age Limit

There is no share qualification or age limit for Directors.

Indemnities

The Articles of Association contain provisions indemnifying and exempting the Directors, Secretary, Managers and other officers and servants of the Fund from liabilities in the discharge of their duties other than those resulting from their wilful acts or defaults.

Borrowing Powers

The Directors may exercise the powers of the Fund to borrow but borrowings of the Fund and its subsidiaries shall not, without the consent of the Fund in General Meeting, exceed one quarter of the aggregate of the share capital and consolidated reserves (as defined in the Articles of Association).

Valuation of Assets

The Articles of Association provide that assets of the Fund shall be valued on the Valuation Day, at the full amount thereof, assets in currencies other than sterling being converted to sterling at such exchange rates as the Directors shall consider appropriate.

Expenses

The preliminary expenses incurred on the formation of the Fund, its listing on The Stock Exchange, and the first year's promotional expenses are estimated to amount to £85,000 and will be paid by the Fund. It is intended to write these expenses off over a period of 5 years from the incorporation of the Fund. The Fund will bear certain expenses of the Custodian specified in the Custodian Agreement and also certain expenses referred to in the Management Agreement, the latter including audit and legal fees and expenses in relation to the acquisition, holding and sale of the Fund's assets, the provision of accounts and reports to shareholders, and the publication of the prices of Participating Shares.

Material Contracts

The following contracts, which are or may be material, have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:—

(a) Management Agreement between the Fund and the Managers dated 1st July 1983, whereby the latter have agreed to manage the business of the Fund and to procure the advice of GRE in relation to the purchase and sale of securities.

(b) Custodian Agreement between the Fund, the Managers and the Custodian dated 1st July 1983, whereby the latter has agreed to act as Custodian in relation to the assets of the Fund.

Place of Business

The Fund has not established, and does not intend establishing, a place of business in Great Britain and has not carried on any business between the date of its incorporation and the date of issue of this Prospectus.

Litigation

The Fund is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration and the Directors are not aware of any litigation, arbitration or claims pending or threatened against the Fund.

Miscellaneous

1. Coopers & Lybrand have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document with their report included in the form and context in which it is included.

2. No amount has been paid or is payable in shares or debentures for goodwill.

3. No amount or benefit has been paid or given (or is intended to be paid or given) to any promoter.

4. In the opinion of the Directors the minimum amount which must be raised by the present issue of Participating Shares in order to provide for the sums required for the purposes specified in paragraph 4 of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 (Great Britain) is £1,000,000 made up as follows:—
(i) Purchase price of property, nil
(ii) Preliminary expenses, £85,000
(iii) Repayment of monies borrowed for preliminary expenses, nil
(iv) Working capital, £915,000.

5. The provisions of Sections 50 and 51 of the Companies Act 1948 of Great Britain (other than the penal provisions) so far as applicable (having regard to Section 419 of that Act) shall apply to this initial offer.

Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Fund and at the offices of Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA until 20th July 1983:—
(a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Fund
(b) the Material Contracts described above
(c) the Report and Consent of Coopers & Lybrand
(d) the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968 under which the Fund was incorporated.

APPLICATION FORM

GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited

When completed this application form must be sent to GRE International Investment Managers Limited, P.O. Box 194, Royal Trust House, Colomberie, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Telephone: Jersey (0534) 27441 Telex: 4192351

Minimum Investment £500
This minimum investment amount applies to both the initial investment and to each subsequent investment that may be made.

To: GRE Managed Currency Fund Limited (the "Fund")

I/We hereby apply for Participating Shares of the Fund subject to its Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Prospectus dated 5th July 1983:—

Amount to be invested	£

(a) *Written Applications Only.* I/We enclose a cheque/banker's draft payable to GRE International Investment Managers Limited.
Confirmation of Telex Applications Only. I/We confirm that payment of the above amount will be made to National Westminster Bank PLC, 23 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands for account of GRE International Investment Managers Limited for value on 20th July 1983 through (state name of bank paying funds):

(b) I/We hereby request you to place my/our names on the Register of Members of the Fund as holders of such Participating Shares as are allotted to me/us.

(c) I/We understand that such number of Participating Shares will be issued to me/us as the above amount to be invested will purchase at the initial offer price. Fractions of shares will be issued where necessary.

(d) I/We declare that these Participating Shares will not be owned beneficially by a Jersey resident who is less than 20 years old at the date of this application.

(e) I/We declare that these Participating Shares are not being acquired by or on behalf of a US Person.*

Date............ Signature............

DETAILS OF APPLICANT(S)
Block Capitals, Please

Full Name Mr/Mrs/Miss	
Address for Communication	
Address for registration (if different)	

A corporation must execute this Application Form under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer whose capacity should be stated.

In the case of joint application all further applicants must sign and complete below:—

Full Name	Mr/Mrs/Miss
Address in full	
Signature	

Full Name	Mr/Mrs/Miss
Address in full	
Signature	

*US Person means a national or resident of the United States of America (including its territories, possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction), the estate of any such person and any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised under the laws of the United States of America or any political subdivision thereof.

FOOTBALL

Derby must play two games to empty terracing

By a Special Correspondent

A five-man Football Association disciplinary commission yesterday ordered Derby County to close all terracing to spectators at the Baseball Ground for their opening two home matches of the season, against Sheffield Wednesday and Swansea City. Derby will also have to spend a further £30,000 on ground improvements.

The commission, headed by Bob Strachan from York City, were at Derby to hear the club's third crowd trouble inquiry in a year. It lasted all day.

They were charged under two sections of FA rules after a pitch invasion last May at the closing stages of the match with Fulham. In the last 10 minutes of the game Derby supporters ringed the touchline and the referee, Ray Chadwick, ended the match with 78 seconds to play when the crowd invaded the pitch, mistaking an offside decision for the final whistle.

Fulham were particularly bitter because they needed to win the match to have any hope of promotion. The Football League rejected Fulham's appeal to have the game replayed.

Derby were also involved in crowd incidents at matches involving Leeds and Chelsea. After which the club agreed to make £25,000-worth of ground improvements.

Mr Strachan, chairman of the commission, said: "There was an incident of a player kicked and that has to stop. That a player was attacked on the field was a very important factor in our decision. TV cameras clearly showed how Robert Wilson was tripped by a spectator and videos of the game were shown to the commission."

John Kirkland, Derby's vice-chairman, said: "The inquiry was conducted with scrupulous fairness and Derby will abide by its decision and will not be appealing. We are determined to make the Baseball Ground a happy place to be."

More football, page 25

CYCLING

Vintage ending to the longest day

From John Wilcockson, Le Havre

Serge Demierre, who won the Swiss championship 10 days ago, achieved a second long-held ambition yesterday by winning a stage of the Tour de France. Not any old stage, but the longest for 14 years, virtually 300 kilometres, from the Belgian border, through the Somme and across Picardy to this Atlantic port.

Demierre's break, which propelled him 10 minutes ahead of the pack at one point, was vintage Tour de France: a rider alone with his thoughts, the cheers of thousands ringing in his ears, and the incentive of his special niche in cycling history.

This longest day's second feed at Doudeville was seven kilometres away when the 27-year-old Swiss made his attack. The legs of others were beginning to ache, and stomachs were rumbling. It was psychologically the best time for such a move.

Demierre rode strongly through his 76 kilimetres effort – covered in 1hr 45min – and arrived in Le Havre five minutes clear. The mass sprint for second place was taken impressively by Sean Kelly, a good length clear of the New Zealander Eric Mackenzie, who seems to sprint faster every day. The 20 second bonus, added to a similar amount gleaned from eight intermediate sprints, has taken Kelly back into the top 10. Only a handful of seconds separate him from Stephen Roche, a fellow Irishman, who had a lucky escape from injury on the run-in.

"A press car hit me up the back 30 kilometres from the finish", said Roche. "I swerved across the grass verge and went into the ditch. Both wheels were bent, and my shoe plates. I had to change bikes but Robert (Millar) waited for me, and we got back to the bunch easily enough."

Throughout yesterday, the pace did not ease, mainly because of all those intermediate sprints, five in the first 100 kilometres. The remarkable Eric Vanderaerden won four of them, allowing him to climb above Joop Zoetemelk.

Kelly was first across the line in the fifth sprint, but was deprived of the benefits by the judges, who decided that he had been helped by a push from a team-mate 250 metres before the line. The Irishman has lodged a protest, claiming that his team-mate simply stuck out a hand because he was in danger of hitting the barriers as the sprint swerved from left to right. Roche has also appealed to the race jury over a 10-second penalty – which has dropped him to seventh place – imposed for receiving his food bag outside the official zone on Monday's stage.

These lost seconds may seem of little importance at the moment, but time gaps will be measured in minutes after tomorrow when Roche, Kelly and Andersen will be challenging Zoetemelk for the race leadership in the stage six time trial, over 59 kilometres between Chateaubriant and Nantes.



Kelly taking second place

FOURTH STAGE: 1, S Demierre (Switz) 7hr 58min 11sec; 2, S Kelly (Ire) 4min 50sec behind; 3, E Mackenzie (NZ); 4, B van Brabant (Bel); 5, E de Wilde (Bel); 6, E Vanderaerden (Bel); 7, J van der Velde (Neth); 8, P Poisson (Fr); 9, J-L Vanderbroucke (Bel); 10, P Anderson (Aus); 11, D Vanoverschelde (Fr); 12, L van Vliet (Neth); 13, H Linard (Fr); 14, J Wijnants (Bel); 15, J-M Wampers (Bel); 16, A van der Poel (Neth); 17, F Pirard (Neth); 18, P Bincoletto (It); 19, M Manders (Neth); 20, R de Cnijf (Bel), all same time.

OVERALL: 1, K Andersen (Den), 15hr 42min 11sec; 2, E Vanderaerden (Bel), 1:54 behind the leader; 3, J Zoetemelk (Neth), 2:05; 4, C Moreau (Fr), 2:19; 5, P Anderson (Aus), 2:34; 6, G Duclos-Lassalle (Fr), 2:44; 7, S Roche (Ire), 3:00; 8, J Bossis (Fr), 3:05; 9, P Simon (Fr), 3:08; 10, S Kelly (Ire), 3:08; 11, B Bourreau (Fr), 3:18; 12, J van der Velde (Neth), 3:21; 13, R Matthys (Bel), 3:25; 14, A van der Poel (Neth), 3:31; 15, G Nulens (Bel), 3:38.

YACHTING

Top three lose rivals in the fog

Newport, Rhode Island (Reuter) – The three leading boats competing in trials to determine which one of seven will challenge the United States for the America's Cup, all won their races in foggy Rhode Island Sound on Monday.

The British yacht, Victory '83, which leads the series, opened up time and distance over her Australian opponent, Advance, on every leg of the 12½ mile course and beat her by 3min 56sec. It was Victory's fourth win out of five races in the latest round robin competition.

Australia II defeated the Italian yacht, Azzurra, by 1min 43sec and Challenge XII, also from Australia, defeated France III by 1min 38sec. The other race scheduled for Monday was delayed because of the fog.

Australia II, winner of the first round robin, has 14 victories followed by Challenger XII with 13. Victory '83 has 12 wins but leads with 5.6 points. Australia II is second on 5.2 points and Challenge XII third on 5.0.

Advance completed the first round of racing without a win but thought she had broken the spell on Sunday when she finished ahead of Canada 1. Canada 1, however, protested and the race committee disqualified Advance for coming too close during a tacking duel. Advance has now lost all 16 races this summer.

Colt Cars dominates two rivals

Colt Cars GB once again built an unsurpassable lead over her two rivals, Livery Dole and VSD, in the second race of the Seahorse multi-hull series at Cowes yesterday.

As on Monday, she finished over 40 minutes ahead, but it was Livery Dole's turn to beat VSD by about a minute. The two multi-hulls were within a boat's length or two of each other for the whole race.

VSD, the new Kelsall catamaran designed for Nick Keig, was clearly suffering from a badly shaped mainsail, which is due to replaced today. So far she has not lived up to the expectations of her designer.

● Oxford and Cambridge each won a race yesterday on the esecond day of the Univesity match at Cowes, in an easterly breeze which increased as the day progressed. Cambridge dominated throughout the morning race which was shortened after the wind died and they finished in the first three places.

The stronger afternoon wind provided for far more interesting team tactics with close covering on the last beat, allowing Oxford to take the first two places from Stacey Clark, of Cambridge. Julian Elwood (Cambridge) squeezed past Peter Watts, the Oxford captain, just before the finish with Robert Cumming, the Cambridge captain finishing sixth.

RESULTS: (second race): Cambridge 5¾, Oxford 15; Third race: Oxford 7¾, Cambridge 13; Oxford lead 2-1.

Warden-Owen ahead

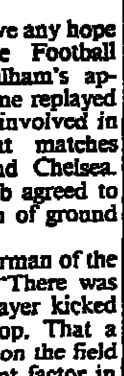
Any thoughts that Eddie Warden-Owen's grip on the Range Rover J24 championship might be slipping when he recorded a fifth in the first race yesterday were quickly dispelled in the second. Under the blazing Abersoch sunshine, and in a steady eight-knot south-westerly breeze, he commandingly won the second Olympic race, leading at every mark.

Behind him, Colin Hall won the tussle for second place with John Newnham, thus making up for his disappointment in the first race when he slipped from first to third and finally to seventh.

The fleet had to cope with the lightest of zephyrs and, after one general recall, edged its way slowly up the course. Hall, in Dreadnought, established a good led, which he held for the first round, only to see Richard Estaugh, in Mijway, and Newnham, in Pig's Ear, put in a storming second beat.

Those two, who had been disqualied in the first race of the series on Monday, held on to take first and second places, with a local man, Stuart Mount, picking up an inshore advantage to climb into third place.

Second race: 1, Mijway (G Hughes, R Kyle); 2, Pig's Ear (J Newnham, R Cooper); 3, Ghost (S Mount); 4, Challenger (P Tucker); 5, Luder (E Warden-Owen); 2, Dreadnought (C Hall); 3, Pig's Ear (J Newnham, R Copper); 4, Mother (D Peacock); 5, Mijway (G Hughes, R Kyle); 6, Avlin (B Dunning).



McEwan: good partner.

Riches of talent on display

By Ivo Tennant

At the outset of the semi-finals of the Benson and Hedges Cup, to be played at Lord's and Canterbury today, it would seem that Middlesex and Essex have a slight edge over Lancashire and Kent respectively. The record books suggest otherwise.

The latter named are, of course, among the most successful counties in the history of limited-over cricket. Lancashire have won seven of nine matches in this competition against Middlesex, including a quarter-final at Lord's last year. Kent, aiming for their fourth Benson and Hedges title, have beaten Essex no fewer than seven times in eight encounters.

So much for history. It needs only the kind of partnership that McEwan and Gooch put together last Sunday – indeed, have put together on several occasions – for those statistics to be turned on their head. The tie promises to be one of the outstanding matches of the season, such is the talent on display, and so evenly-matched are the sides.

Kent expect a crowd of 15,000 – a throwback to the 'seventies, when, summer after summer, traffic blocked the City centre and spectators arrived with their breakfasts soon after dawn. Added bite, if it be needed, will be provided by Fletcher's invective over Kent's approach to a recent drawn game between the two at Tunbridge Wells. The Canterbury crowd are a partisan lot and will not have forgotten his comments.

Essex will consider recalling Hardie, who broke his nose and cheekbone against Sussex in Ilford week. He is still in some pain, but, tough Scot that he is, will not let that stop him from playing. The outcome of this match may well depend on how Gooch and McEwan fare against the ever-deadly Underwood.

The Benson and Hedges trophy is one which eluded Brearley during his sagacious reign as Middlesex captain. This summer, the luck has been with his old county: they reach their semi-final through having beaten Gloucestershire on the toss of a coin.

Both Barlow and Slack, who missed the thrashing Warwickshire meted out at Edgbaston, may return to open the innings. After what happened yesterday, Gatting, Brearley's successor, faces his second big challenge, one of motivation. Judging by results, he has succeeded at the first, being accepted by the players.

Clive Lloyd, who 11 days ago shambled out of Lord's a dejected man, will have a fitness test on the groin muscle he pulled then. He has not played since the World Cup final. If he does not make it, Lancashire have the best possible replacement in Jefferies, their South African pace bowler. One way or the other, Lloyd must make his presence felt, for his side is relatively inexperienced. Undoubtedly he will.

Today's fixtures

(11.0-7.30 unless stated)

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Semi-finals
CANTERBURY: Kent v Essex
LORD'S: Middlesex v Lancashire

Tour match
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v New Zealand (11.30-6.30)

Tilcon Trophy, Semi-final: Harrogate: Northamptonshire v Leicestershire

Second XI Championship: Chelmsford: Essex v Northamptonshire. Llandarcy: Glamorgan v Lancashire. Bournemouth: Hampshire v Kent. Coalville: Leicestershire v Derbyshire. South Hampstead: Middlesex v Surrey. Moseley CC: Warwickshire v Sussex.

Minor Counties Championship: Knypersley: Staffordshire v Cambridgeshire. Swindon: Wiltshire v Cheshire.

OTHER SPORT

ATHLETICS: Thames Valley Harriers open graded meeting (West London).
CROQUET: Woking, Colchester, Southwick Tournaments.
GOLF: WPGA Jersey open tournament (at Royal Jersey; Rank Xerox pro-am tournament at Dalmahoy, Midlothian; State Express classic tournament at The Belfry.
TENNIS: Scottish championships (at Craiglockhart); East of England championships (at Felixstowe); British Universities Sports Federation championships at Worthing; Glenric tournament (at Huddersfield); Durham and Cleveland tournament (at Sunderland).
ROAD RUNNING: Golden Hind "6" (at Stockport).

CRICKET: WINS KEEP WARWICKSHIRE AND KENT IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

New Street blues and black Middlesex

By Alan Gibson

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire (20pts) beat Middlesex (4pts) by 167 runs.

Overnight Middlesex were 49 for four, needing 193 more to win on a difficult pitch. I wondered whether the journey to Birmingham would be worthwhile, with the infernal cacophony of New Street station to be undergone. However, there was a chance that Gatting or Butcher might play an innings, and I knew that the Sage of Longparish would never forgive me if Gatting did, and it was not fully reported.

Vain hope. Warwickshire swept Middlesex away before lunch. It was their sixth consecutive victory, something they had not achieved for a quarter of a century, and kept them near the top of the championship.

Willis did the first damage. In his second over he had Butcher leg-before. In his next, a smart catch at short leg ended Emburey. But Gifford was the major danger. He had Gatting caught at silly point, and in the same over bowled Edmonds behind his legs. That was 64 for eight, hope gone, and the rest did not take long. Gifford finished with six for 22. It would be wrong to say that the Warwickshire crowd did not enjoy it, but they were disappointed that it did not last a little longer.

There were, looking back, two critical periods in this match. The first was when Gatting decided to put Warwickshire in. He no doubt thought that the Edgbaston pitch would give his bowlers some early life. It certainly did, but unlike so many Edgbaston pitches, it continued to give more and more abundant life, leading to early death, as abundant life often does. The second was Amiss's innings on Monday afternoon, when he held off Edmonds and Emburey, even dominating them at times.

I travelled back, thinking how well Warwickshire are playing, but also how much they owed in this match to their old men, Gifford, Amiss and Willis. I had to wait in the New Street abomination of desolation for more than an hour, but ultimately caught a train which had come from Dundee, where I met an injured singer who had fallen from the stage at Pitlochry the night before. Well, that was what the man said, and it was, when you come to think of it, no more improbable than Gatting's decision to ask Warwickshire to bat.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 173 (P H Edmonds 5 for 28). Second innings: 206 (D L Amiss 57; P H Edmonds 5 for 46).
MIDDLESEX: First innings 78 (A M Ferreira 5 for 19).

Second innings

K P Tomlins run out	13
R G P Ellis b Gifford	13
C T Radley b Willis	10
*M W Gatting c Smith b Gifford	10
N G Cowans b Gifford	1
R O Butcher lbw b Willis	1
J E Emburey c Asif Din b Willis	0
†P R Downton not out	5
P H Edmonds b Gifford	0
N F Williams c Thorne b Gifford	0
W W Daniels c Kallicharran b Gifford	7
Extras (l-b 7, w 4, n-b 3)	14
Total ()	74

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-29, 2-43, 3-48, 4-49, 5-50, 6-52, 7-64, 8-64, 9-66, 10-74.
BOWLING: Willis 14-5-14-3; Hogg 3-1-3-0; Gifford 24.3-11-22-6; Ferreira 14-6-21-0.
Umpires: D R Shepherd and C T Spencer.

Notts are defeated by own bad batting

By Alan Ross

TRENT BRIDGE: Essex (22 pts) beat Nottinghamshire (4) by 201 runs

Nothing goes wrong for Essex at the moment in their pursuit of Middlesex, and it took them only three hours to wind up the Nottinghamshire innings. In this time, Nottinghamshire, chasing 374, scored 149 runs and lost nine wickets. There appeared to be little wrong with the pitch, and the way Robinson and Hemmings batted for half a hour at the start it looked possible for Nottinghamshire to bat out the day if they had a mind for it.

In fact, most of the four wickets that fell before lunch, were due to bad strokes rather to any great virtues in the bowling. Had Gooch not been dozing at slip, and failed to get down to two early chances, the match could have been over even earlier.

Turner, off his bustling little run, was the liveliest of the Essex bowlers, making haste off the pitch, and getting steep lift. Pringle, in contrast, served up his usual tedious number of no balls, and until this stops he scarcely deserves to be taken seriously.

Robinson and Hemmings were going along nicely in the noonday heat until Lever changed from round to over the wicket. At once Robinson, pushing out, got a thin edge. These two had scored 45 together and with Randall settling in it looked as if Essex would have to work for their wickets.

In Turner's first over, however, Randall, shaping to cut, dragged the ball into his stumps. At the same score, Hemmings as if to demonstrate the folly of the stroke, cut at a ball from Pringle never really short enough, and was caught at the wicket. Birch now pushed half forward to Turner and had his middle stump knocked out.

Before and after lunch, Rice played some pleasant strokes through the cover, but if he had his eye on some extended practice in the sun, the eccentric running between the wickets precluded it. French and Cooper were run out in quick succession, Saxelby was picked up at short leg off East and Rice finally got himself yorked by a rare non-no ball from Pringle.

ESSEX: First innings 211
Second innings: 285 for 3 dec (K S McEwan 81 not out, G A Gooch 73, A W Lilley 61).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings 125 (D R Pringle 4 for 13, J K Lever 4 for 65).

B Hassan lbw b Lever	2
R T Robinson c D E East b Lever	22
E E Hemmings c D E East b Pringle	37
D W Randall b Turner	18
*C E B Rice b Pringle	47
J D Birch b Turner	5
†B N French run out	6
K Saxelby c Lilley b R E East	0
K E Cooper run out	0
M Hendrick not out	15
P M Such c Pringle b R E East	5
Extras (b 1, n-b 14)	15
Total	172

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-51, 3-77, 4-77, 5-84, 6-124, 7-125, 8-136, 9-151, 10-172.
BOWLING: Lever 11-0-46-2; Foster 14-2-42-0; R E East 7-1-20-2; Pringle 10-1-43-2; Turner 8-4-8-2.
Umpires: H D Bird and P J Eele.

Simmons steadies Lancashire

By Peter Ball

LIVERPOOL: Lancashire (6pts) drew with Hampshire (7).

It is remarkable what a difference a couple of West Indians can make to a team. Last month, with Marshall and Greenidge away on Prudential World Cup duty, Hampshire were beaten in two days by Middlesex and naowly avoided an innings defeat by Yorkshire. Yesterday they were too much for a depleted Lancashire.

First Greenidge completed his inevitable century, his second of the match and, more remarkably, his third in four days against the suffering Lancashire bowlers. Then Marshall pushed Lancashire to the brink of defeat with a sustained 16-over spell which yielded him four wickets.

Even Marshall, however, could not bowl at both ends, nor keep going indefinitely, and with Simmons, Radford, and then, at the death, Zaidi batting with a composure which reproached their predecessors, Lancashire held out for a draw.

By his own standards, Greenidge's third century was a restrained affair and Hampshire's progress to the declaration, which came with his hundred, owed much to the contribution of Nicholas to their stand of 162.

Even allowing for Lancashire's injury problems, which worsened yesterday when Hughes suffered a suspected broken finger, the declaration looked more than fair on a good wicket.

Their innings began badly and declined until Simmons arrived on the scene. O'Shaughnessy started the rot, padding away Tremlett, to be given leg-before. Fowler followed quickly, hooking Marshall straight down Southern's throat at long leg. Hayes stayed only slighly longer before giving Nicholas a simple catch at slip, and both Lancashire's leading batsmen were back in the pavilion by the time the score had reached 24.

The slide continued. Hughes, who had a unhappy time against Marshall, caught off his glove, and Abrahams departed to a brilliant catch at gully, Maynard also succumbed to a ball outside the off stump, but by then Marshall needed a rest, and Simmons steadied the ship.

HAMPSHIRE: First innings 323 for 6 dec (C L Smith 118, C G Greenidge 104).

Second innings

C G Greenidge not out	100
C L Smith c Maynard b O'Shaugnessy	42
M C J Nicholas not out	89
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, n-b 3)	15
Total (1wkt dec)	246

FALL OF WICKET: 1-83.
BOWLING: Allott 20-5-58-0; Radford 3-0-20-0; O'Shaughnessy 12-2-51-1; Simmons 15-6-46-0; Zaidi 4-1-16-0; Abrahams 11-1-40-0.

LANCASHIRE: First innings 305 for 7 dec (G Fowler 73, F C Hayes 68, G Maynard 61 not out; N G Cowley 4 for 76).

Second innings

G Fowler c Southern b Marshall	6
S J O'Shaughnessy lbw b Tremlett	0
F C Hayes c Nicholas b Southern	13
D P Hughes c Terry b Marshall	14
*J Abrahams c Greenidge b Marshall	14
†C Maynard c Pocock b Marshall	5
J Simmons lbw b Southern	35
N V Radford c Parks b Marshall	27
S M N Zaidi not out	13
P J W Allott not out	5
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1)	6
Total (8 wkts)	138

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-10, 3-24, 4-38, 5-48, 6-67, 7-113, 8-120.
BOWLING: Marshall 22-3-54-5; Tremlett 5-1-11-1; Southern 21-7-47-2; Cowley 5-1-10-0.
Umpires: M J Kitchen and B Leadbeater.

Yorkshire fall shy of target

HARROGATE: Leicestershire (23pts) beat Yorkshire (4pts) by 89 runs.

A half-century from David Bairstow, of Yorkshire which included five sixes, failed to prevent a Leicestershire victory, which moves them up to fouth place in the county table.

Set to score 296 to win in 215 minutes, Yorkshire made a poor start, the first four batsmen scoring only 60 in almost two hours. Bairstow's acceleration, – his first 51 runs came in 35 minutes off 13 scoring strokes gave them an outside chance, but the return of West Indian fast bowler George Ferris, still limping on the left ankle he turned on Monday, stopped the gallop.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 352 for 7 dec (N E briers 97, B F davison 81, I P Butcher 66).

J C Balderstone run out	44
I P Butcher b Dennis	44
D I Gower c Boycott b Dennis	1
B F Davison b Dennis	1
N E Briers not out	55
*†R Tolchard c Boycott b Sidebottom	27
Extras (l-b 9, w 2, n-b 11)	22
Total (5 wkts dec)	194

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-74, 2-80, 3-88, 4-130, 5-194.
BOWLING: Stevenson 14-2-47-0; Dennis 18-2-66-3; Sideotiom 11.5-2-45-1; Carrick 7-1-14-0.

YORKSHIRE: First innings 251 (J D Love 53, D L Bairstow 50).

Second innings

G Boycott lbw b Clift	22
M D Moxon run out	28
C W J Athey c Gower b Clift	1
S N Hartley c Ferris b Clift	9
J D Love c Balderstone b Ferris	25
†D L Bairstow c Steele b Ferris	57
P Carrick c Tolchard b Clift	25
A Sidebottom lbw b Ferris	0
G B Stevenson c Taylor b Ferris	27
S J Dennis not out	0
R Illingworth absent ill	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 2, n-b 4)	11
Total	206

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-54, 3-63, 4-66, 5-137, 6-154, 7-154, 8-200, 9-206, 10-206.
BOWLING: Ferris 16.4-2-68-4; Taylor 6-1-16-0; Cook 17-10-29-0; Clift 18-4-84-4; Steele 6-3-3-0.
Umpires: D O Oslear and J van Geloven.

Anderson's major and Morris's minor roles

DERBY: Derbyshire (24pts) beat Worcestershire (3) by eight wickets.

Iain Anderson led Derbyshire to an exciting eight-wicket victory over Worcestershire with a season's best 85.

After Worcestershire had been bowled out for 407, Derbyshire were left to score 200 for victory in 55 minutes plus 20 overs. They reached their target with more than an hour to spare.

John Morris, Derbyshire's 19-year-old opening batsman, launched the innings with a rapid 35 before Anderson and Hill put on 119 for the second wicket. Anderson, who hit nine fours in a stay of 107 minutes, was eventually caught at mid-off.

Worcestershire loked like saving the game while Dipak Patel and his captain, Philip Neale, were together before lunch. It took an inspired piece of cricket to break the stand. Patel was caught down the leg side two runs short of his century by Bob Taylor, who was standing up to Colin Tunnicliffe.

Neale finally fell leg before to Oldham for 83. In his 105-minute morning stay he ground out 32 runs.



Anderson: season's best.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings 344 for 8 dec (A Hill 137 not out, W P Fowler 63; A E Warner 4 for 72).

Second innings

I S Anderson c Patel b Warner	85
J E Morris c Weston b Pridgeon	35
A Hill not out	47
*K J Barnett not out	12
Extras (b 3, lb 11, nb 10)	24
Total (2 wickets)	203

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-64, 2-183.
BOWLING: Ellcock 9-0-46-0; Warner 5.4-1-32-1; Illingworth 8-0-47-0; Pridgeon 5.0-25-1; Patel 4-0-29-0.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings 136 (J A Ormrod 63 not out; C J Tunnicliffe 4 for 30, O Mortensen 4 for 46).

Second innings

J A Ormrod c Anderson b Miller	31
M J Weston c Mortensen b Oldham	37
*P A Neale lbw b Oldham	83
D N Patel c Taylor b Tunnicliffe	98
D B d'Oliveira c Taylor b Miller	16
M S Scott not out	57
†P Moores c Taylor b Oldham	23
R K Illingworth c Miller b Mortensen	8
A E Warner c Taylor b Tunnicliffe	3
R M Ellcock b Miller	18
A P Pridgeon c Taylor b Finney	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 10, w 2, n-b 13)	27
Total	407

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-67, 2-93, 3-248, 4-271, 5-293, 6-334, 7-348, 8-360, 9-406, 10-407.
BOWLING: Mortensen 27-5-73-1; Tunnicliffe 25-3-88-2; Oldham 27-6-84-3; Finney 7.3-2-17-1; Miller 33-9-91-3; Fowler 7-0-27-0.
Umpires: J W Holder and P B Wight.

Monday results

UNDER-25 COMPETITION

HASTINGS: Kent 192 for 6 (L Potter 57); Sussex 184 for 5. Kent won by 8 runs.
FARNHAM: Hampshire 177 (J J E Hardy 63, I J Curtis 4 for 44); Surrey 163. Hampshire won by 14 runs.
BRISTOL: Somerset 188 for 8 (R L Ollis 67); Gloucestershire 186 for 8. Somerset won by 2 runs.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 171 for 9 (D Capel 72, M Bamber 54). Middlesex 133 (R Brown 50). Northamptonshire won by 38 runs.

Schools

*Downside 173, King's Taunton 102-9; *Milton Abbey 180, Portsmouth G.S. 181-8; *Norwich 98, Yeovil 99-6; St Lawence, Ramsgate 108, *King's Canterbury 109-5; Solihull 210-9 dec.; Oakham 120-8; Surrey Young Cricketers 188-9 dec.; *City of London Freemen's 56. CRICKETERS CUP – Third round: *Charterhouse Friars 235-7 (J M Hooper 98), Felsted Robins 110; *Marlborough Blues 164, Haileybury Hermits 167-8; *Old Merchant Taylors 203-9, Repton Pilgrims 204-8; *St Edwards Martyrs 133, Old Malvernians 134-1.

Sussex fail to answer battle cry

HOVE: Northamptonshire (21pts) beat Sussex (7) by 119 runs.

Sussex suffered their fourth defeat in five matches as they lost to Northamptonshire. Set to score 274 for victory in 220 minutes, they losr half their wickets for 63 and were all out for 154.

Cook and Willey laid the foundation of the triumph with a stand of 110 to start the day, Cook with 67 and Willey be amassing an aggressive 80, including 10 fours and one six. With Lamb and Williams making brisk contributions, a declaration came at 223 for five. Waller bowled an economical length to take four for 58 off 29 overs, there was little joy to follow for Sussex.

Barclay scored 41 but Imran Khan, Wells, and Parker all went cheaply. Gjould recorded two sixes and six fours for the top score of 44, but his effort came too late to stave off defeat. The Northants spin bowler, Steele, returned the best figures of three for 18, and Carse, Griffiths and Willey took two wickets each.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings 300 (W Larkins 93, G Cook 58; C M Wells 4 for 68, D A Reeve 4 for 80).

Second innings

*G Cook c Mendis b Waller	67
W Larkins c Heath b Jones	0
P Willey c le Roux b Waller	80
A J Lamb st Gould b Waller	35
R G Williams not out	26
R J Boyd-Moss st Gould b Waller	9
D S Steele not out	5
Extras (w1)	1
Total (5wkts dec)	223

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-114, 3-157, 4-196, 5-216.
BOWLING: Le Roux, 9-0-37-0; Jones, 6-0-37-1; Waller, 29-6-58-4; Reeve, 9-3-33-0; Wells, 8-1-39-0; Barclay, 5-0-19-0.

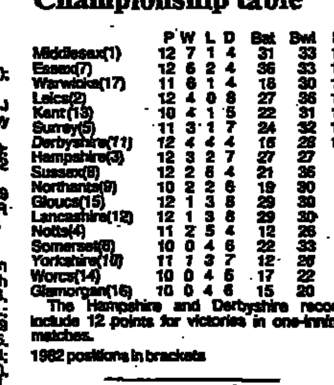
SUSSEX: First innings 250 for 3 dec (G D Mendis 121 not out).

Second innings

G D Mendis c Sharp b Steele	18
J R P Heath b Mallender	2
*J R T Barcy b Carse	41
Imran Khan c Sharp b Carse	0
P W G Parker c Cook b Steele	3
C M Wells c Lamb b Steele	0
†I J Gould b Griffiths	44
G S le Roux b Willey	11
D A Reeve b Willey	2
C E Waller b Griffiths	21
A N Jones not out	1
Extras (l-b 5, w 6)	11
Total	154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-35, 3-56, 4-63, 5-63, 6-93, 7-124, 8-132, 9-136, 10-154.
BOWLING: Mallender 5-0-23-1; Griffiths 8.5-0-45-2; Steele 7-3-18-3; Carse 9-0-43-2; Willey 6-2-14-2.
Umpires: R Palmer and R Julian.

Championship table



	P	W	L	D	Bat	Bwl	Pts
Middlesex(1)	12	7	1	4	31	33	176
Essex(7)	12	6	2	4	36	33	165
Warwicks(17)	11	6	4	1	18	30	142
Leics(2)	12	4	0	8	27	36	127
Kent(13)	10	4	1	5	22	31	117
Surrey(5)	11	3	1	7	24	32	104
Derbyshire(11)	12	4	4	4	16	28	104
Hampshire(3)	12	3	2	7	27	27	98
Sussex(8)	12	2	6	4	21	36	89
Northants(9)	10	2	2	6	19	30	81
Gloucs(15)	12	1	3	8	29	30	75
Lancashire(12)	12	1	3	8	29	30	75
Notts(4)	11	2	5	4	12	26	70
Somerset(6)	10	0	4	6	22	33	55
Yorkshire(10)	11	1	3	7	12	26	54
Worcs(14)	10	0	4	6	17	22	39
Glamorgan(16)	10	0	4	6	15	20	35

The Hampshire and Derbyshire records include 12 points for victories in one-innings matches.

1982 positions in brackets

MINOR COUNTIES

Swindon: Cheshire 177 for 7 dec and 5 for 1; Wiltshire 141.

Alan Jones: sweet hitting.

Reminder of Neil Harvey

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

CANTERBURY: Kent (7pt) drew with Glamorgan (5).

There was a time during the afternoon yesterday when Kent must have thought they were going to beat Glamorgan. Had they done so it would have been a little more than they deserved. Late on Monday and early yesterday they played rather feebly.

With Middlesex being beaten and Kent having two matches in hand of them, this was a game to be won. It could have happened, too. I am inclined to say it should have done, with the ball turning and Glamorgan far from home. Instead when Kent should have been taking a chance or two towards the end of their innings, Ellison was making only a single in 40 minutes.

What Kent were afraid of, I think, was a long, hot day in the field before today's semi-final of the Benson and Hedges. The other way for them to have looked at it was to have seen a championship victory as the best tonic for today.

Off a horribly long run Dilley, when he was not no-balling, bowled well at the start of Glamorgan's innings. In his opening spell of four overs he was no-balled eight times. He beat the bat at least as often as that.

By lunch Underwood, having taken over from Dilley, was installed at the Pavillion End, with Johnson, bowling off-breaks, as his partner.

For the first half hour of the afternoon Alan Jones, 44 years young, played evvery bit as well as Neil Harvey or Eddie Paynter could have done. Gliding down the pitch to Underwood and Johnson, he kept hitting them sweetly back over their heads. At 70 he lost Hopkins to a nice, running catch at midwicket, halfway back to the boundary; at [illegible] Jones himself, playing the lofted straight drive again, was well taken on the long-on boundary. At [illegible] Ontong, after a lot of playing and missing, made sufficient contact to be caught at slip off Underwood. At 91 Rowe, under pressure, pulled Johnson to midwicket.

Glamorgan had lost four wickets in half an hour and had little batting to come. It was not yet 3.0 and Glamorgan were still 66 behind. With some anticipation the field closed in on A L Jones and Francis – but to no avail. Though as accurate as ever, Underwood found the pitch too slow. It was never, in fact, a dry pitch (this one had not been watered for a fortnight) so much as the wet one on which he was such a great match winner. No one was sorrier when full covering was introduced.

By tea Glamorgan were 121 for four. Soon afterwards Francis, then 19, survived an aukward skier to midwicket off Johnson. Whereupon Francis and A L Jones, with a spate of boundaries, put an end to Kent's hopes. By adding over 100 together these two young Welshmen gained more than anyone from the day.

GLAMORGAN: First innings 285 (A Jones [illegible] G R Dilley 4 for 52).

A Jones c Ellison b Johnson
J A Hopkins c Ellison b Johnson
R C Ontong c Johnson b Underwood
A L Jones not out
C J C Rowe c Baptiste b Johnson
D A Francis not out
Extras (b 2, l-b 12, w l, n-b 15)
Total (4 wkts)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-70, 2-83, 3-88, 4- [illegible]
BOWLING: Dilley 6-1-11-0; Baptiste 4-[illegible] 5-0; Underwood 30-9-57-1; Ellison 2-1-[illegible] 0; Johnson 32-10-65-3; Cowdrey 2-0-[illegible]; Aslett 6-2-12-[illegible]; Tavaré 3-0-3-0; Benson [illegible] 0-4-0.

KENT: First innings

R A Woolmer lbw b Wilkins
M R Benson c E W Jones b Selvey
*C J Tavaré b Davis
D G Aslett lbw Davis
C S Cowdrey c Francis b Lloyd
E A baptiste b Rowe
†A P E Knott b Ontong
G W Johnson c and b Rowe
R M Ellison not out
G R Dilley b Rowe
D L Underwood b Rowe
Extras (b 5, lb 16, w 1, nb 4)
Total

Score at 100 overs: 339 for 5.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-68, 2-176, 3-226, [illegible] 295, 5-332, 6-364, 7-366, 8-380, 9-[illegible] 10-422.
BOWLING: Davis 27-10-62-2; Selvey 18-[illegible] 1; Ontong 29-6-73-1; Rowe 23.2-6-64-4; L[illegible] 23-287-1; Wilkins 9-2-34-1. Bonus points: [illegible] 7, Glamorgan 5. Umpires: A Jepson and A Whitehead.

TENNIS

Rank outsider brings Bauer to his senses

By Lewine Mair

Mike Bauer, who took Chris Lewis to five sets in the third round at Wimbledon, found himself a set and one-love down to a Glasgow student Martin Kilday, on the second day of the Scottish championship at Craiglockhart, before he ultimately triumphed 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

The crowds gathered when Kilday, as yet unranked in Scotland, went to 40-15 in the second game of the second set, but this was the moment at which the match turned. The Scot paved the way for his defeat with two consecutive double faults.

Bauer, the number one seed, confessed that he was suffering from a post Wimbledon "flatness". He had found it difficult to get himself into the right frame of mind for yesterday's match and had allowed the unpredictable bounce to unsettle him.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second Round: M Bauer (US) bt M Kilday 3-6, 6-3, 6-1; N Fulwood bt G Robson 6-3, 6-0; J R Smith bt B Barnet 6-0, 6-1; A Amritraj (India) bt E Daigerty 6-2, 6-1; J Feaver bt R Scott 6-1, 6-4; B Manson (US) bt J Markson 6-3, 6-3; M Guntrip bt P Lubke (Aus) 6-1, 6-1; C J Mottram bt I Allan 7-5, 6-1.

LADIES' SINGLES: Second Round: C Drury bt M Mair 6-0, 6-0; L Gracie bt S Moodie 6-0, 6-1; V Marler (Aus) bt S Leach 6-2, 6-2; L Fitzgerald (Aus) bt K Tulloch 6-1, 6-0.

ATHLETICS

British javelin hope sharp for Helsinki

Fatima Whitbread, who raised her personal best in the javelin last weekend, competes in Helsinki tonight against the world record holder, Tiina Lillak, of Finland, and the former record holder, Sofia Sakorafa of Greece. Miss Whitbread's 69.54 metres at Thurrock, Essex, on Sunday, puts her fifth on this year's world ranking list which is headed by Lillak and Sakorafa.

● Warsaw (Reuter) – The Polish athlete, Elzbieta Katolik, a former European record holder over 400 metres hurdles and 300 metres indoors has died in a road accident.

● With one match left, the outcome of this season's GRE British League title will be decided to a large extent on the number of athletes lost to the world championships in Helsinki.

The final league fixture on August 13, clashes with the Helsinki meeting. Haringey and Birchfield, each with 16 league points and leading the first division, can expect to lose some of their leading athletes.

Birchfield's Commonwealth hammer champion, Bob Weir, has been selected in the first 20-strong batch of British athletes for Helsinki

More athletics, page 25

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

HITTFELD, West Germany: Women's grand prix tournament, first round: P Keppeler (WG) bt Goles (Yug), 4-6, 7-5, 6-1; L Sandin (Swe) bt R Tomanova (Yug), 6-3, 7-5; M Maleeva (Bul) bt P Medrado (Br), 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; L Arraya (Peru) bt A Henricksson (US), 6-3, 6-3; B Herr (US) bt E Reponi-Longo (It), 3-6, 6-0, 6-4.

GSTAAD: Men's Swiss open tournament, first round: T Smid (Cz) bt f Werner, 6-2, 6-0; J Gunnarson (Swe) bt B Fritz (Fr), 7-6, 6-3; G Kalovelonis (Gr) bt R Emerson (Aus), 6-3, 6-3; J Soares (Br) bt M Hocevar (Br), 6-3, 6-4; G Forget (Fr) bt S Birner (Cz), 6-2, 6-4; L Pimek (Cz) bt P Slozil (Cz), 6-1, 7-6.

Hittfeld S Graff (WG) bt D Fromholtz (Aust) 6-4, 3-6, 7-6; C Benjamin (US) bt P Velasquez (Peru) 6-1, 2-6, 6-1; L Bonder (US) bt K Skronska (CZ) 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; I Budarova (CZ) bt T Phelps (US) 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; K Horvath (US) bt C Pasquale (Switz) 6-3, 6-2.

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Golden Bay Earthquakes 2, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1; Lauderdale Strikers 2, Toronto Blizzard 1.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 4, Boston Red Sox 0; Kansas City Royals 5, California Angels 1; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Cleveland Indians 3; Chicago White Sox 12, Minnesota Twins 8; Oakland Athletics 4, Texas Rangers 3. Postponed: Detroit Tigers v Baltimore Orioles, Toronto Blue Jays v Seattle Mariners.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 4, New York Mets 0; Houston Astros 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 4; Atlanta Braves 9, Cincinnati Reds 5; San Diego Padres 4, San Francisco Giants 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 7, St Louis Cardinals 2; Montreal Expos 6, Chicago Cubs 3; Montreal Expos 4, Chicago Cubs 2.

TENNIS

NEWPORT, Rhode Island: Hall of fame tournament, first round (US unless stated): J Van Nostrand bt M De Palmer, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4; B Drewett (Aus) bt N Saviano, 6-4, 7-5; A Giammalva bt R Saad (Arg), 6-2, 6-2; J Sadri bt E Edwards (SA), 6-2, 6-3; S Davis bt R Acuna (Chile), 2-6, 7-6, 6-1; N Odizor (Nigeria), bt W Brunnberg, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4; H Pfister bt B Testerman, 6-4, 6-2.

ATHLETICS

COLORADO SPRINGS: US national sports festival: Women's 4 × 100m relay: 1, A Brown, D Williams, C Cheeseborough, E Ashford, 41.61 sec (US record).
BYRKJELO, Norway: Men: 1,000m: 1, S Scott (US), 2min 16.45sec; 2, S Koskei (Ken), 2:16.58; 3, S Bugge (Nor), 2:20.38. 1,500m: 1, [illegible]
STOCKHOLM: International meeting: Men: 100m: 1, M Lattany (US), 10.21sec. 400m: 1, M Paul (Trin), 45.32. 800m: 1, R Druppers (Neth), 1min 44.76sec; 5, P Elliott (GB), 1:45.55. 1,500m: 1, J Spivey (US), 3:38.94; 2, R Flynn (Ire), 3:37.03. 5,000m: 1, A Leitao (Por), 13:24.82; 3, A Royle (GB), 13:26.19. 400m hurdles: 1, S Nylander (Swe), 49.91; 3, S Sole (GB), 50.64. 3,000m steeplechase: 1, H Marsh (US) 8:17.39; 3, G Fell (GB), 8:19.56; 5, R Hackney (GB), 8:21.90. High jump: 1, P Sjoeberg (Swe), 2.28m. Pole vault: 1, J Dial (US), 5.50. Javelin: 1, O Kohlemainen (Swe), 81.38. Women: 100m: 1, L Moeller (Swe), 11.69; 3, W Hoyte (GB), 400m: 1, A Bridgeman (GB), 53.16. 800m: 1, L Arbogast (US), 2:02.65; 2, A Purves (GB), 2:02.72. 3,000m: 1, W Sly (GB), 8:46.35; 3, D Peel (GB), 8:57.18. 400m hurdles: 1, A-L Skoglund (Swe), 55.88; 3, S Morley (GB), 57.01; 5, G Taylor (GB), 58.12. High jump: 1, U Meyfarth (WG), 1.98; 3, B Simmonds (GB), 1.83. Long jump: 1, L Wallin (Swe), 6.34.

BASKETBALL

TAIPEI: Men's international tournament: New Zealand 94, Sweden 82 (after extra time); Scotland 70 Thailand 44; United States 81, Austria 48; Kuang Hua (Taiwan) 79 Malaysia [illegible]; Canada 81, Italy 77; United States 63, New Zealand 52; Chung Hua (Taiwan) 109, Thailand [illegible]; Japan 79, Malaysia 63; South Korea 74, Canada 70; Kuang Hua 73, Greece 55.

Kapil absentee

Kapil Dev, the captain of the Indian side who won the World Cup, will not be back with Northamptonshire in time to face Yorkshire on Saturday. Kapil is attending a reception being held by the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi.

IN BRIEF

Fidler follows Blakeway in re-lacing boots

John Fidler, the Gloucester Rugby Union lock forward, has followed his club colleague, Phil Blakeway in deciding to make a comeback. The former England and Gloucestershire player, who retired from the game last season, has offered his services to the new club captain, Gordon Sargent.

Fidler was one of 30 playuers who attended a meeting this week at Kingsholm to discuss training plans.

RIFLE SHOOTING: At the Combined Services rifle meeting at Bisley yesterday, the 1st Queen's Own Highlanders won both the light machine-gun matches; the Welsh Guards won the night shooting competition; and the 2/7 Gurkha Rifles won the Small Arms Cup, using both rifle and machine-gun

ICE HOCKEY: The United States will defend their Olympic title next February in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, with one of their youngest teams ever, averaging 20.7 years old. Two veterans of the 1980 gold-medal-winning team, Harrington and Verchota, both 26, are the oldest of the 27 players named yesterday. The US are in the "Blue" division in the Winter Olympics with Czechoslavakia, Canada, Finland, Austria and Norway. The "Red" division comprises the Soviet Union, Sweden, West Germany, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

BADMINTON

Just one more seed for Miss Pan to handle

Kuala Lumper (AP) – Two Chi[illegible] and two Indonesian players [illegible]vanced to the women's singles [illegible] men's singles finals respecti[illegible] after dominating the semi-final[illegible] the Malaysian championships [illegible] yesterday.

In today's women's final [illegible] second-seeded Qian Ping, of Ch[illegible] will meet her team collleague, [illegible] is unseeded; in the men's section [illegible] fifth-seeded Hastomo Arri, [illegible] Indonesia, will meet his top-see[illegible] team colleague, Liem Swie King.

Qianm China's junior champ[illegible] won through by beating the th[illegible] seeded Kim Yun-Ja, of S[illegible] Korea, 11-6, 5-11, 11-6 and [illegible] upset the fourth-seeded Ivana [illegible] of Indonesia, 11-7, 12-9.

MEN'S SINGLES: QUARTER-FINALS: Swie King (Indo) bt Zhaang Qingwu (Chi) [illegible] 17, 15-3, 15-6; Tian Bingyi (Chi) w/o [illegible] Jianhua (Chi) -scr; Ong Beng Teong (Mal) [illegible] Wong Shoon Keat (Sing) 12-15, 15-8, 15-[illegible] H Arbi (Indo) bt Jiang Guoliang (Chi) 15-[illegible] 15-4. Semi-finals: Arbi bt Ong 15-12, [illegible] Swie King bt Tian 15-12, 9-15, 17-16.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-finals: Zhen[illegible] (Chi) bt H Troke (GB) 11-6, 11-7; Yun (S Korea) bt A Ghia (Ind) 12-10, [illegible] Qian Ping (Chi) bt K Teh (Mal) 11-3, 11-3; [illegible] (Indo) bt J Poon (Mal) 11-1, 11-6. Semi-finals: Pan bt Lie 11-7, 11-9; Qian bt Kim 11-6 11, 11-6.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-finals: N P[illegible] and J Webster (GB) bt I Lee and Choy L[illegible] Siong (Sing) 15-5, 15-2; Kim and Yoo S[illegible] Hee (S Korea) bt Troke and S Podger (GB) 11, 15-3.

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RACING

Cauthen barges his way to a ban

By Michael Seely

Steve Cauthen was given a 12-day suspension for reckless riding after finishing third on Hollywood Party in the Ward Hill Bunbury Cup at Newmarket yesterday. The stewards had no alternative but to invoke the automatic rule which entails this minimum sentence for a first offence of this nature during a season by a senior jockey.

Cauthen's ban will run from July 14 to 25 inclusive. This means that he will miss his mount on Diamond Shoal for Ian Balding in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot. The authorities had every justification for their action. Cauthen had barged his way through two furlongs from home after being trapped against the far rails. The pair caused serious interference to Brian Taylor and Aswan

In a thrilling finish to the race itself Lester Piggott drove Mummy's Treasure to a narrow victory over Gambler's Dream. This result was a triumph for the judgment of Patrick Haslam who had timed Mummy's Treasure's training superbly. "You have to get these matters 100 per cent right. There is no margin for error", was his justifiable post-race comment.

Cauthen may well have been cast as the human villain of a glorious afternoon by the stewards. But without a shadow of a doubt the equine heroine of the day was Chapel Cottage. Michael Easterby won the 1977 1000 Guineas with Mrs McCardy and the 1976 sprinters triple crown with Lochnager, but the talented Flaxton trainer holds an equally high opinion of Chapel Cottage.

He was wildly excited as he groped for words afterwards. "She's the best I've ever trained. She's in a different class to Mrs McCardy. She's as good as Stilvi".

No one who had watched Edward Hide bring the daughter of Mayday Melody home four lengths clear of Nophe will need more convincing that we have seen an outstanding performer. Easterby has always been an outstanding judge of a yearling and would have given far more than the 16,000 guineas that he finally bid for Chapel Cottage at Doncaster – "I'd have given up to 50,000 guineas for her."

The trainer knew that Chapel Cottage was something out of the ordinary at an early stage of her career. "You can always tell. It's the way they look, the way they move and the way they go about the job." Congratulations are also due to Mrs Rowena Sutton the winner's Yorkshire breeder. Chapel Cottage will now be aimed at races like the Lowther Stakes at York and the Cheveley Park Stakes.

The result of the other pattern race, the Princess of Wales's Stakes was a triumph for the form book and a boost for classic form when the Irish Sweeps Derby fourth, Quilted, proved too strong for the Ascot Gold Cup runner up, Khaipour, and John French. Morcon dropped back beaten over a furlong from home and finished just behind the fourth placed Awaasif.

The bold and cheerful Mick O'Toole said that Quilted had now earned the right to run in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. "Quilted bruised a foot earlier in the season and his Curragh race was his first for 11 weeks. He is now entitled to go to Ascot." Amazingly this was the third successive winner for the skilful Irish trainer's first runner on the July course and it was also Billy Newnes's first mount for O'Toole.

It was certainly not the first successful visit to Newmarket for Guy Harwood's horses. The dynamic Sussex entrepreneur made a flamboyant return to the scene when Greville Starkey produced Rousillon to overwhelm his rivals in the Plantation Maiden Stakes.

The stable has been out of form recently, but the victory of Rousillon coupled with that of Ven Matrero at Windsor the night before suggests that all is well again

Henry Cecil's two-year-olds continued in invincible form when Defecting Dancer and Piggott had experienced no difficulty in landing the odds on 9-2 laid on Shaikh Mohammed's colt and I'L1 be able to win a pattern race with him. I'm sure he'll stay six furlongs" the four-times champion trainer said.



Whip hand: Billy Newnes drives Quilted (right) past Khairpour and John French in the Princess of Wales's Stakes

Encore a formality for Chief Singer

By Michael Seely

Two-year-old colts and three-year-old fillies will hold centre stage at Newmarket today. Chief Singer is hard to oppose in the July Stakes. Despite his starting price of 20-1, Chief Singer was strongly fancied when he won the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot.

The colt's gallops with Teamwork had been so extraordinary that Ron Sheather had been unable to believe the evidence of his own eyes. However, the way in which the two-year-old lengthened his stride to go clear in the last furlong must have brought great joy to his connections.

Of his opponents Kalim has won his only two races in good style for the Aga Khan and Fulke Johnson Houghton. The Newmarket and Bath winner, Captain Singleton, is the representative of Guy Harwood's powerful Stable. The chances of Indigo Jones and Ben Hanbury's Running Bull have also to be respected, but a defeat for Chief Singer would come as something of a surprise.

The Child Stakes sees a rematch between Royal Heroine and Favoridge, who finished second and third, respectively, to Ma Biche in the 1000 Guineas. At the weights it is difficult to oppose Royal Heroine. Page Blanche also comes into the reckoning after her second to Favoridge at Kempton.

Linda's Fantasy, Flamenco and Annie Edge are all talented fillies, and judged by the way in which Khaizaraan beat the subsequent Oaks winner, Sun Princess, at Ascot last September Sheikh Mohammed's $150,000 yearling purchase could well be in the top flight. However, it must be worth giving Royal Heroine an opportunity to show that she has retained her ability.

The whole programme is packed with interest. In the opening Bernard van Cutsem Stakes Elegant Air, can improve on the form shown in his Salisbury victory and prove too good for Meraval

STATE OF GOING (official): Brighton: firm. Warwick: 1m and under, good to firm, remainder firm. Newmarket: good. Tomorrow: Catterick: firm (watering).

Russian Roubles confirms promise

It was no more than a stroll in the sunshine for Russian Roubles, who was given the kid glove treatment by Pat Eddery when beating two rivals in the Welsh Derby at Chepstow yesterday. The race was as good as over when Eddery took the colt to the front three furlongs out. His official one length winning margin over Neorion in no way reflects the ease of his victory. He was eased to a canter passing the post.

"I always said Russian Roubles would win a Derby – I didn't know it would be at Chepstow." His trainer, John Dunlop, said. "It was an ideal race for him. He's still rather immature and I consider he will be a much better horse next year. He is likely to go for the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood later this month.

Leonidas bounced off the hard ground like a rubber ball to set a track record. He made all the running in the Rhodomantade Handicap to clock 2min 41sec, four tenths of a second faster than the previous mile and a quarter record set four years ago. Although he was getting leg weary in the final furlong, he still has enough in reserve to beat the favourite, Rekal,

Another course record was broken when Numismatist took the unusual route up the far rail to win the Rose Handicap. He set a time of 1min 8.9sec, breaking the six-furlong record established 21 years ago by Nerium. His owner, Andrew Sofraniou, has set his heart on winning the six-furlong Stewards Cup at Goodwood, although his trainer, John Bosley, considers the gelding is better over seven.

EQUESTRIANISM

Ricketts has narrow win at Royal Show

By Jenny MacArthur

Derek Ricketts and Mrs Sue Meyerding's Money Market gained their biggest victory so far when they narrowly defeated John Whitaker on the great Ryan's Son to win the Everest Double Glazing show jumping competition at yesterday's Royal Show at Stoneleigh.

After Monday's strike in ring A where the riders claimed the ground was too hard to jump, yesterday's show jumping classes went ahead without further incidents. Both the main ring and ring A were watered the night before and will continue to be as long as the blistering heat continues.

In yesterday's class Ricketts and the nine-year-old Irish-bred Money Market who was bought from Belgium 18 months ago, overcame some tough opposition in the six-horse timed jump-off. Their rivals included Malcolm Pyrah on Towerlands Diamond Seeker, Jean Germany on Mandigo and Garry Gillespie on Benjo, but all three had one fence down which left Ricketts and Whitaker with the only clear rounds. Rickett's time of 32.66sec putting him just ahead of Whitaker's 33.26sec.

There was no query with the timing yesterday, unlike on Monday when, it was learnt yesterday, the official result of the Crosse and Blackwell trophy was altered several hours after the event, because the clock had stopped as Nick Skelton and St James, the original winners, jumped the last fence. The judges have continued to time Skelton with a stop-watch, but Michael Whitaker, who had produced a fast round on Disney Way to come second, not unnaturally lodged a complaint. The appeal committee finally decided to sort it out by replaying a video of the first three horses up until the point where the clock had stopped.

From watching the video it was clear that Disney Way's time up until the last fence was sufficiently ahead of Skelton to award him the first prize. Skelton and Geoff Glazzard on Apollo, originally placed third, were made the joint second winners.

Earlier yesterday the honourable Mrs R N Crossley had the difficult task of judging the in-hand hunter classes. The three year-old gelding class was of a particularly high standard and Mrs Crossley spent some time deciding between Mrs Basil Samuel Brollin, the eventual winner, and Mr J F Brown's High Flyer. Brolling, who is a half-brother to the steeple chaser Brown Chamberlin and is kept at Miss Henrietta Knight's yard at Lockinge, Oxfordshire, then went on to win the Norman Crow Cup for the young hunter championships and then the supreme hunter championship.

In the latter class the reserve champion was the heavyweight brood mare Heron, owned by Mr and Mrs R J Burrington

EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING COMPETITION: D Ricketts, Money Market, 0 in 32.66secs; 2, J Whitaker, Ryan's Son 0 in 33.26secs; 3, M Pyrah, Towerlands Diamond Seeker 4 in 34.17secs.
SUPREME IN-HAND HUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP: Mrs Basil Samuel's Brollin. Reserve: Mr and Mrs R J Burrington's Heron.
YOUNGER HUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP: Mrs Basil Samuel's Brollins. Reserve: J F Brown's High Flyer.
CHAMPION BROOD MARE: Mr and Mrs R J Burrington's Heron. Reserve: P F Hall's Melody.
REVISED RESULTS: Crosse and Blackwell Trophy: 1, M Whitaker, Disney Way; 2 2, equal: N Skelton, St James and G Glazzard, Apollo.

WORLD STUDENT GAMES

Four gold medals each for two Russians

Edmonton (Agencies) – The gymnast, Yuri Korolev, and the swimmer, Irina Laricheva, took their haul of medals to four golds each as the Soviet Union continued to dominate the World Student Games on Monday.

Korolev added two individual titles to his successes in the team and overall competitions, while Miss Laricheva underlined her freestyle supremacy with 400 metres and sprint relay wins. Their efforts left the Russians with 21 gold medals, 18 ahead of China, who are in second place, after four-days.

Miss Laricheva added the 400 metres medal to those for the 200 metres, and completed her programme by anchoring the 4 x 100 metres relay team to victory over the United States and Canada. Her compatriots won three other titles in the pool, headed by Sergei Zabolotnov, who broke the European 200 metres backstroke record by 0.23 with a time of 2 min 00.42 sec.

A Canadian, Mike West, broke the Australian Mark Kerry's record with a Commonwealth beat if 2 min 01.63 sec. which gave him the bronze. Vladimir Shemetov, the previous European record holder, was second.

In gymnastics, the Russians won four gold medals in the men's individual events. Korolev, a 20-year-old from Vladimir, near Moscow, won the floor exercises gold and shared the pommel horse with Alexander Pogorelov.

Results from Edmonton

Swimming
MEN: 100m freestyle: 1, S Smiryagin (USSR), 50.51sec; 2, T Jager (US), 51.02; 3, A Schmidt (WG), 51.60. 200m backstroke: 1, S Zabolotnov (USSR), 2min 42sec; 2, U Chemetou (USSR), 2:01.27; 3, M West (Can), 2:01.63. Springboard diving: 1, G Louganis (US), 241.95pts; 2, L Tan (Ch), 226.62; 3, N Drozhzhin (USSR), 221.82.
WOMEN: 400m freestyle: 1, T Laricheva (USSR), 4min 13.50sec; 2, M Linzmeier (US), 4:15.36; 3, J Daigneault (Can), 4:17.77. 100m backstroke: 1, L Gorchakova (USSR), 1min 03.28sec; 2, C Bunaciuc (Rom), 1:03.77; 3, S Walsh (US), 1:03.80; 6, E Jameson (GB), 1:06.78. 4x100m freestyle relay: 1, USSR, 3min 49.64sec; 2, US, 3:50.19; 3, Can, 3:54.67; 6, GB, 4:03.21.

Fencing
WOMEN: Individual foil: 1, E Guzganu (Rom); 2, R Oros (Rom); 3, M Philion (Can).

Volleyball
MEN: Pool A: Mexico 3, Rwanda 0; Canada 3, Lebanon 0; China 3, Hongkong 0. Pool B: France 3, Paraguay 0. Pool C: Italy 3, Brazil 0. Pool D: USSR 3, GB 0; Jordan 3, Venezuela 0 (Venezuela dis); S Korea 3, Guatemala 0.
WOMEN: Pool Y: W Germany 3, US 0; Brazil 3, Guatemala 0.

GYMNASTICS
MEN: Floor Exercises: 1, Y Korolev (USSR), 19.800pts; 2, Artimeov (USSR), 19.450; equal 3, W Huang (Ch), P Vatuone (F), 19.400. Rings: 1, L Molnar (Rom), 19.600; 2, J Hartung (U.S.), 19.500; equal 3, P Vidmar (U.S.), T Okada (Jap), 19.400. Vault: 1, Yun Lou (Ch), 19.550; 2, W Long (Can), 19.550; 3, V Pinter (Rom), 19.500. Pommel Horse: Equal 1, A Pogorelov (USSR), Y Korolev (USSR), 19.600; equal 3, T Muramatsu (Jap), L Molnar (Rom), 19.250. Parallel Bars: Equal 1, Huang Wolu (Ch), V Artiemou (USSR), 19.500; 3, J Hartung (U.S.), 19.350. Horizontal Bar: 1, P Chartrand (Can), 19.350; 2, Y Korolev (USSR), 19.650; equal 3, J Hartung (U.S), A Pogorelov (USSR), 19.600.

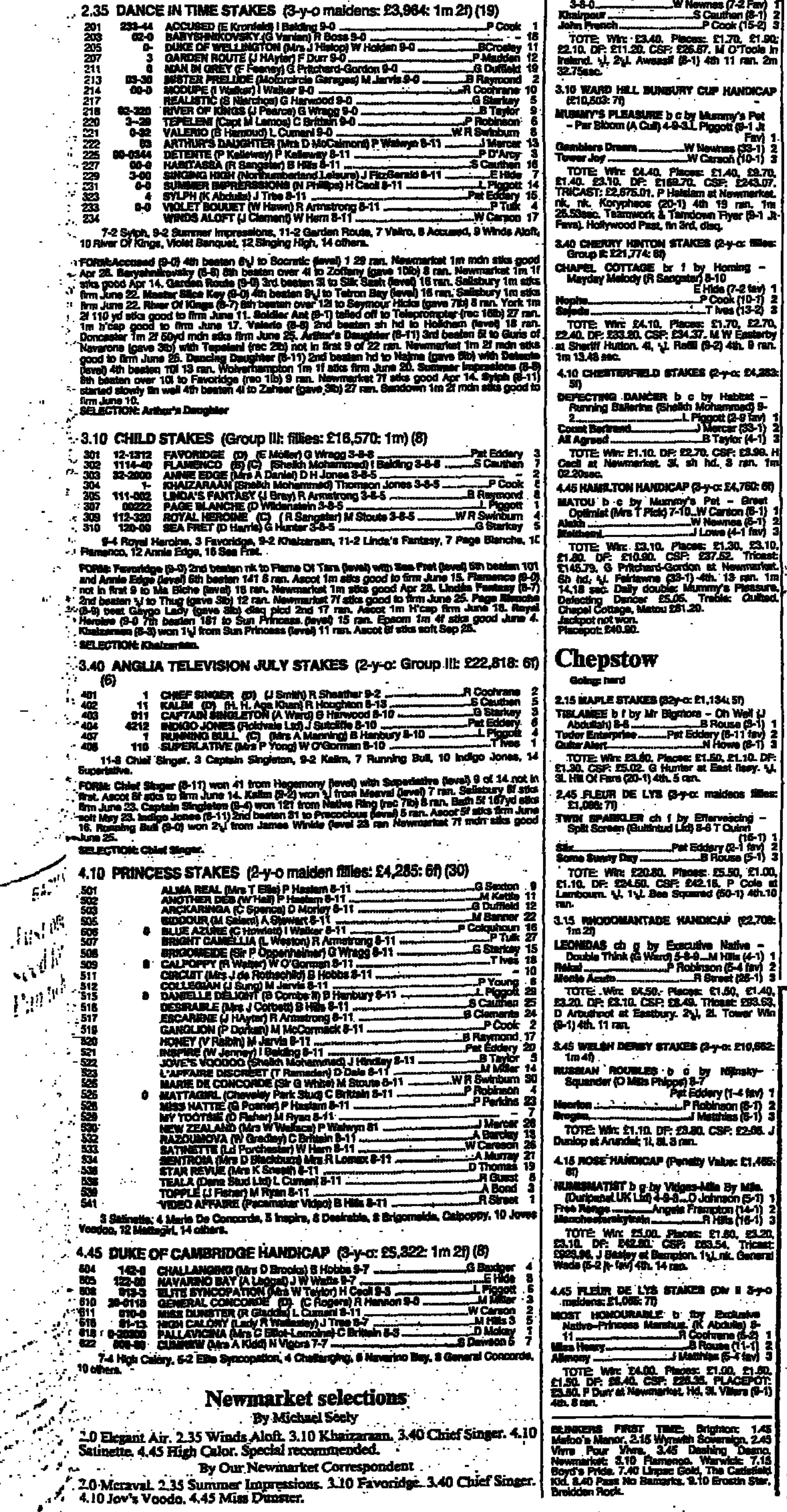
BASKETBALL
Men: Pool B: Cuba 90, Australia 50; US 104, Ivory Coast 65. Pool C: GB 111, Angola 73; Mexico 80, Egypt 74. Pool D: Finland 71, Senegal 65; S Korea 121, Lebanon 73. Pool E: Japan 138, Hongkong 69; Jordan 104; Libya 50.
WOMEN: Pool A: Canada 79, Spain 63. Pool B: US 74, France 58. Pool D: Yugoslavia 83, China 68.

TENNIS
MEN' SINGLES: First round: J Tacon (GB) beat L Demello (Kenya), 6-2, 6-1.

CYCLING
MEN: 1,000 m time-trial: 1, A. Panfilov (USSR), 1min 06.81sec; 2, Beuchno (It), 1:07.88; 3, A Zeich-Lotchmelis (USSR), 1:08.54; 16, Arkwright (GB), 1:11.84.
WOMEN: 1,000m time-trial: 1, E Salozmisee (USSR), 1:14.55; 2, I Nicoloso (Fr), 1:15.87; 3, N Kibardina (USSR), 1:16.32.

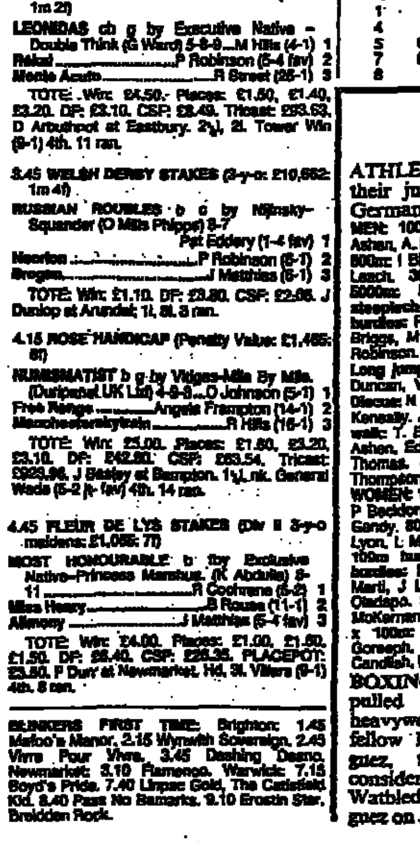
Newmarket

Tote: Double 3.10, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.
Draw: no advantage.
[Television (ITV) 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races].



Newmarket results

Going: GOOD



Brighton

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

1.45 WOODINGDEAN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,478: 7f) (10 runners)

1	40	ANYTHING ELSE R Hannon 9-0 ....A McGlone 5 2
3	000	BOCODA LAD C Benstead 9-0 .... – 5
4	0	BONNEMENT J Dunlop 9-0 ....B Rouse 10
5	0	CHALK FARM K Brassey 9-0 ....R Curant 6
6	0	COUNTRY PRINCE R Smyth 9-0 ....A Mackay 3 8
8		FALMOUTH HARBOUR P Cole 9-0 ....S Keightley 7 1
14	000	MAFOO'S MANOR (B) J Bethell 9-0 ....J Matthias 3
15	4	RUSSBOROUGH B Wise 9-0 ....N Howe 5 4
17	00	STAR SPRAY G Harwood 9-0 ....A Clark 3 7
20		AFRICAN HERON B Swift 8-11 ....R Fox 9

6-4 Bonnement, 100-30 Chalk Farm, 6 Russborough, 7 Anything Else, 12 African Heron, 16 others.

2.15 KINGSTON HANDICAP (selling: £1,425: 1m 4f) (16)

1	1110	MR MUSIC MAN (CD) Mrs C Reavey 9-9-11 ....T Rogers 14
2	0000	BRIGADIER HAWK (D) C Austin 5-9-9 ....R Fox 5
3	330-03	BALLYSEEDY HERO D Elsworth 5-9-5 ....DOUBTFUL 16
5	0/0	TUMBLER C Jorgensen 8-8-13 ....E Guest 5 15
6	30	MISS SADDLER R Hodges 7-8-13 ....C Cox 7 8
7	034-0	WHITTINGTON G Balding 5-8-11 ....T McDermott 7 7
8	0000	WYNNEWITH SOVEREIGN (B) J Jenkins 5-8-11 .... – 9
11	00-00	EL CITO N Mitchell 6-8-9 .... – 11
12	0-000	STAR OF SALFORD J Long 5-8-9 ....P O'Leary 10
13	0002	HOODWINK (B) N Vigors 5-8-6 ....J Matthias 2
14	32-00	FIRM FOUNDATIONS (B) (D) M Hinchliffe 6-8-9 ....S Keightley 7 1
15	020/0	BEAULAH M Chapman 7-8-8 .... – 16
20	0/00-0	SINGING FOOL A Pitt 7-8-7 .... – 3
22	2200	FULL BRIGADE R Howe 3-8-3 ....B Jago 4
23	40-00	KELLY'S SHADOW M Haynes 3-7-13 ....I Jenkinson 13
25	0000	NATIVE RECORD O Jorgensen 3-7-8 ....G King 7 12

7-2 Ballyseedy Hero, 5 Mr Music Man, 11-2 Full Brigade, 8 Hoodwink, 10 Brigadier Hawk, 14 Miss Saddler, 20 others.

2.45 JOE BLANKS HANDICAP (£2,155: 1m) (10)

1	3122	BOND DEALER (B) (D) B Swift 6-9-10 ....G Dickie 7 8
2	3041	BLUNDABURG S Matthews 3-9-10 (5 ex) ....I Johnson 3
3	0000-	GODLY Miss A Sinclair 4-9-8 ....R Still 7
5	403-0	LAVENDER GRAY (CD) J Winter 4-9-2 ....B Rouse 4
6	0030	LAMLASH (D) T Bulgin 4-9-0 ....J Matthias 10
7	0-000	RONAN'S CABLES R Hannon 3-8-6 ....L Jones 7 5
8	0020	MEADEWAY H Westbrook 3-8-7 ....A Mackay 3 1
9	0-000	VIVRE POUR VIVRE (B) P Kelleway 3-8-7 ....Gay Kelleway 7 6
12	0000	STUCK FOR WORDS A Moore 6-8-0 ....A Clark 3 9
13	20-00	PRINCESS MONA C Benstead 4-7-12 ....A McGlone 5 2

9-4 Bond Dealer, 3 Bundaburg, 11-2 Stuck For Words, 7 Lavender Gray, 14 Princess Mona, 20 others.

3.15 PRESTON PARK HANDICAP (£1,428: 5f 66yd) (6)

1	0010	MANILOW B Swift 6-10-6 (10 ex) ....S Jewell 7 6
3	0011	SAINT CRESPIN BAY R Hannon 5-9-9 (5 ex) ....A McGlone 5 5
6	0340	BYROC BOY D Jermy 6-8-11 ....S Whitworth 7 2
7	40-00	RUSSIAN DEBONAIR D Wilson 4-8-3 ....R McGhin 1
8	0-002	TELEGRAPH BOY S Woodman 5-8-2 ....B Rouse 4
9	0000	WILL BE WANTON Pat Mitchell 3-7-7 .... – 3

7-4 Saint Crespin Boy, 5-2 Telegraph Boy, 9-2 Manilow, 7 Byroc Boy, 10 Russian Debonair, 16 Will Be Wanton.

3.45 PEVENSEY STAKES (£1,779: 1m 2f) (14)

4	0400	STIMLER (C) M Bolton 6-9-0 ....J Matthias 12
5	000-0	YOUNG CROFTIE N Mitchell 6-9-0 ....I Jenkinson 14
8	00/04	FAIR SARA I Wardle 5-8-11 .... – 1
9	0-0	DASHING DEANO (B) I Wardle 4-8-4 ....DOUBTFUL 4
11	3-000	FAITHFUL DON G Balding 4-8-4 ....A Gorgn 7 8
14	34-04	KALAMONT J Dunlop 4-8-4 ....R Fox 7
15	0-000	NAJAM C Benstead 4-8-4 ....B Rouse 11
20	0-200	SAYSABAN G Thorner 4-8-4 .... – 3
22		SOLOMON R Howe 6-8-4 ....B Jago 9
23	00	TRUE HERITAGE A Hide 4-8-4 ....R Curant 6
24	000/	BLONDE BOMBSHELL I Wardle 5-8-1 .... – 10
25	4	HYSTERICAL H Candy 4-8-1 ....J McClean 7 5
27	4-000	MINICA R Sturdy 6-8-1 .... – 2
31	0	WRONG AGAIN E Witts 4-8-1 .... – 13

11-10 Kalamont, 4 Hysterical, 10 Fair Sara, Minica, 16 Stimler,

4.15 ROCK GARDENS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,699: 6f) (5)

1	2211	ALL IS FORGIVEN (B) D Thom 9-11 ....J Matthias 1
6	0-	DANCING LIGHTS J Tree 9-0 ....B Rouse 2
7	40-00	GOLD HEART (B) R Voorspuy 9-0 ....R Still 3
10	0-004	RED ZEPHYR R Hannon 9-0 ....A McGlone 5 4
24	0000	WHAT EXCITEMENT E Witts 8-11 .... – 5

4-9 All Is Forgiven, 4 Dancing Lights, 8 Red Zephyr, 20 Gold Heart, 33 What Excitement.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Chalk Farm. 2.15 Ballyseedy Hero. 2.45 Bundaburg. 3.15 Saint Crispin Bay. 3.45 Hysterical. 4.15 All Is Forgiven.

Warwick

Draw advantage: Low numbers best

6.50 KENILWORTH STAKES (2-y-o: £690: 7f) (8 runners)

3	00	CARO'S GIFT G P-Gordon 9-0 ....G Duffield 2
8		LAST SEASON Mrs C Reavey 9-0 ....R Street 6
10		MAC'S OR MINE J Old 9-0 ....S Keightley 7 3
11	0	RATHER EXCLUSIVE P Cole 9-0 ....T Quinn 5 8
12	3	SCALDANTE M Stoute 9-0 ....W R Swinburn 5
14	0	TIGERWOOD P M Taylor 9-0 ....T Rogers 4
15	00	TOCODESU W G M Turner 9-0 ....R Fox 1
16	0	KALLIBARA H Candy 8-11 ....W Newnes 7

6-4 Scaldante, 11-4 Caro's Gift, 5 Rather Exclusive, 8 Kallibara, 12 Mac's Or Mine, 20 Last Season, 33 Tigerwood, 50 Tocodesu.

7.15 STONELEIGH HANDICAP (selling: £531: 1m 2f) (10)

2	30-00	TUDOR BELL STAR (B) D Wintle 9-7 ....N Howe 5 1
3	0000-	COMASCAN D Wintle 3-9-7 ....D Dineley 4
4	00-00	TRISKELION J Howell 4-9-6 .... – 5
5	00-00	SOMERFOLDS H O'Neill 4-9-6 ....N Carlisle 3 2
7	0004	DEBACH RIVER M Chapman 4-9-4 ....S Keightley 7 3
8	000-0	HOBOURNES LAD J Howell 4-8-4 ....P D'Arcy 10
9	0033	PADDYS BELLE D Tucker 3-8-3 ....A Dicks 7 6
11	0-003	MORE WIT P M Taylor 3-8-2 ....T Rogers 7
13	0-000	FROGMORE SWEET R Thompson 3-8-9 ....P Bradwell 5 8
15	0-020	BOYD'S PRIDE (B) W Wharton 3-8-5 ....J Lowe 9

2 More Wit, 5-2 Paddy's Belle, 9-2 Boyd's Pride, 6 Debach River, 12 Somerfolds, 16 Comascan, 20 others.

7.40 AGRICULTURAL HANDICAP (1,081: 1m 4f 52yd) (13)

4	2303	AL NASR C Benstead 5-9-7 ....W R Swinburn 2
5	0-431	SANTELLA KING G Harwood 3-8-7 (7 ex) ....G Starkey 12
8	3-000	CHARLOTTE'S CHOICE W Wightman 5-8-4 ....W Newnes 11
9	4000-	LINPAC GOLD (B) J Peacock 4-8-4 .... – 3
12	1303	MAWAL W Guest 5-8-2 ....P Cook 9
14	0400/0	SOLEROF (B) J Thorne 5-8-13 .... – 10
15	0-033	HANDYLAD (B) W Wharton 4-8-13 ....J Lowe 4
16	300-0	PRINCE OF KASHMIR P M Taylor 4-8-11 ....D Dineley 6
20	00-00	AL KHASHAB R Hollinshead 5-8-8 ....Paul Eddery 3 13
21	0000	COFFEE HOUSE I Balding 8-8-6 .... – 7
24	00-40	OLD ROWLEY D Arbuthnot 5-8-2 ....R Fox 1
25	6-000	THE CATISFIELD KID (B) W Wightman 4-8-2 .... – 8
28	00-00	DARTCAN D Tucker 4-8-2 ....W Ryan 7 5

9-4 Santella King, 3 Al Nasr, 9-2 Mawal, 6 Handylad, 8 Charlotte's Choice, 12 Al Khashab, 16 others.

8.10 ROYAL STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 5f) (18)

1	0	BELLAURA E Eldin 8-11 ....A MacKay 3 5
4	3	CAPTAIN BONNIE B Hanbury 8-11 ....P Young 16
5	00	COSTALOTTA (B) B Swift 8-11 ....G Duffield 11
7	00	DOLLAR DREAMER G Hunter 8-11 ....T Ives 7
8	0	FOLLOW THAT CAB P Felgate 8-11 ....M Miller 3
10	0	GLINT OF SILVER I Walker 8-11 ....S Cauthen 18
11		GRAND ENTRANCE N Vigors 8-11 ....G Starkey 9
13	40	JOSCELINE WINIFRED R Hollinshead 8-11 ....S Perks 4
15	00	LADY OF SHONA P Felgate 8-11 ....A Proud 15
17	0	LONELY STREET D Laing 8-11 ....W Newnes 10
22	0	MOP FAIR P Cole 8-11 ....T Quinn 5 6
23	30	NAWAL Thompson Jones 8-11 ....P Cook 8
28	03	SALLY CHASE A Jarvis 8-11 ....J Lowe 12
29	2	SHOOT CLEAR M Stoute 8-11 ....W R Swinburn 13
30	0	SMITTEN B Hanbury 8-11 ....P Hamblett 17
32	0	SUNAPA'S OWLET A Jarvis 8-11 .... – 14
35		TIZZY R Houghton 8-11 ....R Fox 2
36		WESTGATE LADY C Booth 8-11 ....G Oldroyd 1

11-8 Shoot Clear, Nawal, 5 Captain Bonnie, 8 Bellaura, 12 Sally Chase, 14 Tizzy, 20 others.

8.40 SHOW RING HANDICAP (£1,725: 5f) (8)

1	20-04	ADEEBAH (D) (B) Thomson Jones 3-9-10 ... P Cook 3
2	4233	MISS TRILLI (D) G P-Gordon 4-8-11 ....G Duffield 6
4	0004	BERNARD SUNLEY (B) G Hunter 4-8-8 ....S Cauthen 8
5	0003	BRENTEX (CD) N Vigors 5-8-5 ....G Starkey 5
6	00-00	PASS NO REMARKS (B) (D) B McMahon 4-7-11 .... – 7
7	0000	DRAGUNN (B) (D) R Hollinshead 4-7-10 ....N Carlisle 3 1
9	001	ST TERRAMAR (B) (D) D Jermy 8-7-8 (7 ex) ....I Jenkinson 2
11	0000	POKERFAYES (D) B McMahon 4-7-7 .... – 4

5-4 Adeebah, 100-30 Miss Trilli, 5 Bernard Sunley, 15-2 Brentex, 16 St Terramar, 20 others.

9.10 GLOAMING STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £690: 1m) (15)

2	02-	AUST FERRY B Hills 9-0 ....S Cauthen 12
4	0	BLUNT P Makin 9-0 .... – 13
6	0-4	COYOR D Arbuthnot 9-0 ....P Cook 1
7	000	EROSTIN STAR (B) A Jarvis 9-0 ....J Lowe 7
8	04	FLYING GAYLE G Lewis 9-0 ....G Sexton 14
9	00-00	MINTALA P Walwyn 9-0 ....I Johnson 8
11	0	TREAGLE G Wragg 9-0 ....W Newnes 2
12	0-00	TRY YOUR BEST (B) P Haslam 9-0 .... – 3
13	0	TYR O'GWIL K Brassey 9-0 ....T Ives 6
15	0	BREIDDEN ROCK (B) B McMahon 8-11 .... –
18	00-	NARBORO BOY A Fisher 8-11 ....D Dineley 10
19	00	SPARKABLE M Usher 8-11 ....R Fox 4
20	000-	TAPIZ P Mitchell 8-11 ....G Starkey 5
21	00-0	THE THUNDERER P M Taylor 8-11 ....T Rogers 11
22	4	WATER WAGON E Witts 8-11 ....D McKeown 3 9

2 Aust Ferry, 11-4 Coyor 9-2 Treagle, 13-2 Flying Gayle, 10 Mintala, 14 Try Your Best, 16 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.50 Scaldante. 7.15 More Wit. 7.40 Santella King. 8.10 Shoot Clear. 8.40 Brentex. 9.10 Treagle

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.50 Scaldante. 7.40 Mawal. 8.10 Shoot Clear. 8.40 Miss Trilli, 9.10 Try Your Best.

IN BRIEF

ATHLETICS: Britain have names their junior teams to meet West Germany in Koblenz on July 16.

MEN: 100m: L Asquith, S Eden. 200m: P Ashan, A Mafe. 400m: M McMahon, J Probert. 800m: I Billy, D Taylor. 1500m: J Richards, A Leach. 3000m: R Carter, P Makepeace. 5000m: M Capper, J McNall. 2000m steeplechase: A Rodgers, D Stones. 110 hurdles: P Price, K Moore. 400m hurdles: M Briggs, M Whitby. High jump: G Parsons, R Robinson. Pole vault: B Davey, A Ashurst. Long jump: D Heard, F Sale. Triple jump: G Duncan, V Samuels. Shot: W Cole, C Ellis. Discus: N Boyton, A Ward. Hammer: P head, A Kenealy. Javelin: M Hill, D Messom. 10,000m walk: T. Barrett, M Rush. 4 x 100m: Asquith, Ashen, Eden, Mafe, S Graham, E Bunney, G Thomas. 4 x 400m: McMahon, Probert, C Thompsonn, Billy.

WOMEN: 100m: S Jacobs, E Kesseboh. 200m: P Beckford, L Goreeph. 400m: C Candlish, D Gandy. 800m: D Edwards, L Wight. 1500m: E Lyon, L MacDougal. 300m: C Haigh, S Raine. 100m hurdles: N Byer, S Gunnell. 400m hurdles: L Elliott, S Gandy. High Jump: D Marti, J Little. Long jump: M Cheetham, G Oladapo. Shot: M Augee, T Sall. Discus: J McKernan, K Pugh. Javelin: J Abel, G Major. 4 x 100m: Byer, Beckford, D Flockhart, L Goreeph. Jacobs, Kesseboh. 4 x 400m: Candlish, D Gandy, S Gandy, S Morris.

BOXING Sylvain Watbled has pulled out of his European heavyweight title bout against his fellow Frenchman, Lucien Rodriguez, the holder, because he considers the purse insufficient. Watbled was to have met Rodreiguez on July 5 in Biarritz.

BASKETBALL: Five Crystal Palace players are included in the 10-man England squad for the Commonwealth championships in New Zealand next month. Paul Stimpson of Palace captains the team

SQUAD: P Stimpson, D Lloyd, J Moore, P Jeremich, M Bett (Crystal Palace), K Tatham (Solent Stars), D Lloyd, D Sewell (Hemel Hempstead), P Mullings (Brighton), D Gardner (Warrington).

RUGBY UNION: Jim Calder, the Scotland flanker, will probably be absent from the British Lions team for the last international match of their tour against New Zealand. An x-ray examination revealed yesterday that Calder has a broken thumb and, with only 10 days of the tour remaining his chances of playing before returning home are slim.

FOOTBALL: The draw for the 1986 World Cup qualifying competition is to take place on December 7, the international federation (FIFA) announced yesterday. Joseph Blatter, the general secretary, also said that the International Olympic Committee would meet FIFA on July 15 to continue talks on player elegibility rules for the final rounds of next year's Olympic tournament.

ATHLETICS

Mrs Sly close to her British record

Stockholm (agencies). – Wendy Sly came within six tenths of a second of her British women's 3,000 metres record at an international meeting here on Monday evening. Mrs Sly, who as Miss Smith ran 8min 46.01sec, won the race in 8min 46.63sec.

Graeme Fell provided the highlight for the British men, taking third place in a personal best 8min 19.56sec. Fell, the 1982 Commonwealth Games silver medal winner, reduced his best by sixteen hundredths of a second and was taken to a fast time by Henry Marsh who maintaind a three-year unbeaten record. Marsh's 8min 17.39sec was the fastest in the world this year.

● New York (AP). – Colin Dixon, of Hull, is the favourite to win the six-day race organized by New York Road Runners' Club here. The race began on Monday in temperatures of 101 degrees.

FOOTBALL

Zico veto challenged

Udine, Italy (agencies) – Inhabitants of north-eastern Italy plan to demand to be annexed to Austria unless the Italian football federation permits the Brazilian forward, Zico, to join Udinese.

More than 3,000 demonstrators assembled in the town centre on Monday, hurling slogans like "It's Zico or Austria", while the town council held an emergency meeting to discuss the federation's veto of the Brazilian's signing.

The federation refused to allow Zico to transfer to Udinese from Flamengo because they say the Italian club does not have the money for the deal. They want to see a 7,000 million lira (£3m) contract allegedly signed between the club and a British agency, Grouping Ltd, of London.

Roma, the league champions, are expecting to field the popular Brazilian, Roberto Falcao, despite an acrimonious row last month, and expect another Brazilian, Tominho Cerezo, for July 15, even though the federation have vetoed him.

The federation claim Cerezo's contract arrived after the June 13 deadline for new contracts, imposed just four days earlier, but Roma say they completed the deal with Atletico Miniero on time. "The contract went through on June 8 and financially we're straight".

The contracts for other foreign signings, including Wim Kieft (Netherlands) at Pisa, Batista (Brazil) and Michael Laudrup (Denmark) at Lazio and Ludo Coeck (Belgium) at Inter Milan, are still awaiting approval.

Frizzell is appointed

Jimmy Frizzell has been officially appointed as assistant manager at Manchester City by Billy McNeill, who became manager of the club last week. Frizzell was at Oldham for more than 20 years as a player and manager before he was sacked 12 months ago.

McNeill said: "It was important for me to get someone who has proved he was good at his job, and I could not have done better. I have brought Jimmy here with a view to establishing a good partnership. It means a lot to us both to get City back where they belong in the top flight. He has a wealth of experience in English football and it was important for me to get someone like that. Jimmy was my first choice."

Frizzell added: "I think I can learn a lot from him and I hope I can pass something on to him. There is no way I will be a yes-man and Billy has told me already that he doesn't expect that from me."

● Paul Dyson, the Coventry centre half, aged 23, is likely to be the fifth player to leave the club since the end of last season. He has had talks with Stoke City, who are also interested in Swansea City midfield player, Robbie James. James, who could cost £250,000 is seen as replacement for Paul Bracewell, who was transferred to Sunderland last week.

● Ricky Hill, the Luton midfield player, has been given the go-ahead to resume training after a knee operation.

POLO

Southfield in charge

By John Watson

The British Open championship, sponsored by Texaco and played on a single league basis between seven teams, continued on the Lawns ground at Cowdray Park, Sussex, yesterday when Southfield beat Les Diables Bleus 6-4.

On paper, Les Diables are fractionally the stronger of the two, and their No 2, John Horswell, recovering fast after his recent operation, is giving the team an increasingly sharper nose. But although their pivot, the All England captain, Julian Hipwood, gave no quarter in this game, Prince Charles was always in the right spot to take the defensive shots, and every player marked his opposite number with tenacity. Les Diables never once had the better of the match.

Southfield's forwards, Anthony Embiricos and Charles Beresford, always place themselves nicely on the axis of their formidable New Zealand No 3, John Walker, while their American back, Charlie Bostwick, interchanged position with impressive fluency. Exceptionally well monted, mostly from the stables of Anthony Embiricos, Southfield were unfortunate not to win more resoundingly.

Cowdray Park take on the Falcons in the same championship

SOUTHFIELD: 1, A Embiricos (2); 2, Lord C. Beresford (6); 3, J. Walker (7); back, C. Bostwick (8).
LES DIABLES BLEUS: 1, D. Yeoman (3); 2, J. Horswell (6); 3, J. Hipwood (9); back, Prince of Wales (4).

David Miller sees a watershed ahead in next week's MCC boycott ballot

Testing the water with a minor tour

A *member of the International* Olympic Committee with extensive knowledge of the politics of the African continent posed the question *recently*: should the IOC be an active party to a policy which is as likely to push South Africa towards civil war as to encourage a route to normality? It is a policy to which Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, must address himself the moment next year's Olympics are over, if not before.

In all areas of the political sporting debate attitudes are hardening, with the United Nations Committee on Apartheid demanding a code of conduct *which would enable the IOC to expel* collaborators with South Africa, with the International Cricket Conference turning a deaf ear again to the South African Cricket Union, and Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke putting his Test players on high-level social security as an antidote to temptation.

Catastrophic

Yet of only one thing can we be sure: *the greater the polarization, the greater* the probability that South Africa will be nudged ifnot into civil war then into the kind of limited strife experienced in Northern Ireland, which the British have come to accept almost as a fact of life but which much of the rest of the world views with incomprehension.

The awful dangers of the South African question is that so many who are involved in positions influence naively still consider it is a matter of who plays what with whom, rather than one of several fuses to *something* potentially catastrophic. A famous and far from unintelligent England Test cricketer of the 1950s said to me recently, in the intemperate language of the unexpurgated Nixon tapes, *that as* far as he was concerned the Olympics could happily sink without trace if that *was the price of being able to play* ball again with his white mates in South Africa.

Next week's MCC ballot – the effective result of which will be known from the post before the argument is aired at County Hall – will be possibly a watershed in the boycott business. A straw poll suggests that John Carlisle's Freedom in Sport body may get a simple majority in support of a *Minor* Counties standard tour, but not the necessary two thirds majority; and *certainly nowhere near the* 90 *per cent* of the general public suggested in the British poll conducted on behalf of the South African Olympic Committee.

But even a simple majority would put the MCC in a dilemma: should they *move* towards the view, to be heard widely outside the cautious committee rooms of the Test and County Cricket Board, even at Lord's, that England should test the water, should call the bluff of the West Indies and Indian governments and see how far they are prepared to subordinate their popular cricketers, to political expediency, especially with India just having won *the World Cup. MCC already have tacit* West Indies Cricket Board assurance that a tour would not provoke a boycott of Lord's as a Test venue next summer. Just what would it provoke?

The extraordinary situation in danger of developing is of three Test match camps: the whites (*England*, Australia and New Zealand), the coloureds (West Indies, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and a rebel South African circuit of mercenaries, many of them coloured. With the TCCB as well as Australia attempting to give Test cash guarantees to counteract possible *defections, the South Africans*, returning home empty-handed last week, will probably intensify the subvention of leading West Indies and Indian players.

Personally, I am convinced that the best interests of the black man in South Africa, not just in sport, will in the long term be served by getting into the international arena, a view for which I was termed "reactionary" by Victor Gbeho, of the United Nation's Committee on Apartheid and chairman of last week's conference in London on sanctions against apartheid.

In vain did one attempt to impress upon some of the delegates the sincerity of one's concern for the black cause. But the committed political activist of the boycott movement will not admit *to, nor even contemplate*, a middle course of limited readmission for South Africa where the special circumstances of an individual sport could be considered to justify it.

Confrontation

To my hypothetical question or *whether the UN committee would* approve of the readmission of any sport, where it might be almost exclusively to the black sportsman's advantage, Mr Gbeho was adamant that nothing would be contemplated till all South African racial laws were abolished. This, he must surely recognize, cannot come about through confrontation, only negotiation, The *boycott has, I believe, reached the limit* of its political effectiveness.

Mr Gbeho repeatedly quoted the principle of the Olympic spirit, yet the Olympic charter expressly forbids discrimination of a country's sportsmen on political grounds. He continually referred to South Africans as meaning exclusively whites, whereas my argument is that black South African sportsmen can give their country a new mixed-race image which can only accelerate a peaceful shift to social integration outside sport.

Some white South Africans are sincerely working towards this goal, and it is as myopic for militant left-wing anti-apartheid politicians – a role which lurks in any thinking man – to deny this is so as for white friends of South Africa to pretend either that sporting arguments can be resolved without reference to political conscience or that there do not still exist *many South Africans committed to* maintaining the race laws.

There is just a slim hope that sport could still be an arena for reason rather than a whipping block for prejudice – even if South Africa themselves started it. That there is still a sporting case to be argued was illustrated for me last week when I found myself simultaneously quoted in support of opposing documents *by Sir Shridath* Ramphal, Commonwealth general secretary, and by John Carlisle.

The argument was equally shown in Ron Pickering's BBC documentary, never mind that the editorial content was balanced 2-1 in support of the boycott and the camerawork unerringly engaged a single sympathy. Quite right. But the future is not just about sympathy, or ideology, but realism.

That requires recognition, for instance, of the fact that the boycott is the *prime if not the only stable platform of* the Organization of African Unity. Mr Samaranch is wrong to say that the South African issue must be settled within South Africa. It must be settled by the entire sporting fraternity on a continuous reappraisal of the facts, not on prejudice, of whatever hue.

GOLF: RYDER CUP PLACE IN DOUBT FOR DEFENDING OPEN CHAMPION

Unsure Watson teeters on a tightrope

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The United States team for the Ryder Cup match against Europe at Palm Beach Gardens, Florida in October may, after all, be fortified by the presence of Tom Watson, who defends his British Open title at *Royal Birkdale next* week.

Watson needed to win the Western Open in Chicago on Monday – the final qualifying tournament for Ryder Cup points – to be sure of a place in the team, but he finished second, one stroke behind Mark McCumber.

This lifted him from fourteenth place in the points list to twelfth, the lowest qualifying position for a 12-*man team; but there is an important* proviso. The winner of the United States PGA Championship in California next month is automatically given a place in the team, and if he happens not to be one of the first 12 players in the list, the man in twelfth place has to drop out. That is the tightrope Watson must walk in the next few weeks.

Twice towards the end of a long *day on Monday – two rounds were* played in nine hours – Watson could have put all uncertainty behind him. He drove into a bush at the fifteenth on the Butler National course and could not save his par, then he missed a birdie putt from three feet at the seventeenth.

McCumber, meanwhile, had holed from 18 feet for a birdie at at the eighteenth. McCumber finished *on* 284, *four under par, with rounds* of 68 and 71, and Watson on 285, with 75 and 72. A victory in Chicago would have lifted Watson to ninth place, and the player in the vulnerable twelfth position would have been Curtis Strange. As it is, Watson has displaced Hale Irwin.

The United States team, in order of qualification, will be: Lany Wadkins, Raymond Floyd, Tom Kite, Fuzzy Zoeller, Craig Stadler, *Jay Haas, Gil Morgan, Calvin Peete*, Ben Crenshaw, Bob Gilder, Curtis Strange and Tom Watson (or the 1983 PGA chapion). Famous plays who have missed their chance this time include an array of former British Open champions, among them Jack Nicklaus (to be non-playing captain), John Miller, Lee Trevino, Bill Rogers and Larry Nelson, winner of the United States *Open last month.*

As it is, Watson owes his possible selection to a rule which debars Hal Sutton, in his third year as a professional. Sutton, who is widely regarded as a natural successor to the line of Palmer, Nicklaus and Watson, lies second in the money list to Wadkins: But that counts for nothing in his apprenticeship. Some apprentice, with $275,108 in prize *money this year, compared with* Wadkins' $275,657 and Watson's $193,976.

Assuming Watson retains his place, the team will include only four survivors from the 1981 match: Floyd, Kite, Crenshaw and Watson. Wadkins, Zoeller and Morgan played in 1979, so there will be five newcomers to Ryder Cup competition: Stadler, (aged 30), Hass (29), Peete (39), *Gilder* (29) and *Strange* (28). This number could, of course, rise to six after the PGA championship.

All this might suggest that the American team will lack strength.



Watson: must wait

Certainly they look less formidable than their predecessors. If you discount Watson's colossal contribution, the haul of classic victories is meagre. Floyd has had three, Wadkins, Zoeller and Stadler one each – Zoeller and Stadler in unconvincing style at Augusta.

Meanwhile, at home, the influence of next week's Open is being felt at the Belfry, wher the State Express tournament starts today. Whereas some of the top Europeans – Ballesteros and Faldo, for instance – are girding their loins elsewhere with Birkdale in mind, an unusual number of overseas players have entered the Belfry lists, birds of passage acclimatizing themselves for the Open. They include Gary Koch, Tim Simpson and Mike Sullivan from the United States, Rodger Davis from Australia, and Hsieh Yu-Sh from Taiwan. The principal home challengers will be Sam Torrance, Bernard Gallacher, Ken Brown, Ian Woosnam, Bernhard Langer and Tony Jacklin. The tournament ends on Saturday.

CHICAGO: Western Open (all US): 284: McCumber, 74, 71, 68, 71. 285: T Watson, 67, 71, 75, 72. 288: C Strange, 75, 70, 70, 73; M Lye, 71, 74, 71, 72; M Nicoletta, 71, 73, 73, 71. 289: C Rose, 72, 73, 73, 71; P Stewart, 73, 70, 72, 74. 290: B Gilder, 75, 72, 72, 71; P Hancock, 74, 70, 73, 73; D Edwards, 70, 72, 73, 75; P Lindsey, 74, 71, 74,71; M Gove, 74, 70, 73, 73. 291: L Nelson, 75, 72, 72, 72; H Irwin, 74, 72, 70, 75.

MOD. PENTATHLON

Nightingale grounded

By Michael Coleman

Pneumonia that has developed since a recent triathlon contest has deprived Danny Nightingale of a place in the British team for the modern *pentathlon* world championships at Warendorf, West Germany, from August 3 to 6.

Nightingale, the sole survivor of a gold-medal-winning team at the 1976 Montreal Olympics and the 1979 Spartakiade champion, raised official eyebrows last autumn by taking part in the Nice triathlon without permission.

A recent second attempt at this gruelling, non-stop competition (open-water swimming, long cycle ride and a half or full marathon run), this time with permission, proved costly to his health.

If he still has the Olympics in mind Nightingale will have to fight hard to dislodge Richard Phelps (Gloucester), Steve Sowerby (Harrogate) and Michael Mumford (Godalming), who have been chosen for Warendorf, along with a newcomer, Jim Nowak, of the Royal Navy.

Phelps, *who narrowly won the* open Services championships last week from the consistent Berlin-based Captain Mumford, is peaking to outstanding form. His recent *300* metres swim in 3 minutes 14.7 seconds was in world class.

The choice of Sowerby is a just reward for a tough competitor. Nowak comes in for what might be reserve instead of the more fancied *Peter Whiteside*, who was involved in a recent fenving tragedy.

Cambridge University tripos results

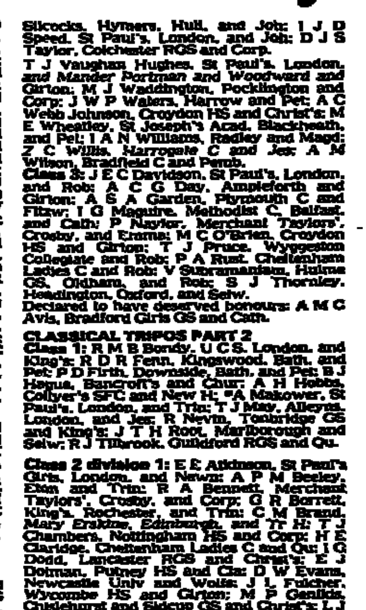
The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced:
* denotes distinction

ECONOMICS TRIPOS PART 1

[illegible]

A E Miller, Hasmonean GS and Cai: D Moxon, Purbech and Selw: K Nishizaki, King's Wimbledon, and Pemb: L A Norton, Brighton, Hove and Sussex SFC and Cath: M Norton, John Leggott, Scunthorpe, and Magd: A G Nunneley, Benenden and Trin: [illegible]

Silcocks, Hymers, Hull, and Joh: I J D Speed, St Paul's, London, and Joh: D J S Taylor, Colchester RGS and Corp.
T J Vaughan Hughes, St Paul's, London, and Mander Portman and Woodward and Girton: M J Waddington, Pocklington and [illegible]



and Joh: A P Champley, Univ of Manchester and Fitzw: J J Clark, Lincoln C, Oxford, and Down: P Edwards, Q Mary C, London, and Fitzw: E H Ferguson, Tresham C, Northants, and St Edm: C J Firth, Kingston GS and Fitzw: J D F Greener, [illegible]

borough, and Girton: J C Mullen, St Mary's SFC, Blackburn, and King's: J S Munday, Aylesbury GS and Cai: A C Nairn, St Leonards, St Andrews, and Sid: J E R Newport, Mill Hill and Emma: J J Oliver, Aylesbury GS and Fitzw: M E Page Wood, [illegible]

also on page 30

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PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE, SW11. 4 beds. 2 recepts flat. £65.000. 01-720 1858.

NON – BASEMENT 5-bed Victorian Semi. gas ch. new roof. 40ft garden: 8 mins City: £36.750 FH. Ring today: Burnet Ware & Graves. 01-693 4201.

PUTNEY, SW15 – Ideal family home. 3 beds, 2 receps. kit/ break.. Garden. Freehold £66.750. Toms & Co. 382 9820.

BLACKHEATH BORDERS SE13 mod sunny townhouse. panoramic views from every room 3/4 beds. £58.000. Tel: 692 1612.

BLACKHEATH
Delightful sunny ground floor flat. 2 beds, gas ch, garden, parking. £36,000 inc. expensive carpets, blinds, fittings throughout.
01-856 4362 (eves)

S.W.8 near OVAL
Victorian terraced house. 4 bedrooms. 2 receptions. kitchen and bathroom and 2 w.c.s. Original features. Small patio garden. Rewired and replumbed.
£55.000
Tel. 01-582 4618

SW11
Unusual double fronted cottage. Fully modernized. 2 bedrooms. study. living room. kitchen. bathroom. patio.
£49.000
Tel: 01-223 7136

Country Properties

LUTON Bedfordshire
Spacious Victorian detached house situated in extensive grounds. Pleasant and peaceful position, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 sep W.C. utility room & kitchen, large double garage. parking for several cars. provisional planning permission for further detached residence or alternate commercial use [illegible] etc.) 28 mins London, 5 mins M1, airport, station & town centre. £86,000 Freehold.
Tel: 0582 23390

STREATLEY
Goring Station 2 miles. M4 18 mins.
Nestling in a hollow, a fine 18th-century house of great charm with many period features. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms. 28ft dining room. two other reception rooms. annexe, stables, granary. nine acres of gardens and grounds. Offers around £150,000 Freehold.
Martin & Pole, John D. Wood. Tel Goring-on-Thames (0491) 872521. Neville-Oakley, Tel. Pangbourne 07357 4767.

YORKSHIRE
Ideally situated for Leeds, Bradford, Harrogate, York
Charming, detached, stone-built house in ½ acre mature gardens in sought-after village, North Leeds. Through lounge with stone fireplace, beautiful dining room overlooking secluded rear garden, study, cloakroom, magnificent fitted kitchen with split level hob/oven. 4 bedrooms, all with quality fitted furniture, 2 with vanity units. Large, fully tiled bathroom. gas ch. 2 car garage. Sunny family house with many extras. £78,000.
Tel 0937 72546 or Leeds 453294

Delightful Edwardian House PETERBOROUGH
(Kings Cross 50 mins)
½ an acre of mature secluded garden. 3 mins drive from main line station and regional shopping centre. 4 reception, luxury kitchen/breakfast, cloakroom. 7 bedrooms (1 with en-suite bathroom and dressing room). Gas ch. £112,000.
JOLLIFFE 8 Midgate, Peterborough Tel (0733) 63866

CHARMING COTTAGE NR DEVIZES
Charming, immaculate double fronted cottage, grade 2 listed, in picturesque village of Seend. Large living room. 3 beds. modern kitchen and bathroom, big attic. C.H.. pretty garden. Recently installed carpets and curtains included
£41,500
Tel. 0380 82592

Pretty Garden Cottage, Twickenham
by Thames. 2 bedroom. near station. in quiet tree lined cul-de-sac. Through lounge. designer kitchen. modern bathroom.
Freehold £44,000.
Tel. 01-286 3430 or 01-892 9483

KNOWLE WEST MIDLANDS
Superbly situated. 2 dble bedrm Dormy-style bungalow in excellent decorative order. Integral dble garage. gas ch. Manageable secluded gdn. £51,500. Weybridge 0932 46084.

SHOREHAM
Nr. Sevenoaks
Country residence c. 1925 with self-contained annexe in 3 acres. Main house needing modernisation, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, etc. Further 17 acres available. £145,000.
Sheffords (0732) 450866

SIDBURY (Nr. Sidmouth)
Recently modernised 3 bedroom residence with large living/dining room. kitchen/breakfast room. fully fitted bathroom. gas c/h. Sunny courtyard. Lock-up garage.
Price to include all carpets and some curtains. Ideal for retirement or holiday letting as little maintenance is required. £58.750.
Tel: 039-57-346

SUSSEX
East Grinstead 5 miles
Charming period det. hse. Recep. hall, sitting rm., with lge. inglenook din. rm., kit., utility rm., clk. rm.. 2/3 beds.. bath & shower rm. 20ft family rm., gge., solar heated pool. Hard tennis court. gdns., grnds. and orchards. In all about 3 acres. Offers around £97,500 f/hol.
PARRIS & QUIRK 27 Mount Pleasant Tunbridge Wells Tel: (0892) 25272

SHIRLEY HILLS
£265,000 quality detached Swiss chalet style residence in 3.4 acres on exclusive private estate. Heated pool. spa pool. 40ft games room. 3 further reception rooms. Saunatic kitchen. utility double garage. etc.
STEWART KLITZ & COMPANY 777 6666 OPEN SUNDAYS

HENLEY ON THAMES
A distinctive country property outstanding views over Thames Valley. On high ground under 1 mile from town. 3 rec rms. 3 bedrm suites, 4th bed / studio. 2 acres of gdn. 6 acres of paddock avail.
Tel Simmons & Lawrence. (04912) 78301.

OLD NORFOLK BARN
to be dismantled 28ft x 16ft. Ideal structure for house. Early 18th century. 2 storey. solid oak frame with red pantiled roof. Offers to
0603 880686

ESHER. SURREY
Attractive 2 bed terrace cottage. in excellent decorative order with small manageable garden. £51.000.
Tel: Esher (78) 65912 or 68135.

SOMERSET – Delightful stone built cottage of character. 3 beds. large garden. £34.950 ono. Tel: Langport 251278.

WALES GOWER OXWICH fully furnished holiday bungalow. slps 6. fitted Kit. bathrm. both tiled. beach 350 yds. £17.250. Tel: 0792 71889.

LONDON FLATS
BARGAINN IN PREMIER W.8. Exciting opportunity to purchase immac. mod. 4 bed flat in prestigious block on Campden Hill. Accomo. comprises. 4 beds. large recep. 2 bathrooms. separate w.c. superb kitchen gas C.H. porterage. lse. 66 yrs. with poss extension price £142,000 (For quick sale) Charles Sheppard & Co. Tel. 01-351 5633.

PROPERTY WANTED
EMPTY FLAT? GOING ABROAD? 3 City-based graduates need good accom.. Cent. London. Lump sum payment considered. Day 499 7181. Eve 701 0351

ON THE HERTFORDSHIRE/ESSEX BORDERS
[illegible]
POPLAR HALL, STANSTED, ESSEX
[illegible]
Auction date 26th July. 1983.
[illegible] STANSTED, ESSEX.
[illegible]
Auction date Tuesday, 2nd August. 1983.
For further details contact Edwin Watson & Son, 27 North Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Tel (0279) 52361.

THATCHED COTTAGE
Devon, [illegible] 3 miles
Completely modernised traditional period cottage in picturesque hamlet. Easy access M5. Beautifully furnished, oil fired C.H. 2 bedrms. large kitchen/dining area. large lounge, space for 3 cars. well stocked gardens. Immediate possession if required £64,000.
Tel: 0222 764 [illegible] or 062 [illegible] 2717 eves

DEVON/CORNWALL BORDER
Immaculate modern Georgian brick house. C.H., 4 double bedrooms, bathrm, shower rm., luxury kitchen, detached dble. garage. ½ acre garden. Close village.
£59,750 o.n.o.
Tel. (028) 384482

Cotswold Village
Newly contructed house on ½ acre plot. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 receptions, large kitchen/utility room, cloaks, double garage.
OFFERS INVITED £90,000
TEL: 0242 603132

STONE BARNS
with planning consent
To convert to 3 dwellings plus building plot in picturesque village, Oxon-Northants border overlooking village green £45,000.
Tel: 08675 6673

Wokingham Station 1½ mls M4 4 mls
A splendid period farm house in secluded setting. 4 beds. 2 bath. fine drawing rm. dining rm. usual offices. 2 barns. one suitable for conversion (subject to planning). Grounds of about 1½ acres.
Offers around £130,000 F/hold
Martin & Pole, John D Wood, Tel Goring-on-Thames (0491) 872821

SAUNTON, NORTH DEVON
Braunton 2 miles, Barnstaple 7 miles
Magnificent private setting, surrounded by the Christie Estate. Remarkable views over the sea. Saunton Golf Club to Lundy Island. A fine period residence of excellent proportion set in grounds of approx. 2 acres.
Centrally heated with hall. cloaks. 2 reception. kitchen/breakfast room. utility. shower room. 5 bedrooms, bathroom. sep wc. garage. mature garden.
Illustrated brochure available from selling agents:
PHILLIPS, SANDERS & STUBBS 4 Cross Street Barnstaple, Devon Tel: (0271) 75784

SURREY HILLS
A unique det. family hse.. peaceful position close Caterham. Superb rooms, many features. 3 dble beds.. bathroom, shower room. 2 mag. recepts.. ex. kit. plus utility rm.. cloaks. gge + parking space. workshop. Large sunny gardens. £79.000.
STEWART KLITZ & COMPANY Ring now 01-660 7601

EAST HORSLEY SURREY
Cottage style detached luxury house with beams and inglenook fire. In secluded private road. 4 beds.. 2 rec.. lux. kit.. bath.. gge.. ½ acre gdn. F/hold. £104,500. East Horsley 4057 weekdays.
NELSON HEARN 01-937 3811

CHRISTCHURCH DORSET
Harbourside 3 bed fully furn House with lovely views. Dinghy park. Jetty and moorings. Close to sandy beach. Lnge/diner with sth facing balcony. kitchen utility. bath. cloak/shower. patio. Garden. Gge. Sale inc 14ft dingy. Mortgage avail to suitable purchaser. £62.000. Tel. 0202 470103.

MAIDENHEAD
Detached Victorian 3 bed house. 1 bath. large lawn/patio garden. lounge/dining room. spacious. fully fitted kitchen. utility room. sep. w.c. Freehold £46.500 for immediate possession.
Tel: 0628 272 45 (wkdy eves). 01-380 8691 (daytime).

WARMINSTER
Fine Georgian Bath stone res (listed building) with spacious rms & charming grounds of 1 acre. 3 principal rec. kit. utility. clks. 4/8 beds. bath. cellarage. conservatory. grges. S/c 2 bed flat. gdns & 2 building plots. £100,000. Sandoe Fox & Sons. 30 George St. Warminster.
Tel (0985) 213121.

OXFORDSHIRE–WOODSTOCK. Beautifully appointed. tastefully presented self-contained flat being one of only five in elegant Georgian residence. close centre of historic village. Entrance hall. living room. kitchen/dining room. double bedroom. bathroom. well maintained gardens. Inspection essential. Offers invited in the region of £36,000 to include fitted carpets throughout. co-ordinating curtains and window blinds and other contents. Carter Jonas. 18 St Giles. Oxford. Telephone 0865 511444.

ENGLISH RIVIERA. Torquay. Neo Georgian house in select residential area. 4 beds. 2 baths. lounge. dining rm. kitchen. utility rm. dble garage. Sumptuously furnished in Regency style. £95,000. inc carpets & curtains. Prefer to sell fully furnished. Tel: 0803 28731.

BRIGHTON. REGENCY SQUARE. spacious ground floor flat. sea view. large sitting room. 2 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms. fitted carpets. gas CH. 120 year lease. excellent condition. urgent sale £37,800. Tel: 0273 27297.

STH. CORNWALL – 3 mls coast. Rare opportunity. lge mod det property. let as 2 maisonettes each own gge + gdn. home & income many alternatives. Only £36,800. Tel: (0209) 890438.

NORFOLK, 7 miles south of Norwich. Modern 1971 family house. ½ acre. pretty village. 5 beds. 2 bath. kitchen. dining room. lounge. study. cloaks. utility. playroom. potential granny flat. c.h. £64,500. Tel (050842) 386.

CHISLEHURST – Kent. luxury top floor apartment. fully furnished. including solarium. 2 bedrooms. large lounge/dining area. garage. £65,000. Tel: 01 467 7334 (am).

STREATLEY ON THAMES BERKSHIRE
A rare opportunity to acquire [illegible] riverside development. modern split level [illegible] house, built 1974, 3/4 bedrooms. 2 reception areas, kitchen/breakfast room, bathroom + [illegible] rooms. electric C.H., 2 balconies, one on the East side, the other facing west. Outside garage plus car parking space +30ft river moorings.
Offers approaching £87,950 Telephone 0491-[illegible]

HAMPSHIRE
Nr. Odiham 1½ miles
In highly sought after picturesque village, beautiful period house, 5/6 bedrooms, dressing room, drawing room, dining, conservatory/playroom, study, utility, 2 bathrooms, double garage, orchard.
Offers in excess £140,000
(025671) 2108 or (08704) 203 (eves only)

BRIGHTON
Superb 2 dble bedroom apartment o/looking sea front. dble reception rm. large sun terrace. fully fitted kit. Underground car park. 24 hr porterage. Must be seen to be appreciated.
£89,950
Tel 01262 7287

MANCHESTER (DIDSBURY)
Delightful luxury flat. 1 bed, en suite bathroom, large living room, balcony, lovely gardens.
£22,000
Including carpets, cooker, fridge, garage.
Tel. Preston 22861 (after 6.00 p.m.)

DUNWICH
HISTORIC VILLAGE ON SUFFOLK COAST
Detached bungalow provided from conversion of former stable block. In walled grounds close to sea. Auction date 5th August. Details from Stanford, Broom & Stanford, Chartered Surveyors, 20, Thoroughfare, Halesworth 2121.

WELWYN
Delightful 4 bed, 2½ bath. Country Home with exposed beams and open fire places. Approx 2 acres 4 acres secluded yet in easy reach of motorway & shopping realistically priced at
£135,000
Tel: (Stevenage) 0438 813186

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE
Fine period house in heart of conservation village. Superb spacious accom. o'looking beautiful south facing gdns: 4 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms. cloakroom. reception hall. drawing room. dining room. modernised kitchen/breakfast room. conservatory. garaging for several cars. Sole agents Nicholas. 0734 340407.

Isle of Skye
Rare opportunity to purchase former Drovers Inn with 30 acres c. 1710. Beautifully modernised. 4 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, sitting room, fully fitted pine kitchen, large fully self contained annexe, boat house, green house, garage, glorious sea and mountain views. Further details. Tel: 082 [illegible] 416 (day) or 0805 584 712 eves.

Nr. EAST GRINSTEAD
Development site for 10 houses. Auction 27th July. R.527
ASHDOWN FOREST
32 acres and site for detached house. Auction 27th July. R.401
POWELL & PARTNER LTD. Forest Row (0342 82) 2261

KINGSWOOD, SURREY
A magnificent Colonial-style house. built 8 years ago, 5 beds, 3 baths. set in ½ acre of landscaped gardens with kidney-shaped swimming pool.
£159,000
Tel: Mogador (0737) 833805

SEVENOAKS (WILDERNESSE) KENT
Superb country house between 2 golf courses. 6 beds., dress. rm., 3 bath., 4 rec., cloaks., kit., etc. Scope s/c unit. Dble. gge. gas ch. gdns /woodlands of 7 acres. £230,000. Freehold.
PARSONS 129 High Street, Sevenoaks Tel: 451211

ATLAS HOLIDAY HOMES
In peaceful Norfolk at the Walsham Park. ½ mile from the market town of North Walsham, only 5 miles from golden sandy beaches and within easy reach of the famous Norfolk Broads. For further information apply to Rodney Blow, or Paul Knights of Park Homes Assoc. Ltd., Norwich, Norfolk. NR12 0AL.
TEL: HICKLING (069 261) 269

FINCHAMPSTEAD BERKSHIRE
Exceptionally spacious country house, of late Vicotrian origins. set in 14 acres, offering privacy and seclusion, yet very convenient for M4/M3 & Heathrow, offers invited.
NICHOLAS BORAD ST WOKINGHAM 0734 784500 & 781320

IDEAL 3 GENERATIONS
Long Crendon, 5 double bedroom family home, plus 4 room s/c flat, in 1.6 acres, secluded yet close village centre, beautiful setting. £112,500.
Tel: 0844 208531

HERTS; CHORLEY WOOD A Sussex farmhouse style property tastefully presented throughout. 4 beds, 2 bath, 3 superb receptions, gas CH, secluded gardens of 1½ acres including tennis courts. Freehold for sale. Christopher Rowland & Co 02403 5707 or 0923 776291.

ESSEX: Chelmsford; (Liverpool St 35 mins). Attractive detached res. Lounge, dining rm, b'fast rm, kit, utility, clkrm, bathrm, 3 bedrms (1 with shower ensuite). CH. Aga Cooker, dble garage, 1 acre garden. £88,000. Tel: (0245) 360803.

SOMERSET. 1977 Det. Bungalow. lge lounge, dining rm, lge lux kit. 3 dble beds, lux bathroom, 2 w.c's, c.h., loft store, lge gge, NHBC. Good size gdn. Peaceful rural position, good views, 2 miles Yeovil. ½ mile main line stn. Nearest £48,500. Tel. Yeovil 28576.

ISLE OF MAN. – Old watermill, three quarters renovated to 6 bed property. Offers over £45,000. Mr Johnson 0706 216336.

BERKSHIRE, PANGBOURNE, stylish comfortable family home with 5/6 bedrooms in 1 acre garden on edge of village adjoining open land. £148,000. 2½ acres, paddocks available. Pangbourne 2808.

CORNWALL, near Falmouth. 3 bedroom semi. Bargain. £26,500. For details phone Bishop Stortford 55471.

هكذا من الأصل

Country Properties

Cooke & Arkwright

OF INTEREST TO DEVELOPERS, HOTELIERS AND LEISURE CENTRE OPERATORS. PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUCTION IN SEPTEMBER 1983. (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY) ADARE MANOR AND PARKLANDS, CO LIMERICK.

Unique opportunity to acquire an existing 19th Century Manor House. Set in unrivalled position on the Banks of the River Maigue. Within easy reach of Shannon International Airport. This property includes parkland, gardens and grounds totalling 93 acres – Road frontage to Adare Village. Renowned as a tourist focal point of Mid-Western Ireland.

Prestige position – excellent fishing.

TITLE: FREEHOLD

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DUBLIN 2

Joint Selling Agents:

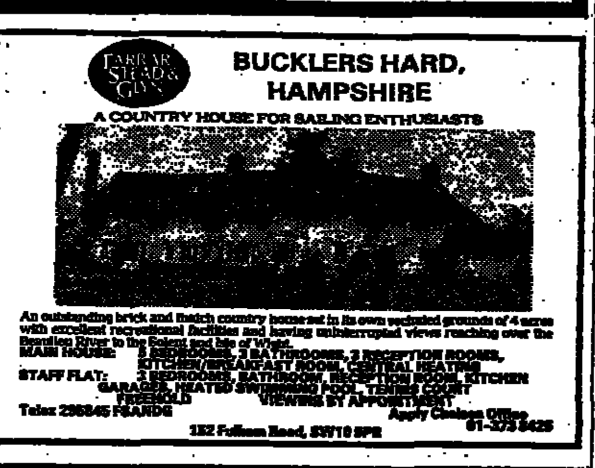
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MAIN HOUSE: 5 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, KITCHEN/BREAKFAST ROOM, CENTRAL HEATING
STAFF FLAT: 3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, RECEPTION ROOM, KITCHEN
GARAGES, HEATED SWIMMING POOL, TENNIS COURT
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OXFORDSHIRE/WARWICKSHIRE BORDERS
17th CENTURY MANOR HOUSE IN 58 ACRES



One 8 Bedroom Manor House plus 4 bedroom annexe. 2 plus 5 bedroom Farmhouse. 3 plus 5 bedroom Cottage.
ALL WITH OILED–FIRED HEATING
Heated Swimming Pool: Tennis Court: 5 Stables: Terrace Gardens: 28 acres of woodland, orchards and outbuildings.
TEL: 0481 24252 OR 029 587 244 (for details)

MARKET TOWN AYLESBURY

Exceptional 17th-century listed period home in conservation area. Panelled drawing room and dining room. 5 bedrooms, breakfast room. Hygena kit, beautiful large walled garden, conservatory, cellarage. Full ch. 3 mins station (Marylebone 55 mins). Offers in excess of £87,000 Freehold. Tel. Aylesbury 5182.

Eastbourne

Spacious, elegant maisonette (1st and 2nd floor). Within 1905 attractive detached house, gas C.H. rewired, replumbed, 2 recepts, 1 V. large kit, 2 bathrms, 5 beds, store rooms, garage, secluded garden conv. position.

£42,950 freehold
Tel (0323) 30637.

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Mediterranean magic can carry you away

Buying property abroad has always been a hazardous business. A different language, culture and legal system have all combined to make the property buyer cautious of parting with substantial sums of money.

Finding good independent advice for buyers has always been difficult although in recent years it has not prevented thousands of Britains acquiring holiday and retirement homes, mainly along the Mediterranean coast in France and Spain, and to some extent along the Atlantic coast of Portugal.

Dealing with reputable British companies and agents has gone some of the way to take the uncertainty out of home buying on the Continent but it will always be worthwhile to do a little homework to ensure that the company selling you the property is actually entitled to sell.

Spain and Portugal are relative newcomers to the international property scene. After all Marbella, which has become popular among the jet set and nouveau riche in the last 20 years, was not much more than a glorified fishing village 40 years ago. Today developments abound, offering the buyer everything from time share to villas and apartments. But for the past century the Côte d'Azur has been the most popular locations for wealthy Britons to establish a holiday home.

It was the British aristicracy which established the famous watering holes of the Côte d'Azur a hundred years ago. Cannes and Nice owe much of their popularity to the British rich, especially during the 1920s and 1930s. Much of that early popularity lives on, with wealthy Britons preferring France to Spain as the location for their holiday home.

Over the years a few British estate agents have established themselves on the coast using the basis of their London clients as a reason for opening an office in Nice or Cannes. Today few have survived the economic turmoil of the past decade.

One agency which has been operating on the coast for the past six years is SAFI (Société Anglo-Française Immobilière) run by an Englishman, Mr Stuart Baldock, who has lived and worked in France for the past 12 years.

Among the British there is an inherent suspicion of lawyers, a feeling further exacerbated when dealing with a *notaire*, the continental equivalent of a conveyancing solicitor. Mr Baldock not only knows French property law, but can talk to the lawyers in their own language. SAFI offers a "handholding" service, taking the purchaser through each stage of the transaction.

A member of the French real estate federation, SAFI is indemnified under the French estate agents guarantee fund. It can guide a buyer through the tangled web of French administration which governs building, planning and tax. It also offers a management and rental service.

The Côte d'Azur is still one of the world's most expensive holiday retreats and prices are set to climb still higher because of the Mitterrand government's restrictions on sending money abroad. This means that Frenchmen must find an outlet at home for spare money. Demand for holiday homes in Cannes and Antibes, as well as the surrounding areas, is strong from French and foreigners alike.

At a new development in the hills above Cannes, for example, £200,000 is being asked for a three-room apartment covering less than 1,000 sq ft of living accommodation, although with extensive balcony space. This particular scheme, Les Demeures de Cannes-Eden, has been built to high standards of design and construction and is set in delightful grounds.

Farther in from the coast, property is cheaper. A new village development called Mougins le-Haut is located about 20 minutes away from Cannes in a rural setting. Some of the apartments have splendid views of sea and coast as well as the neighbouring countryside.

The developers have managed to depart from the sprawl which often characterizes new schemes by laying out the village in a series of concentric circles. Complete with swimming pools, tennis courts, shops and cafés, the development has a self-contained village atmosphere, although the claim that Mougins le-Haut is "*une nouvelle idée du village d'autrefois*" may be stretching a point somewhat. Prices here start at £40,000 for a studio apartment and rise to £100,000 for a three-room flat.

Manor with a chapel

Joints agents Michelmore Hughes and Strutt & Parker are seeking offers of around £275,000 for what they describe as one of Devon's finest manor houses. Dating from the fifteenth century, the grade II listed house is situated in a secluded position on the edge of the Dartmoor National Park about 20 miles from Exeter. Constructed of local granite, the house has four reception rooms, playroom, breakfast room, seven main bedrooms, with four further bedrooms and three bathrooms. Holystreet Manor, as the house is known, is set in 21 acres and contains its own chapel dedicated to St Boniface.



Country Properties

Humberts

Hampshire — 7 acres.
Romsey 3 miles. Winchester 12 miles.
Principal portion of an attractive 19th Century country house in a delightful rural setting. A side stream of the Test runs through the grounds which include a small lake
3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, kitchen. Staff accommodation. Garaging for 2 cars.
Outbuildings. Garden. Grounds.
For sale Freehold with about 7 acres.
Joint agents: James Harris & Son, Winchester.
Tel: (0962) 522355 and
Humberts, 31 London Road, Southampton. Tel: (0703) 34855
(04/73217/DRO)

Wiltshire — 6 acres
Devizes 6 miles. Salisbury 19 miles.
An elaborately restored manor house with fine galleried great hall.
3 reception rooms, 7 main bedrooms, 8 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 kitchens, partial oil central heating, staff accommodation. Garaging for 3 cars.
Outbuildings. Stabling for 3 horses, Groom's cottage.
Pleasant garden with chalk stream.
For sale Freehold with about 6 acres.
Further Land available if required.
Joint agents: John D Wood, London. Tel: 01-629 9050 and Humberts, 10 St Mary Street, Chippenham Tel: (0249) 655551
(10/52097/DMLB)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3DB
Telephone: 01-242 3121/0998

Lane Fox & Partners

HAMPSHIRE
Basingstoke 8 miles, M3 9 miles, Newbury 12 miles
AN EXCELLENT GEORGIAN STYLE FAMILY HOUSE
delightfully situated adjoining open countryside
Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms.
Oil-fired central heating
Double garage. Garden.
ABOUT ½ ACRE. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY
Tim Bates (Hungerford 84386) and Lane Fox & Partners (London Office)

SURREY
Virginia Water ½ Mile, Heathrow Airport 10 miles, London 22 Miles
A MOST ATTRACTIVE TARRANT FAMILY HOUSE
standing in exceptional mature gardens
Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, nursery, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.
Gas-fired central heating
Useful outbuildings. Hard tennis court. Heated swimming pool.
Enchanting gardens
ABOUT 1½ ACRES. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY
Chancellors (Wentworth 3555) and Lane Fox & Partners (London Office)

NORTHAMPTON 5 MILES
Kettering 8 miles (St. Pancras 50 minutes)
A VERY FINE GEORGIAN RECTORY
in a superb unspoilt & secluded rural situation
3 Reception rooms, 6 Main and 2 secondary Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms
2 Railed Paddocks & Timbered Parkland
14 ACRES IN ALL. Auction 21st July (unless privately sold)
Lane Fox & Partners (Banbury Office)

London Office: 36 North Audley St., London W1Y 2EL
Telephone: 01-499 4785
Banbury Office: Middleton Cheney, Banbury, Oxon
Telephone: 0295 710592

Strutt & Parker

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SUTHERLAND — 17,500 ACRES

THE ERIBOLL ESTATE

An Outstanding Sporting and Agricultural Estate set amidst some of Scotlands finest scenery.

Attractive Lodge with superb views over Loch Eriboll.

3 Reception Rooms. 5 Principal Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms. Bungalow and 9 cottages.

Extensive Deer Forest 20 Stags, 12 Hinds. Productive Sheep Farm with over 2000 Ewes. Salmon, sea trout and Brown Trout Fishing. Forestry Potential.

Edinburgh Office 26 Walker Street 031-226 2500 London Office 01-629 7282
(Ref. 3BB2090)

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A SMALL STALKING ESTATE

42 STAGS 25 HINDS

In Magnificent West Highland Location situated in Upper Glenmoriston, bounded by Loch Cluaine and the Forests of Glenaffric and Kintail.

3 Bedroomed Modern Bungalow with Outbuildings. Trout Fishing.

Joint Selling Agents: P. J. LEGGATE, FRICS. Westertoun, Gordon, Berwickshire 05784 270
Strutt & Parker, Edinburgh Office, 26 Walker Street 031-226 2500
(Ref. 3BB2179)

ANNOUNCEMENT

NORTH WEST ENGLAND AND WALES

STRUTT & PARKER and COOKE LEATHES & BICKERTON announce that as from the 1st May, 1983 they have formed an Association to be known as

STRUTT & PARKER LEATHES & BICKERTON

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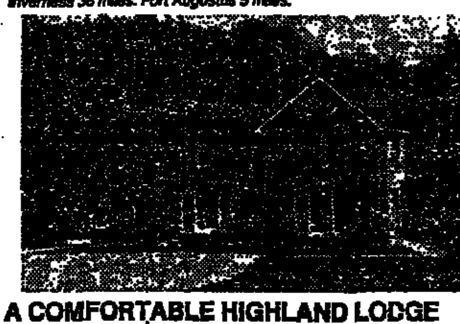
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Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; pop news between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closedown at 9.15.

10.55 **Cricket.** Live coverage of one of the semi-final matches in the 55 overs a side Benson and Hedges Cup.

1.20 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Noreen Bray. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 1.37 Regional News (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.40 King Rollo. (r). 1.45 Bric-a-Brac. (r).

1.55 **Cricket.** Further coverage of one of the semi-finals in the Benson and Hedges Cup. 4.18 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

4.20 **Play School.** Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 **Cartoon:** Boss Cat in A Visit from Mother (r). 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround.** The latest world news for young people. 5.10 **Wildtrack.** Magazine programme on nature presented by Su Ingle and Michael Jordan. Butterflies and hares are among the subjects examined today but the main item is about Mike's trip to Ascension Island to see at first hand how the RAF is helping the green turtles who swim the 1,500 miles from Brazil to lay their eggs on the beaches of Ascension.

5.40 **News** with Moira Stuart.

6.00 **South East at Six.**

6.25 **Nationwide** presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kershaw.

7.00 **Triangle.** The final episode in the North Sea ferry saga and John is back where he belongs – on the bridge.

7.25 **Film: The Incredible Rocky Mountain Race** (1977) starring Christopher Connelly and Forrest Tucker. The good burghers of St Joseph, Missouri, tired of the antics of Mark Twain and Mike Fink, decide to get rid of their company by organizing a race to the Pacific for the pair of them. Directed by James L Conway.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.25 **The Black Adder.** Romance enters the life of the villainous Black Adder in the shape of Europe's most eligible princess.

10.00 **Come Dancing.** The first semi-final pits North East against Home Counties South. Presented by Peter Marshall from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool. The commentator is Bruce Hammal.

10.45 **Stop Smoking Special.** Dr Miriam Stoppard interviews four of the half a million people who decided to give up the weed following last year's series So You Want To Stop Smoking, to see how they coped with the deprivation. Also on the programme is the celebrated former forty a day man Sir Robin Day and Dr Howard Williams who has some practical advice for those who wish to stay 'stopped'.

11.15 **News** headlines and weather.

11.20 **Open University:** Readin' and a Rockin'. Ends at 12.15.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; celebrity guest at 6.35; cartoon at 6.45; Eve Pollard reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Francis Matthews's star forecast at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.35; Michael Barry reviews cookery videos at 8.40; baby talk at 9.03; exercise with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news** headlines followed by **Sesame Street** with the Muppets 10.25 **Science International.** Michael Bentine examines scientific research 10.35 **The Greatest Thinkers.** Jesus 11.00 **The Sinbad Voyage.** Part one of the story of a seven month voyage of discovery 11.50 **Cartoon Time:** Non Family Viewing.

12.00 **Button Moon.** Rocket adventures with puppets (r). 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Electric Theatre Show** presented by John Doran. Today's programme includes a review of the new horror fantasy, The Keep.

1.00 **News.** 1.20 **Thames news** with Robin Houston. 1.30 **Emmerdale Farm.** Pat Sugden believes that Jackie Merrick is serious about enlisting in the Army (r). 2.00 **A Plus** includes highlights of a concert given by Gil Evans, recorded at London's Roundhouse.

2.30 **Racing from Newmarket.** Live coverage of three races. Brough Scott introduces the Dance and Time Stakes (2.35); the Child Stakes (3.10); and the Anglia Television July Stakes (3.40).

4.00 **Rod, Jane and Freddy** in Wobblyland (r). 4.15 **Cartoon:** Porky Pig and Daffy Duck in Boston Quackie (r). 4.20 **Film Fun – The Movie.** This week's theme is romance. Introduced by Derek Griffiths. 4.45 **What's Happening.** Quiz on the week's news. 5.15 **Gambit.** Quiz game for married couples.

5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.**

6.25 **Help!** Community action news from Juliet Alexander.

6.35 **Crossroads.** Glenda Banks and Kath Barlow argue over Percy Dobson.

7.00 **Where's There's Life . . .** presented by Drs Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman. Included tonight is an item on someone who has moved from a cottage in Brighton to a Bangkok slum because he prefers the people.

7.30 **Coronation Street.** Deidre's birthday party receives a surprise visitor.

8.00 **Starburst.** Variety show with Frankie Vaughan topping the bill. Among the supporting acts are comedian Charlie Daze and singer and dancer Ami Stewart.

9.00 **Jemima Shore Investigates: Dr Ziegler's Casebook.** The fifth case for the investigative television reporter leads her into the world of psychiatry. Starring Patricia Hodge, Tom Baker and Ian Hendry.

10.00 **News.**

10.30 **Film: The Last Hard Man** (1976) starring Charlton Heston and James Coburn: A train robber escapes from prison by killing two guards. He and a select band of fellow escapees go on the trail of the man who was responsible for sending the robber to prison. Directed by Andrew V. McLagen.

12.20 **Close** with Barbara Leigh-Hunt.

Lesley Clare O'Neill as Karen: BBC 2 9.30 pm.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Seventeenth-Century England 6.55 Geology: Interpreting Sediments 7.20 Images of the Holy 7.45 Mining in Ireland: 3 Closedown at 8.10.

10.05 **Gharbar.** Magazine programme of interest to Asian women.

10.30 **Play School.** 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 **Open University:** The Pre-School Child: Give and Take 12.55 Childhood 5-10: Family Matters 1.20 Closedown.

4.20 **Cricket.** Live coverage of the closing overs of one of today's semi-final matches in the Benson and Hedges Cup. Introduced by Peter West.

5.10 **Christian Community in County Clare.** An Open University production that examines the Community through the daily work of the Catholic priest.

5.40 **SOS Coast Guard.** Episode three in the cliff-hanging suspense yarn about an heroic coastguard's attempts to thwart the evil munition's expert, Boroff.

6.00 **The Great Egg Race.** Teams representing RNEC Manadon, the Central School of Art and Design and the British Engineerium, Hove, tackle the problem of making an automatic badminton server (r).

6.30 **Junior Pot Black.** Frame two of the championship sees the 1983 British under-16 champion, Stephen Hendry from Fife playing Gloucester's Nicolas Pearce who was runner up to Stephen in the under-16 championship.

6.55 **Six Fifty-five.** Today's guests at the Pebble Mill courtyard include Oscar-winning actor Ben Kingsley and his stage director wife, Alison Sutcliffe.

7.30 **News summary** with subtitles.

7.35 **Travel Show.** Holiday hints plus advice on how to miss the bottlenecks and where to find the sun.

8.10 **Wheels of Fire:** Call your Centre People for Help. The first in a ten film series about development issues in India.

9.00 **Film Buff of the Year.** Four contestants, from Selby, Glasgow, Cardiff and Manchester answer questions on Spencer Tracy, RKO films of 1930-40, Marlene Dietrich and the Westerns of the 1970s.

9.30 **Play: The Waiting War,** by Maggie Wadey. The story of three wives waiting for news of their husbands who were serving on HMS Sheffield in the Falklands.

10.30 **Cricket.** Highlights from today's Benson and Hedges Cup semi-finals.

11.00 **Newsnight.**

11.50 **Open University:** BART 5: Systems Interactions. 12.15 Materials Engineering: A Cut Above. Ends at approximately 12.45.

● Maggie Wadey's drama documentary **THE WAITING WAR** (BBC 2 9.30 pm) was originally due for transmission some time during the election campaign but, because of its emotive content, was postponed until now. The play, based on actual conversations with wives whose husbands were with the Task Force in the Falklands, concerns the families of three men serving on HMS Sheffield. For the first half of the play the women's feelings of "it will never come to war" give a false air of jollity but as soon as the sepulchral tones of the ministry of defence spokesman announces that the Sheffield has been hit the atmosphere changes dramatically with the steady disintegration of the three waiting wives. There are first class performances from Rachel Bell and

CHOICE

Anne Hill, whose husband is six months from the end of his service; Lesley Clare O'Neill as the pregnant Karen; and Yvonne Nicholson as Judy Price who had moved to Portsmouth only a month before. The press are portrayed as vultures, the Navy Information Services as withholders of information and, as the play is based on actual conversations, presumably the characterizations are correct. What a disgrace.

● A season of films directed by Rainer-Werner Fassbinder begin tomorrow on Channel 4. Tonight, as a foretaste of the delights to come, a documentary about the master filmmaker is transmitted. **THE WIZARD OF BABYLON** (Channel 4 11.20 pm) shows him at work on his forty-first and last film, Querelle, and includes Fassbinder's final interview.

● If anyone is going to write a successful play about young people it is Colin Finbow. Finbow, a former schoolteacher, has worked extensively with young people, particularly with the Children's Film Unit. He certainly gets the best from his young cast for the Afternoon Theatre production, **A FAIR IN THE PARK** (Radio 4 3.02 pm), an experiment in improvised drama, devised by Mr Finbow. A group of young people visit a fair in search of excitement and the play follows them as some make their clumsy and awkward amorous advances on the ghost train, play at being tough and generally have a good time – all captured splendidly by the authentic dialogue.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 **Everybody Here.** For children of all cultural backgrounds. This week Victor Phillip teaches a group of young people on a Youth Opportunities Scheme to make steel drums and there is a performance by a Coventry school steel band. The traditional story this week comes from Turkey with Altan Koraltan the narrator – with help from Declan Mulholland.

6.00 **Ulster Landscapes** The first programme in an 11-part series first shown on Ulster TV that shows the non-violent side of Ulster. This programme shows the variety of landscapes in Ulster, the following ten trace, chronologically, the 10,000-year history of the province.

6.30 **The Munsters*** Herman loses his job at the funeral parlour after he had the temerity to ask for a salary increase. Scared of what Lily's reaction will be, he tries to hide the truth until he finds another job.

7.00 **Channel Four News** includes headlines at 7.30 followed by Science Focus, Jane Corbin and Lawrence McGinty's round up of the latest news from the worlds of science, technology and medicine. City news is at 7.40.

7.50 **Comment.** The weekly political spot is filled by the Conservative member of parliament for Arundel, Michael Marshall.

8.00 **Brookside.** Robin Tate calls on Annabelle Collins, ostensibly to discuss ratepayers business, but the subject turns to a more personal nature thanks to liberal doses of brandy.

8.30 **Broadside: Hidden Connections.** A documentary on the work of three London street agencies (advice centres) specializing in helping drug addicts. Officially there are 10,000 registered addicts in Britain but the figure is thought to be nearer 100,000 by those who deal with the problem. Why is there so much drug abuse? The programme asks if drugs themselves are to blame or is there a hidden connexion?

9.00 **Orfeo ed Euridice.** The first of two 1981 Glyndebourne productions by Sir Peter Hall stars Dame Janet Baker in her farewell appearance on the operatic stage. First produced in Vienna in 1762 the story concerns the efforts of a heartbroken musician who follows his wife to hell in an attempt to bring her back from the dead. Swiss soprano Elizabeth Speiser is Euridice and English soprano Elizabeth Gale is Amore. The orchestra is conducted by Raymond Leppard.

11.20 **The Wizard of Babylon.** A documentary about the late German film director Rainer-Werner Fassbinder.

12.50 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today from the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly. With Libby Purves and guests.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time. Listeners' questions answered by Dr Stefan Buczacki, Geoffrey Smith and Clay Jones.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Jack Marshall's Joke' by Ian Hawkins. The reader is the author.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.†
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer News.
12.27 Pay Any Price, by Ted Allbeury. First of ten parts, adapted by the author from his latest novel. Fact-based story about the assassination of President Kennedy. With Barry Foster, Robert Rietty, Susannah Fellows and Michael J. Shannon. A repeat of last Sunday's broadcast.†
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme news.
1.00 The World at One. News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. The guest of the week is Mike Oldfield. And Sion Probert reads part 10 of Close Quarters.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. 'A Fair in the Park' by Colin Finbow. All the fun of the fair. With Helen Mason, Isobel Mason and Julian Silvester.†
3.47 Time for Verse. The theme is the English in Italy. Presented by Kevin Crossley-Holland.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four: Manners – Ancient and Modern. Selections from the letters of Lord Chesterfield to his son. A selection by Reg Rees.
4.10 File On 4. Major issues at home and abroad.
4.40 Story Time: 'Judgement Day' by Penelope Lively (3).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather: Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 My Music. Quiz. With Steve Race putting the questions to the regular panel of John Amis, Frank Muir, Ian Wallace and Denis Norden.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Your Move or Mine. Magazine about houses and homes.
7.45 Eccentric Travellers by John Keay. The story of Joseph Wolff, the curate who found himself a prisoner in Bukhara, Central Asia. Starring Cyril Shaps and Nigel Graham.†
8.30 Elkins in Israel (new series). Michael Elkins plots his own course through the history of modern Israel (1). Mr Elkins was formerly the BBC's correspondent in Israel.
8.45 In The Psychiatrist's Chair. Playwright Peter Nichols.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine. Includes a review of the new stage production of The Winslow Boy, at the Lyric, Hammersmith. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Radio Active. A comedy review with Helen Atkinson-Wood and the regular cast.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Square of Sky' by Janina David – an autobiography (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

England VHF with †f above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Prefaces to Shakespeare. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Voltaire and the Calas Affair. 11.50 English Urban History 1500-1780.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests. Part 1: Krommer (Oboe Quartet No 1 in C) Haydn (Recollection- Canzonet 1794) Mozart (Piano Concerto No 19 in F (K459)- Brendel as soloist †.
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Alfred Hollins (A Trumpet minuet) Percy Grainger (Lincolnshire Posy) Elgar (As Torrents in Summer) and Howells (Piano Quartet in A minor, Op 21, played by Richards Piano Quartet †.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Haydn: The Last Years; records. We hear the Mass No 9 in D minor, with the LSO and Choir of King's College, Cambridge †.
10.00 Hakan Hagegard Song recital: Stenhammar, Larsson, Frank Martin (Six monologues from Jedermann). Hagegard also sings Three songs to poems by Hjalmar Gullberg. The accompanist is Graham Johnson†.
10.40 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Glinka, Scharwenka, Galzunov. Includes Galzunov's Symph No 4 and Scharwenka's Piano Concerto No 1, Op 32 †.
11.55 Mozart Piano Quartet in G minor (D478). Played by Israel Piano Quartet (r) †.
12.30 Alistair Cooke's Jazzmen. Nine programmes – 2: W C Handy and Co †.
1.00 News.
1.05 Beethoven Violin and Piano recital by Maurice Hasson and Michael Isador. Sonatas in A major, Op 30 No 1 and in A minor, Op 23 (r) †.
2.00 Music From The Dance? Dvorak, Mozart, Falla. Includes Falla's ballet The Three Cornered Hat; and Dvorak's Four Slavonic Dances †.
4.00 Choral Evensong direct from Exeter Cathedral †.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure. The presenter of tonight's selection is Jeremy Siepmann †.
6.30 Jazz Today. Charles Fox presents another collection of records †.
7.00 Douglas Cooper in conversation with William Feaver. Mr Cooper is an historian of early 20th century art.
7.30 Taverner. Opera in two acts direct from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Words and music by Peter Maxwell Davies. Act 1. The cast includes Ragmar Ulfung, John Tomlinson, Sarah Walker, John Dobson, Paul Hudson. With the medieval Ensemble of London. Conducted by Edward Downes †. Taverner is the story of a composer, persecuted for his religion, who later turns persecutor.
8.45 Six Continents. With Ian McDougall.
9.10 Taverner Act 2 †.
10.10 Carnets by Albert Camus. First of three programmes. The reader from Camus's diary is John Shrapnel.
10.30 Haydn Quartets. The Chilingirian String Quartet play the quartets in B minor, Op 64 No 2, and in E flat major, Op 76 No 6 (r) †.
11.15 News.

VHF only Open University: 11.20pm Ideology and Tradition 11.40-12.00 Ideologies of School Music.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart, including Racing from Newmarket: 3.10 Child Stakes, 3.40 Anglia Television July Stakes, 3.02 Sports Desk † 4.00 David Hamilton.†including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 Cricket: Benson and Hedges Cup. Commentary on the closing stages of both today's semi-finals. 7.30 John Fox Romantic Strings.† 8.15 Listen to the Band with Charlie Chester.† 9.00 The Organist Entertains with Nigel Ogden.† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Show with no name with Eddie Braben, Eli Woods, Alison Steadman. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30p and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Richard Skinner. 11.00 Simon Bates with the Radio 1 Roadshow from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. † 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 6.00 John Dunn. † 7.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Music around the World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Off the Label. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Brahms Miniature. 8.30 Peter Clayton's Zodiac. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music in the Family. 10.15 Whip Hand. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Verdi and His World. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Peter Clayton's Zodiac. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Music around the World. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.30 Assignment. 6.00 Network UK. 6.15 Stories by Saki. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Whip Hand. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Peter Clayton's Zodiac. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Hear and Now. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 A Musical Offering. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 WALES: 1.37pm-1.40 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 10.00-10.45 Llangollen 1983. 11.15-11.20 News and weather. 12.15am Close. SCOTLAND: 9.15 am Lassie. 9.40 Jackanory. 9.55 The Wombles. 10.00-10.30 Mack is Mog. 1.35-1.40 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.15-11.20 News and weather. 12.15 Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 9.15am Lassie. 9.40 Jackanory. 9.55 The Wombles. 10.00-10.20 Take Hart. 1.37-1.40 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.15-11.20 News and weather. 12.15am Close. ENGLAND: 6.00-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.15 Close.

S4C Starts: 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.45 Years Ahead. 4.25 For What It's Worth. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pipi-Pala. 5.00 Eiry Aur A Jac Trafis. 5.00 Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Llangollen '83. 8.00 Llun Ar Y Sgrîn. 8.30 Y Byd ar bedwar. 9.00 Film: Best Little Girl in the World. 10.40 Broadside. 11.05 Eleventh Hour. 12.00 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 12.05am Close.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25 North East News. 10.25 The Bolshoi School of Ballet. 11.25-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.25 Building for Life, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 11.00-12.00 Nova: The Pinks and the Blues. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 The Royal Show. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.25am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 11.55am-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Nine to Five. 12.20am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 10.25 Father Murphy. 11.15 Flying Kiwi. 11.40-12.00 Laurel and Hardy* 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 9.25am Sesame Sreet. 10.25 Wilkie in Winter. 10.50 Dinah Saur Show. 11.00 Crazy World of Sport. 11.25 3-2-1 Contact. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00-6.35 News. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25 am First Thing. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.25 Lost Kingdom. 10.50 Sinbad Voyage. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30 pm-1.00 Indoor Bowls. 5.15-5.45 Over The Garden Wall. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 9.25 am Sesame Street. 10.25 Paint Along With Nancy. 10.55 Poseidon Files. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.20 am News. 12.23 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Day ahead. 10.30 Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Adventures of Black Beauty. 11.05 Stingray. 11.30-12.00 3.2.1 Contact. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.25 am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 9.25 am Sesame Street. 10.25-12.00 Film: Decoy. Captured German submarine sets out on a dangerous mission with a British crew. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 9 to 5. 12.20 am Postscript. 12.25 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.25 Cartoon. 10.40 Music Man. 11.30-12.00 Spread Your Wings. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.25am Hundred Years On, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.25-12.00 Film: Further Perils of Laurel and Hardy.* Compilation of choice moments. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada reports. 2.00-2.30 Music on the move. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 This is your right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada reports. 12.25am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.25 To the Wild Country. 11.15 Flying Kiwi. 11.40-12.00 Fangface. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Tales at Teatime. 5.25-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 World worth Keeping. 12.25am Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25 Portraits of power. 10.50 Insects that help us. 11.00 Vicky the Viking. 11.55-12.00 Wonderful world of Professor Kitzel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.25 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Move to deter tours to S Africa

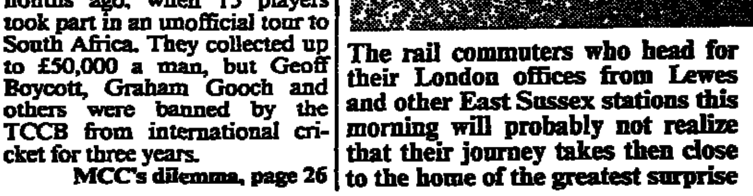
England's Test cricketers are to be asked to sign revised contracts intended to deter them from lucrative appearances in South Africa, it was announced las night. But Peter Lush, the Test and County Cricket Board promotions officer, made it clear that the fresh commitments will not mean any extra money.

After a meeting of the TCCB, Mr Lush said: "Representatives of the TCCB will shortly be meeting the Cricketers' Association and members of the England team to discuss proposals to revise contracts of cricketers selected to play for their country

"It is planned to include clauses in the contracts which are designed to deter England players from playing 'representative' matches in South Africa. The proposals do not involve any additional payments being made by the board to players selected to play for England."

Mr Lush adeed "We would expect our negotiations to be successful." The ICCB have acted following events of 18 nonths ago, when 15 players took part in an unofficial tour to South Africa. They collected up to £50,000 a man, but Geoff Boycott, Graham Gooch and others were banned by the TCCB from international cricket for three years.

MCC's dilemma, page 26





The rail commuters who head for their London offices from Lewes and other East Sussex stations this morning will probably not realize that their journey takes then close to the home of the greatest surprise that has confused British naturalists this year.

The line from Lewes to Haywards Heath passes close to the farm where the first "guck" known to science has been taking to the water for the first time.

The bird is one of the first known brood to result from the crossing of a gander and a duck. The nearest such cross known to the Wildfowl Trust is between a goose and a swan. The "guck" may never be seen again: such oddities seldom persist for more than one generation.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Apt reply denied to maiden sneer

Mr David Nellist, the new Labour member for Coventry, South-east, and a supporter of the Militant Tendency, in a maiden sneer, told the Prime Minister yesterday: "The Cabinet sat down on June 21 to a meal costing £23.50 each.

"Could she explain to the House what it feels like to eat a meal which costs 90 per cent of a single person's dole payment?"

The correct prime ministerial reply to this question was: "Apart from the inordinate number of bores around the table, delicious!". Unfortunately, the conventions of demogogic politics make it difficult for Prime ministers to offer replies of this kind, no matter how ill-natured the intentions of the questioner.

Indeed, Mrs Thatcher managed to avoid having to make any reply at all. For the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, intervened to tell Mr Nellist that his intervention had nothing to do with the subject of the exchanges. Prime Minister' question time had been dealing with the controversy about proposed cuts in unemployment benefit.

But by the time Mr Nellist had got in, the subject had changed to the issue of whether Mrs Thatcher should have a meeting soon with the TUC General Council.

But Mr Nellist's sneer was well received by many on his side of the House. He had not yet made his maiden speech, but Labour members looked forward to sneering more of him.

The earlier exchanges about unemployment benefit took place on an "open" question: a procedural device which enables backbenchers to ask the Prime Minister about virtually any subject. Mr Greville Janner, the Labour backbencher, demanded to know what she thought of the "iniquitous proposal made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the real value of unemployment?"

Mrs Thatcher gave a complicated answer about the rates to be paid from this coming November. Mr Foot rose to demand an answer to Mr Janner's question and Mrs Thatcher became more complicated.

Such is the nature of the open question. Mr Andrew MacKay, a Conservative backbencher, then asked whether she had studied the consequences of the Italian general election. Those proved that proportional representation in that country meant that "the Italian people are now going to have to suffer yet another chaotic minority coalition government".

Mr Foot later rose and asked again about unemployment benefit. Mrs Thatcher was clearly happier talking about the results of the Italian general election. Mr Foot kept going up and down. Soon Dr David Owen, on behalf of the Social Democrats, joined the struggle.

He has become a formidable questioner of the Prime Minister. She eyed him warily. Unemployment benefit or the Italian general election? Fortunately for her, it turned out to be the Italian general election. It seemed likely that Dr Owen knew even less about it than did Mr MacKay or the Prime Minister. All three would probably be as hard pressed as anyone to name, at any given moment, the Italian Prime Minister.

Spandolini? Or is that a main course? Either way, Dr Owen told her that if the Italians had the British electoral system they would have had a number of Communist governments since the war.

Mrs Thatcher triumphantly implied that Dr Owen had not had such a low opinion of the British electoral system when he was Foreign Secretary. But then it was back to unemployment benefit.

Eventually, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the saint martyred by Mrs Thatcher in the 1981 Cabinet reshuffle, who miraculously survived the Liberals at Chelmsford, appeared from among the Conservative backbenches as if in a vision.

His origins are said to be deep in the Mediterranean lands. At last, we would get the authoritative word on the Italian general election. But no. "Her statement today on unemployment benefit is extremely welcome, and has made the position clear", he said.

Later, a figure altogether more congenial to Mrs Thatcher rose to open a day debate on housing: Mr Tom Gow. As her parliamentary private secretary in the last Parliament, he was silent, discreet and took great care to keep out of the limelight. But there he was at the dispatch box making his first speech as Minister of Housing.

Resorts draw a veil over natural sunbathing

By Alan Hamilton

The current outbreak of tanning weather has sent the *borough solicitors of the British* seaside resorts quietly rummaging through ancient legal tomes for a precise definition of indecency. They have been unable to find one.

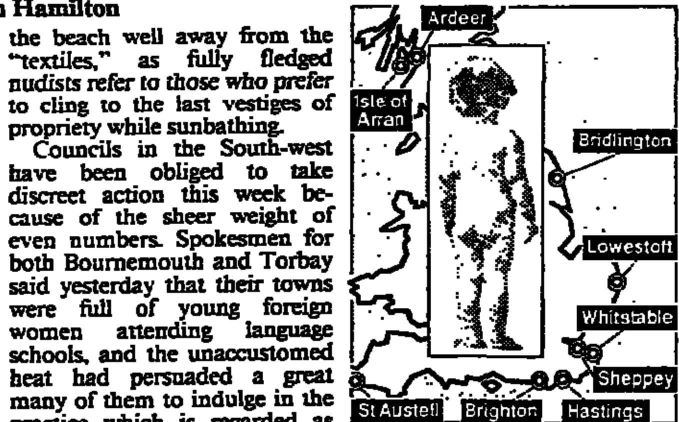
The problem, if problem it be, has been caused in recent days by a rash of mammary exposure, as women sun worshippers remove their bikini tops to brown the parts ordinary sunbathing cannot reach.

At least two councils, Bournemouth and Torbay, have been stirred to action, and have instructed their beach superintendents to ask the women to redraw the veils of decency.

Topless sunbathing is a well-established practice on a great many British beaches, and has rarely been known to give offence. The topless generally inhabit the more remote ends of the beach well away from the "textiles," as fully fledged *nudists refer to those who prefer* to cling to the last vestiges of propriety while sunbathing.

Councils in the South-west have been obliged to take discreet action this week because of the sheer weight of even numbers. Spokesmen for both Bournemouth and Torbay said yesterday that their towns were full of young foreign women attending language schools, and the unaccustomed heat had persuaded a great many of them to indulge in the practice which is regarded as perfectly natural in most European countries.

Bournemouth acted upon receiving one complaint. Torbay, which received no complaints, thought it had better act as a precaution. Their strictly limited powers generally stem from ancient local by-laws outlawing indecent bathing.



Bournemouth's by-law of 1833 requires of bathers "covering sufficient to prevent exposure of the person". Which parts of the person are not stated. Fines under the by-laws are derisory, and are rarely more than £5.

Theoretically, beach breast-baring could attract the attention of the police as the creation *of a public nuisance*, but no seaside borough seems able to recall such a case being brought.

Most local authorities take an enlightened view of beach toplessness, and there are no known beaches specifically set aside for topless sunbathing. Full nudity is another set of bumps altogether.

Gymosophists, as nudists once liked to call themselves, regard topless sunbathing as a tame pursuit. Kate Sturdy, editor of the nudists' monthly magazine *Health and Efficiency*, told *The Times* yesterday: "Full nudism is a natural extension of the mini-bikini; you might as well sunbathe properly.

"It is a highly pleasant experience, being nude. Naturalists are friendlier, because having no clothes breaks down barriers. Why should you cover up parts which everyone knows are there anyway?" Ms Sturdy claims a boom in nudism, and her *84-year-old magazine* sells 130,000 copies monthly, including editions in French and German.

Naturists now have nine official beaches in Britain where they can enjoy maximum exposure, and a great many more unofficial ones where local authorities turn a blind eye because they are discreetly located and do not cause offence. Mrs Lisa Taphouse, secretary of the Central Council for British Naturism, said yesterday: "We would like a great many more, especially some that you do not have to break your neck to get to."

● The temperature in Southampton reached 84° F yesterday, the highest in the country, and in Essex the heat melted tarmac roads.

'Sectarian' left attacked by Hattersley

Continued from page 1

potential Leadership concern a narrow internal issue."

"Any individual or group now proposing to campaign for that organization's reprieve is jeopardizing the whole future of the party."

On defence Mr Hattersley said that he opposed cruise and Trident and supported the inclusion of Polaris in multilateral disarmament negotiations; all, as far as it goes, in line with the Labpour anifesto.

But on foreign bases he pointed out that party conference had rejected withdrawal from Nato.

Mr Hattersley said that he was opposed to Common Market withdrawal, a view increasingly shared by other leadership contenders.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits Elmhurst Ballet School, Camberley, Surrey, 10.45.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits gardens in the London Boroughs of Camden and Islington, 4.40.

The Duke of Kent visits the Royal Show at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 10.20.

Prince Michael of Kent visits Lucas in Birmingham, as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, 11.45.

Princess Michael of Kent attends a gala concert in aid of the Haydn Mozart Society London Mozart Players Endowment Fund Appeal, Festival Hall, London, 7.50.

Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, presides at congregations for the conferment of degrees at Lancaster University, 12; opens the Post House Hotel, Lancaster, 6.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Michael Finch, City Museum and Art Galery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun & Mon; from today until July 30).

Virgil in Britain: books and graphics, Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 2).

Exhibitions in progress

Sure and Steadfast: Boys' Brigade and City of Edinburgh exhibition, Canongate Tolbooth, 163 Canongate, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until July 30).

A Child's Life in the 1920's, and Tartans and Plaids; Haggs Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until end of Aug).

Sculpture by Antoine Bourdelle, National Museum of Wales, Main Building, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until July 31).

The Local Chronicle Exhibition, Ragdale Room, Newarke House Museum, The Newarke, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until July 31.

A Timeless Journey: paintings by Tristram Hillier, Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 6, closed Mon, (until July 31).

Children's Photographic Exhibition, Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun and Mon; (until July 16).

Leading entries in the design competition for a new gallery for the Oriental Museum, University of Durham School of Oriental Studies, Elvet Hill, Durham; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 1 and 2.15 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 12, closed Sun; (until Sept 30).

White Elephants and Shruken Heads Royal Albert Museum, Queen Street, Exeter; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun & Mon; (until Aug 27).

Kafka centenary exhibition: From Pen to Print: autograph manuscripts and early publications, Bodleian Library, Oxford; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Sat 9 to 12.30; (until Aug 25).

Modern British Pottery, Peter Dingley Gallery, 16 Meer Street, Stratford upon Avon; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30, Thurs 9.30 to 1.30, closed Sun; (until Aug 13).

David Shilling Hats, Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Cheltenham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (until July 30).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Dennis Hawkins and ceramics by Val Barrys Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Noel Rawsthorne, Rochester Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by Ronald Leith, St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, 8.

Recital by Margaret Davies (contralto) and David Syrus (piano), St Alban's Cathedral, 1.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,174

ACROSS

1 His view of Ulysses was singular (7).
5 Bloomer made by precise university lecturer, albeit initially (7).
9 An advance, say, made by oneself (5).
10 Wig-maker, perhaps, providing security? (9).
11 Does he make off with a youngster taking forty winks? (9).
12 Get an eyeful of that figure! (5).
13 He was some good in going after a kangaroo (5).
15 Rita loses materials, but suits us nonetheless (9).
18 Candy's a bit near the bone, they say (9).
19 Pigment record held in Asia, but capital lacking (5).
21 Pussyfoot in one game or another (5).
23 Lie about spurious item of academic dress (9).
25 USSR capitalist? (9).
26 Admiral who died a roué? (5).
27 Voluptuous girl unwelcome in a china shop (7).
28 Jack attains objectives (7).

DOWN

1 Expert journalist, though crazy (7).
2 It's noted to impede steps taken in Holland (4-5).
3 Gay work for a beggar? (5).
4 Potential explosive a favourite in arms talks, note (9).
5 By taking in an aircraftman he sets the rate of progress (5).
6 In prison, mostly, financial commitments are underhand (9).
7 Availing oneself of American gin output (5).
8 Faithful friend's headgear when in the services (7).
14 Old invader of Italy adjusted or got shot (9).
16 "'Is it weakness of ——, birdie?' I cried" (Gilbert) (9).
17 Ape goes in to ruin Smiley's business (9).
18 Meat product's identified with this island (7).
20 Direct speech (7).
22 Drunkard upset about a tragic 3 (5).
23 Tuck possibly found in the chip shop, we hear? (5).
24 As a church officer 'e detained the girl (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,173

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Nail on the Head, by Clare Boylan (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)
Cyril Connolly, Journal and Memoir, by David Pryce-Jones (Collins, £12.50)
King George V, by Kenneth Rose (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95)
Politics in the Ancient World, by Moses Finley (Cambridge, £15, paperback £5.95)
Stonehenge Complete, by Christopher Chippindale (Thames & Hudson, £12.50)
Sure & Steadfast, a History of The Boys' Brigade 1883 to 1983, by John Springhall, Brian Fraser, & Michael Hoare (Collins, £10)
The Letters of John Middleton Murry to Katherine Mansfield, edited by C. A. Hankin (Constable, £9.95)
The Philosophy of Schopenhauer, by Brian Magee (Oxford, £17.50)
The Oxford-Duden Pictorial English-Japanese Dictionary (Oxford, £15)
The Younger Pitt, the Reluctant Transition, by John Ehrman (Constable, £20)

PH

The papers

The Daily Star attacks the "oil moguls" for "playing musical chairs" with petrol prices. "It is not free competition, but economic anarchy. And there is massive suspicion and cynicism throughout the country at this ludicrous dance of the billionaires." It urges the office of Fair Trading to intervene.

National Day

Malawi today celebrates its independence from Britain in 1964. The former protectorate of Nyasaland became the independent state of Malawi after a five-year struggle under the leadership of Dr Hastings Banda. Dr Banda, who is thought to be in his eighties, has been the country's President ever since.

Anniversaries

Births: Paul Jones, Scottish-born naval officer in the American War of Independence, Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright, 1747; Sir Stamford Raffles, founder of Singapore, at sea, 1781. Deaths: Sir Thomas More, executed Tower Hill, 1535; Edward VI (reigned 1547-53), London, 1553; Kenneth Grahame, author of *Wind in the Willows*, Pangbourne, Berkshire, 1932.

Bond winner

The winning number in the Premium Bond monthly draw for £250,000 is 14RK429907 (the winner comes from West Sussex).

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	6 pm to 9 am
Basildon	Med	Noon to 3 pm*
Bath	low	noon to 3 pm
Belfast	med	noon to 3 pm*
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm*
Brighton	low	9 am to noon
Carlisle	med	noon to 3 pm*
Darlington	med	9 am to noon*
Dudley	high	noon to 3 pm*
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	low	noon to 3 pm
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm*
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm*
Lincoln	high	noon to 3 pm
Maidstone	low	Noon to 3 pm
Norwich	low	9 am to noon
Preston	low	noon to 3 pm
Reading	med	noon to 3 pm*
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm*
Runcorn	Med	noon to 3 pm*
Salford	med	noon to 3 pm
Southampton	low	9 am to noon
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	low	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	low	noon to 3 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10am yesterday was 109 (very high); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

New stamps

Five stamps issued today by the Post Office have as their theme British military history, and depict soldiers through the ages from pikemen to paratroopers. (Values: 16p, 20½p, 26p, 28p and 31p.)

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading.
Lords (2.15): Debate on problems of school leavers.

Roads

London and South-east: A104: Balls Pond Road, Dalston, closed westbound; diversions. A2: Eastbound lane closure at Bexley, E of A223, Black Prince Roundabout. A12: Lane closures on Margaretting by-pass, Essex.

Wales and West: A361: Roadworks on Taunton to Bampton road W of Wiveliscombe, Somerset. A35: Traffic control on Bere Regis by-pass, Dorset. M5: Northbound exit slip road closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion via junction 26 for Taunton traffic.

Midlands and East Anglia: Heavy traffic on A46, A45 and A444 because of Royal Show, nr Kenilworth. A45: Roadworks on Nene Valley Way at junction of Bedford Road roundabout, Northampton. M54: Lane closure on Telford by-pass; diversion at junction 5.

North: M62: Lane closures between juncions 23 and 24 (Huddersfield). M6: Northbound lane closures between junctions 32 and 33 (M55 turn-off to Lancaster South); diversions possible. A19: Lane closures on Thirsk by-pass, N Yorks.

Scotland: A82: Temporary lights S of Crianlarich at Blackcraig. Central Scotland. A7: Stop/go boards at High Street and North Bridge Street, Hawick, Borders. M8: Closed eastbound overnight from junction 18 (Charing Cross) to 15 (Townhead).

Information supplied by the AA.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.70	27.15
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.50
Canada $	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.62	13.92
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	12.10	11.60
Germany DM	4.06	3.86
Greece Dr	139.00	129.00
Hongkong $	11.29	10.64
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lira	2400.00	2280.00
Japan Yen	388.00	368.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.33
Norway Kr	11.57	11.02
Portugal Esc	182.00	170.00
South Africa Rd	2.11	1.96
Spain Pta	225.00	214.00
Sweden Kr	12.18	11.58
Switzerland Fr	3.37	3.20
USA $	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	139.50	131.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 10.0 at 691.8.

Weather forecast

Pressure will be low in S with a trough of low pressure close to NW parts.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny or clear intervals, some thunderstorms; wind mainly NE, light; max temp 22 to 25C (72 to 77F).

E, NW, central N, NE England, Wales, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny or clear periods, isolated thunderstorms; wind variable, light; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, becoming rather cloudy with perhaps outbreaks of rain; wind mainly S, light; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, hill fog; wind SW, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Bright intervals and thundery showers, prolonged in places; becoming cooler.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate of fresh, locally strong later; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.51am Sun sets: 9.19pm
Moon rises 1.51am Moon sets: 4.46pm
New Moon: July 10.

Lighting-up time

London 9.49 pm to 4.22 am
Bristol 9.58 pm to 4.32 am
Edinburgh 10.29 pm to 4.07 am
Manchester 10.09 pm to 4.19 am
Penzance 10.08 pm to 4.50 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

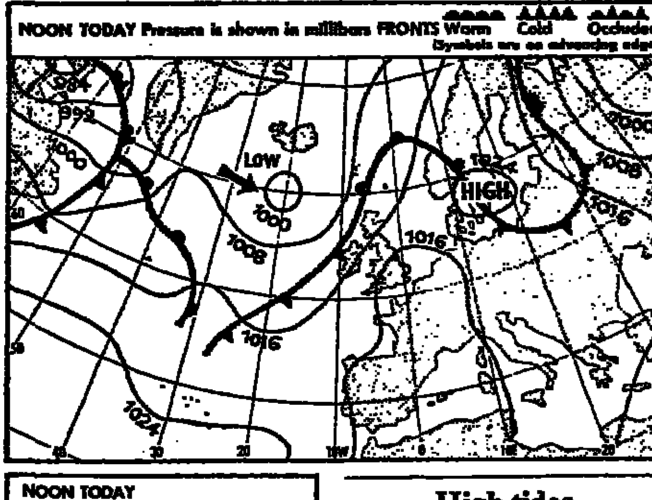
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	22	72	Guernsey	f	18	64
Birmingham	s	26	79	Inverness	c	16	61
Blackpool	s	22	72	Jersey	r	18	64
Bristol	s	25	77	London	s	26	79
Cardiff	s	25	77	Manchester	s	26	79
Edinburgh	f	22	72	Newcastle	c	24	75
Glasgow	f	20	68	Ronaldsway	s	18	64

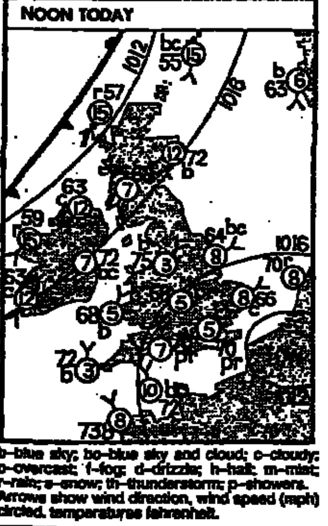
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 28°C (82°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17°C (63°F). Humidity: 6 pm, 45 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 12.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016.8 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Southampton, 29C (84F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Stornoway, 0.09 in; highest sunshine: Cromer, 14.9 hr.





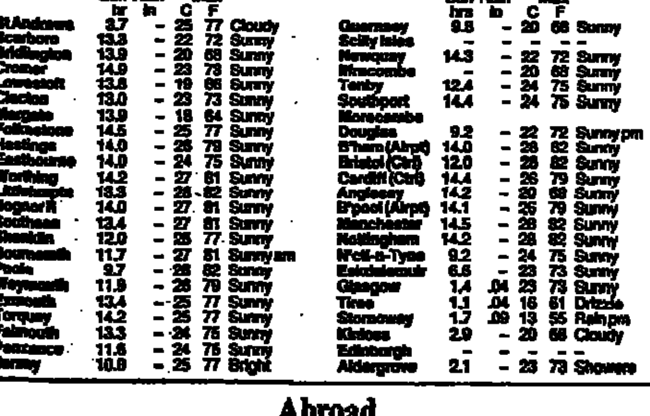
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.42	6.0	10.59	5.9
Aberdeen	10.15	3.6	11.09	3.5
Avonmouth	3.40	10.6	4.12	10.7
Belfast	7.59	3.0	8.38	3.0
Cardiff	3.26	9.8	3.59	9.9
Devonport	1.48	4.5	2.39	4.5
Dover	7.59	5.5	8.19	6.8
Falmouth	1.18	4.3	2.09	4.3
Glasgow	9.39	4.0	10.02	4.0
Harwich	8.50	3.4	9.00	3.5
Holyhead	7.19	4.7	8.02	4.7
Hull	3.09	5.9	3.27	6.2
Ilfracombe	2.31	7.2	3.06	7.3
Leith	11.28	4.7	–	–
Liverpool	8.03	7.9	8.41	7.9
Lowestoft	6.47	2.1	6.13	2.1
Margate	8.57	4.1	9.12	4.1
Milford Haven	2.49	5.6	3.23	5.6
Newquay	1.49	5.7	2.22	5.7
Oban	2.55	3.2	3.12	3.1
Penzance	1.05	4.5	1.52	4.5
Portland	3.9	1.4	3.48	1.5
Portsmouth	8.11	3.9	8.46	4.1
Shoreham	7.55	4.9	8.34	5.2
Southampton	7.59	3.8	8.32	4.0
Swansea	2.55	7.7	3.29	7.8
Tees	12.38	4.4	12.44	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	8.41	3.6	8.55	3.5

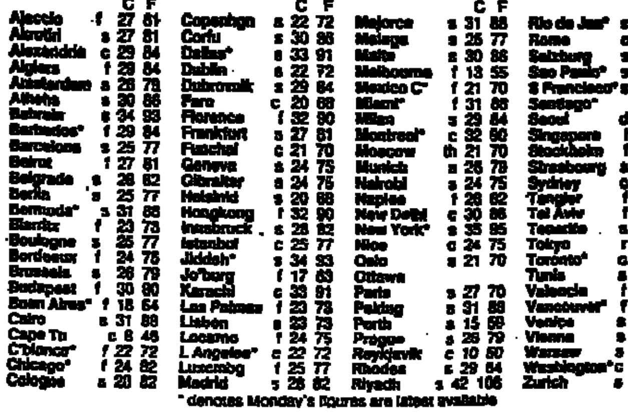
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	3.7	–	25	77	Cloudy
Scarboro	13.3	–	22	72	Sunny
Bridlington	13.9	–	20	68	Sunny
Cromer	14.9	–	23	73	Sunny
Lowestoft	13.8	–	19	66	Sunny
Clacton	13.0	–	23	73	Sunny
Margate	13.9	–	18	64	Sunny
Folkestone	14.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Hastings	14.0	–	26	79	Sunny
Eastbourne	14.0	–	24	75	Sunny
Worthing	14.2	–	27	81	Sunny
Littlehampton	13.3	–	28	82	Sunny
Bognor R	14.0	–	27	81	Sunny
Southsea	13.4	–	27	81	Sunny
Shanklin	12.0	–	25	77	Sunny
Bournemouth	11.7	–	27	81	Sunny am
Poole	9.7	–	28	82	Sunny
Weymouth	11.9	–	26	79	Sunny
Exmouth	13.4	–	25	77	Sunny
Torquay	14.2	–	25	77	Sunny
Falmouth	13.3	–	24	75	Sunny
Penzance	11.6	–	24	75	Sunny
Jersey	10.8	–	25	77	Bright
Guernsey	9.8	–	20	68	Sunny
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	14.3	–	22	72	Sunny
Ilfracombe	–	–	20	68	Sunny
Tenby	12.4	–	24	75	Sunny
Southport	14.4	–	24	75	Sunny
Morecambe					
Douglas	9.2	–	22	72	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	14.0	–	28	82	Sunny
Bristol (Ctr)	12.0	–	28	82	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctr)	14.4	–	26	79	Sunny
Anglesey	14.2	–	20	68	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	14.1	–	26	79	Sunny
Manchester	14.5	–	28	82	Sunny
Nottingham	14.2	–	28	82	Sunny
N'cstl-u-Tyne	9.2	–	24	75	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	6.6	–	23	73	Sunny
Glasgow	1.4	.04	23	73	Sunny
Tiree	1.1	.04	16	61	Drizzle
Stornoway	1.7	.09	13	55	Rain pm
Kinloss	2.9	–	20	68	Cloudy
Edinburgh	–	–	–	–	–
Aldergrove	2.1	–	23	73	Showers

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	27	81	Copenhgn	s	22	72
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	30	86
Alexandria	c	29	84	Dallas*	s	33	91
Algiers	f	29	84	Dublin	s	22	72
Amsterdam	s	26	79	Dubrovnik	s	29	84
Athens	s	30	86	Faro	c	20	68
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	f	32	90
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	27	81
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	c	21	70
Beirut	f	27	81	Geneva	s	24	75
Belgrade	s	28	82	Gibraltar	s	24	75
Berlin	s	25	77	Helsinki	s	20	68
Bermuda*	s	31	88	Hongkong	f	32	90
Biarritz	f	23	73	Innsbruck	s	28	82
Boulogne	s	25	77	Istanbul	c	25	77
Bordeaux	f	24	75	Jiddah*	s	34	93
Brussels	s	26	79	Jo'burg	f	17	63
Budapest	f	30	86	Karachi	c	33	91
Bsn Aires*	f	18	64	Las Palmas	f	23	73
Cairo	s	31	88	Lisbon	s	23	73
Cape Tn	c	8	46	Locarno	f	24	75
C'blanca*	f	22	72	L Angeles*	c	22	72
Chicago*	f	24	82	Luxembg	f	25	77
Cologne	s	20	82	Madrid	s	28	82

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	s	31	88	Rio de Jan*	s	21	[illegible]
Malaga	s	25	77	Rome	c	26	[illegible]
Malta	s	30	86	Salzburg	s	27	[illegible]
Melbourne	f	13	55	Sao Paulo*	s	20	[illegible]
Mexico C*	f	21	70	S Francisco*	s	22	[illegible]
Miami*	f	31	88	Santiago*			
Milan	s	29	84	Seoul	d	22	[illegible]
Montreal*	c	32	90	Singapore	f	26	[illegible]
Moscow	th	21	70	Stockholm	f	21	[illegible]
Munich	s	26	79	Strasbourg	s	28	[illegible]
Nairobi	s	24	75	Sydney	c	16	[illegible]
Naples	f	28	82	Tangier	f	23	[illegible]
New Delhi	c	30	86	Tel Aviv	f	28	[illegible]
New York*	s	35	95	Tenerife	s	25	[illegible]
Nice	c	24	75	Tokyo	r	23	[illegible]
Oslo	s	21	70	Toronto*	c	28	[illegible]
Ottawa				Tunis	s	35	[illegible]
Paris	s	27	70	Valencia	f	25	[illegible]
Peking	s	31	88	Vancouver*	f	25	[illegible]
Perth	s	15	59	Venice	s	30	[illegible]
Prague	s	26	79	Vienna	s	27	[illegible]
Reykjavik	c	10	50	Warsaw	s	22	[illegible]
Rhodes	s	29	84	Washington*	c	28	[illegible]
Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	s	24	[illegible]

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الاصل